The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Thirty Thousand Workmen on Strike for Eight Hours.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Storm Steinway's Piano Factory.

Enthusiastic Reception of the German Military Music Corps.

Rumor of Another Revolution in the Erie Railway Management.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Very few of the employers in New York have yielded to the eight-hour movement this week, and not less than 30,000 workmen are now out on strike. The present deadlock exasperates this army, and again to-day it developed a violent and lawless temper. It seems that a preconcerted riot was got up to storm Steinway's Piano Factory, in order to drive off 540 workingmen in it who would work, and that another factory in Forty-second street was really taken possession of by rioters.

Late last night Superintendent Kelso received information that an attempt would be made, at 5 o'clock this morning, by a large gang of strikers, to clean out the factory of Steinway & Sons, at Fifty-second street. The plan had been matured at a meeting held yesterday, and the details of the contemplated attack were revealed to the police officials. The attacking party were to meet at 5 o'clock at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, and, dividing into small squads, make a simultaneous attack on the building. They expected to overpower the police stationed there, and intended to destroy all machinery and movable property. The Superintendent, on receiving this information, took measures to prevent attack. Orders were issued for assembling 250 patrolmen, with the necessary officers, at the factory, and a reserve force of 200 men at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House, in East Thirty-fifth street. The police force at the factory were in command of Superintendent Kelso, in person. The reserve force was placed in command of Inspector Dilks. On arriving at the factory a skirmish line was thrown out around the block, and all approaches to the immense building were thoroughly guarded. A number of policemen were sent in citizens' clothes to watch the approach of any hostile body. Between 5 and 6 o'clock a large body of strikers assembled at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, according to preconcerted plan, and reinforcements were constantly arriving until the mob numbered 800 men. Hearing of the preparations made by the police they hesitated about the contemplated attack. At 7 o'clock 540 workmen employed at Steinway's factory went to work as usual. A large mob gathered at Fifty-third street and Lexington avenue, and made demonstrations against the workmen who were in the building. Superintendent Kelso sent out a detachment of police, and drove them off by a vigorous application of the locust. A German machinist was arrested and locked up. At about 7 o'clock the police were informed that a large number of strikers were in possession of the factory of B. F. Phyfe, in Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, and were preventing officers from entering the building. The officer who was placed in charge saw the strikers upon the stoop of the factory, where they refused to permit a Newark machinist, who was buying a piece of machinery, to enter. This state of affairs continued about half an hour. In the meantime, these facts were communicated to the Central Office. Superintendent Kelso took one hundred men and proceeded to the factory, where the strikers were in full possession. Another strong detachment, under Inspector Dilks, was advised by the mounted patrol to proceed from the Twenty-first Precinct Station to Third avenue, and there meet the Superintendent. On arriving there, moral persuasion was first used by Mr. Kelso and his men, without avail, and at last the club was resorted to, and a charge ordered on the strikers. The police rushed in with drawn batons, and scattered the rioters, some of whom showed fight, but were soon quieted by heavy blows on the arms and legs, it being the strict orders of Mr. Kelso not to aim for the men's heads. The mob fled pell-mell to Third avenue, where they were met by Inspector Dilks, who charged upon the strikers to Lexington and Fourth avenues, when they ran up towards the factory of Steinway, with a view of dissuading the men from continuing work. In the rush, one of the rioters fell, and, striking an iron railing in Third avenue, near Forty-second street, broke his right shoulder blade. He went to a neighboring drug store, when the proprietor directed him to go to Bellevue Hospital, but he refused. A meeting of 500 machinists was held at the Germania Rooms this morning. The principal business transacted was the discussion of the reports on the clubbing of deputations by the police. The Chairman referred in indignant terms to the assaults committed on peaceable citizens, going on lawful business, and proposed that a committee of two from each trade be appointed to select a competent lawyer to give them legal advice as to their rights, and to prosecute the police or any other parties who committed an outrage on them. This was agreed to. A machinist said he understood there were parties going to Police Captains with money to get them to order clubbing. He thought it desirable to find out whether Superintendent Kelso authorized his Captains to order the men to club the strikers wherever found. If that was so, the police could club whatever Committee they might appoint, or come and club them in their rooms. The police were clubbing men at every corner, and if that was to go on, no Committee would visit a shop, though they have a perfect right to do so. [Applause]. The Chairman said he had a lawyer, and he would like to know whether they had a right to trespass on premises. It might be that a notice would be put up, known to the police and unknown to the Committee, "No admittance, apply in the office," which might make some difference, but, certainly, there was no law authorizing men to be clubbed off without notice. A member said their delegation was walking along a public thoroughfare, peaceably, and was attacked and clubbed without notice on Lexington avenue. The Chairman proposed a committee of five to wait on the Mayor this evening, lay the facts before him and ask what rights the mechanics possessed. This was unanimously adopted. A machinist declared that the workingmen of the city should never rest until the Police Captain who ordered the clubbing at Lexington avenue was dismissed. Another man stood up, and, exhibiting a face full of cuts, related how he had been clubbed on Mr. Preble's premises, and had his coat torn, and Mr. Preble called in the police to prefer a charge of assault, and the Captain refused to receive it, and threatened to lock him up. Another machinist and spokesman of a deputation, said one of their men, a German, was arrested for no offence, and locked up. This morning a deputation of piano-makers and machinists were peaceably walking up Third avenue, towards Steinway's place, when Captain Gunner ordered them to move on, which they did. The police came behind and clubbed them. One of the deputies, a German, was speaking in German to one of Steinway's men, whom he stopped on the street, and the Police Sergeant called out: "Arrest that man with the paper." The German was arrested. The Committee called at the Fifty-ninth Precinct Station to inquire on what charge the man was arrested, but the Sergeant referred them to Mr. Kelso, who referred them to another Sergeant. This Sergeant said the man was instigating a riot, although the police could not understand what he said. Mr. Kelso then said: "He will remain in the lock-up." The Chairman replied: "Well, Mr. Kelso is a big dog, but the people are bigger."

A communication was received from employes of the Hudson River Railroad, saying that their strike was likely to be successful; that their bosses wished to sacrifice some of the men prominent in the movement, but that the entire body shared the responsibility, and would stand by every individual to the last.

THE GERMAN MILITARY MUSIC CORPS,

of the Berlin Garden Grenadier Regiment, arrived in the steamer Rhein this morning, and were received with enthusiasm by the Germans of this city and Hoboken. The grand reception took place at Bush's Hotel, Hoboken. The exterior of the hotel was gayly decorated, and an immense assemblage gathered in front. The steamer Rhein was covered with flags. The band numbers 50 men. A tall and portly German, named Sago, is leader. Their uniform is very handsome, and consists of dark blue frock coat, faced with red and yellow, and the famous helmet hat. The Teutons were guests of the Hoboken Quartette Club and Landwehr Society of New York, a military organization. Strauss, the well-known opera director, made a speech. The principal incidents of the occasion were speeches, music, and tumultuous cheering, and a plentiful supply of eatables and drinkables. Shaking hands and hugging were the order of the entertainment. The band left Hoboken at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to the Boston boat.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

The motion to quash the indictment found against S. M. Pike and others for conspiracy to defraud the Government of duty, the cases being known as the whiskey cases, which was argued before Judges Blatchford and Woodruff in the District Court, about ten days ago, and by them denied, was renewed to-day before Judge Shipman, in the Circuit Court. The grounds on which this motion is based are uncertainty and indefiniteness in the indictments. Judge Shipman listened to the argument for two hours, and then adjourned court.

THE EXODUS TO EUROPE.

Eight large passenger steamships cleared for Europe to-day, all of them crowded to excess.

THE ERIE DIRECTORY.

One of the evening papers has a rumor that there is to be another revolution in the Erie management, General Dix to be superseded as President by General McClellan.

WALL STREET.

The events of the week in financial circles were more important than for some time past, and they represented, in some departments of speculation, the first fruits of the absence of many prominent Wall street celebrities, who have left the city, and given up active business for the summer. The large exodus of bankers, brokers, and speculators this summer is without a precedent in the history of the Stock Exchange since the inauguration of paper money. Many prominent speculators have unloaded, and, possessing large cash resources, have either changed from bull to bear, or taken a trip to Europe.

RAILROADS.

The increase in the cost of iron and labor, two important items in running railroads, has also induced some large holders of stocks to sell, and this has had its effect upon the Stock Exchange. The week just ended opened with intense dullness on the Stock Exchange. Later there was a sharp pressure to sell, which resulted in a decline ranging from 1 to 7 3-4 per cent. The greatest decline was in Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Erie, Ohios, C., C. & I. C., Rock Island, Union Pacific, Boston, Hartford & Erie, and Western Union. A number of short contracts were closed up during the week, and the short interest in the market has been materially decreased. A prominent feature of the dealings within the past few days has been the large and continued sales of Rock Island at 109 1-2, sellers' option, sixty days. These time sales gave rise to rumors of a new issue of stock, but such rumors could not be authenticated.

IN THE GOLD ROOM

the price has ranged from 114 3-8 to 113 3-4, with the latest sales at 113 7-8 to 114. There was a slight "squeeze" in cash gold at the close, when borrowers had to pay 1-16 for the use of it.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

has been quiet, and business at a slight concession in rates.

COMMERCE.

The total imports at the port of New York for the week were $8,528,534; the exports, $506,570 in produce, and $2,183,680 in specie and bullion. As compared with last week, these figures show a decrease in the specie and bullion exports, and an increase in merchandise imports and produce exports. As compared with last year, the foreign commerce of the port shows a large increase both of produce, specie, and bullion.

THE MONEY MARKET

has worked easy during the week at 4 to 7 per cent for all loans, and 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 for prime discounts.

STOCKS

at the close to-day were weak in Erie, which declined to 59. The rest of the list was steady.

The money market was easy to-day, at 5 to 6 per cent on call, with exceptions, at the close, at 4 per cent.

GOLD

closed quiet and steady, this afternoon, at 113 7-8a114.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong; Central Pacific bonds closed at 104 3-4a105; Union Pacific firsts at 93 7-8a94; land grants, 81 3-8a81 1-2; incomes, 86 7-8a87.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour in limited demand, and, with liberal arrivals, prices of low grades of spring and amber winter were easier. Choice family steady; good superfine without change. At the close the market was lower, especially for low grades of spring wheat extras.

The inquiry for wheat was limited, and the market is weak at the decline of yesterday. The market closes dull and heavy for spring and nominal for winter. Shippers bid $1.68 for No. 2 Chicago afloat, and $1.70 for No. 2 Milwaukee afloat.

PORK

nominal and unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

MINISTER SICKLES.

NEW YORK, June 15.—It is reported here that General Sickles is *en route* to this country.

AMONG THE MISSING.

After a sharp search for Lagrave, the swindling merchant, the detectives have concluded that he is not in the country. It is believed that he carried away $[illegible] in cash with him.

THE HURRICANE.

The damage by the hurricane, yesterday, was considerable. Many persons, both in New York and Brooklyn, were injured, and in the latter city three persons were killed. At Winfield, Long Island, a bell-tower fell on a train of cars, demolishing a portion of the train. None of the passengers were injured. At Jersey City the grain storehouse of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was blown down, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S FEES.

The *Times* declares that Sheriff Brennan charges the county $1.50 for making arrests, when the law allows but 50 cents. The *Times* says the Sheriff's fees would amount to $25,733, but Brennan, it alleges, collected $77,310 50, in addition to $73,302.01, for other fees and expenses, making a total of $150,612.51 for 1872.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

has been formed in East New York, with a view to bringing to punishment the incendiaries who have recently fired a number of buildings there.

A PHENOMENON.

An Oswego special states that a phenomenon occurred in Lake Ontario, on Thursday, when the water rose two feet and then fell. Fish came to the surface, and there were other indications of a submarine earthquake.

WEST POINT.

At West Point, yesterday afternoon, the ceremony of awarding diplomas to the graduates took place. Secretary Belknap delivered the sheep skins and made an eloquent address. The graduates will be relieved from duty to-day.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

John Fehrenbatch, of Cleveland, O., President of the International Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, this morning addressed his countrymen in the Germania Assembly Rooms, and counselled moderation and abstinence from liquor. If the authorities established a system of organized terrorism, the workingmen would not be responsible. The men were not in favor of Paris Communism being repeated in this city.

A deputation from the Iron and Metal Workers' League waited on Police Commissioner Smith, and asked if the police had orders to club inoffensive citizens. The Commissioner replied that at the present time the police had great responsibility on them in protecting those persons menaced by strikers, and that complaints should be made in the form of a charge.

At the piano-makers' meeting, to-day, delegates were appointed to go to Philadelphia and Boston and persuade the men there to go on a strike. A despatch was received from New Haven that all the piano-makers there struck yesterday. A number of coachmakers at Brewster's struck this morning. The men employed in other shops say they will come out on a strike after receiving their wages to-night.

This morning, 450 men resumed work at Steinway's factory. The strikers, who had gathered in the neighborhood, had to be quieted, and the police chased them off with clubs—the Police Superintendent, who was on the ground, ordered the force not to aim for the men's heads. One of the rioters had his shoulder-blade broken. At the machinists' meeting, this morning, this conduct of the police was bitterly denounced, and Committees were appointed to wait on the Mayor and take other action to have these wrongs redressed.

Most of the trades' organizations held meetings to-day, and were, in some instances, harangued by excited speakers. At present about 450 blacksmiths and wheelwrights are on strike; 5,000 will strike on Monday. Only ten bosses have acceded to the demands of the men thus far. At the latest advices from the beleaguered district all was quiet, but there are rumors of an outbreak to-night.

A DIVIDEND.

The Depositors of the Union Square National Bank were paid a final dividend of fifty per cent to-day.

PERSONAL.

General Franklin, General J. R. Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*; Sir Bache Cunard, Ole Bull, and several delegates to the International Prison Congress, sailed to-day for Europe.

THE WHISKEY CASES.

The motion to quash the recently-found whiskey indictments of the United States Grand Jury, was renewed to-day. After listening to two hours' argument, Judge Shipman discharged the court.

THE GERMAN MILITARY MUSIC CORPS,

of Berlin, destined for Gilmore's Jubilee, arrived this morning, and met with a cordial reception from their German friends. Strauss, the well-known opera director, and others, made speeches. They went to Boston to-night.

L. H. Reavy and George H. Thomas were to-day acquitted of the charge of forgery, for which they have been on trial several days.

A CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

from Washington is here educating Custom House officials in reference to the examination of office-seekers.

FIRE.

One of the four-story grain warehouses and an elevator at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, were burned to-night. Loss, $45,000.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The sugar-refiners of New York and Brooklyn have decided to suspend operations, and have recalled all their available stocks, to keep the market from a corner. The manufacturers, at their meeting to-day, resolved to go into a "lock out," which will deprive 3,000 men of work.

ILLINOIS.

Removal of Warden Washburne, of the Penitentiary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 15.—The people of this city were never so astonished as this morning, by the report that the Board of Commissioners had removed Elmer Washburne, Warden of the Penitentiary, and appointed Major Edwards, of the Carlinville *Democrat*, as his successor. There is no difference of opinion among our citizens as to this change, and a call for a public meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening, signed by people of all parties, to express their disapprobation of the action of the Commissioners, is being circulated.

An Artesian Well at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 15.—For some time the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company has been boring for water near its depots in this city. This afternoon, when reaching a depth of 110 feet, a stream of soft, clear water was reached, which rushed up through the four-inch iron tube to the height of 40 feet. Up to this evening the flow of water is unabated in volume and force. Should the fountain prove inexhaustible, the question of a water supply for the city of Jacksonville will have been solved. Thousands of citizens visited the well this afternoon, and are jubilant over what they believe to be a grand artesian well in our midst.

The Tyndale Tragedy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—Governor Palmer has pardoned from the Penitentiary in this State, with a view to his arrest, one James Canedy, against whom a chain of testimony has been wrought which points to him as one of the murderers of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale. Canedy was arrested soon after the murder in Morgan County, tried and sent to the Penitentiary for one year for playing the confidence game. His term is, therefore, about to expire. Immediately upon his discharge, to-day, from the prison he will be arrested by an officer from the city, and brought here for trial. The case has been worked up under the direction of Governor Palmer and Hon. C. M. Morrison, of this city, who have given their personal attention to the collecting of testimony. Mr. Charles T. Askins, a shrewd farmer, living in St. Clair County, obtained the clue, and has been constantly at work in collecting the facts to make up the testimony, for three months. The great mystery which has hung over the death of Mr. Tyndale for more than a year may now be cleared up, and that, too, after the detectives had abandoned the case as hopeless.

WASHINGTON.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed James A. Garfield, of Ohio, Commissioner to remove the Flathead Indians of Bitter Root Valley, Montana, to the General Reservation in the same Territory.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD LAW.

Regulations under the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead law and Mining act will be distributed in a few days by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which commenced on June 5, closed to-day. Sixty candidates were examined, but the report of the Board as to how many were qualified for admission has not yet been received at the Navy Yard. The practice ship Constellation, with the third and fourth classes from the Naval Academy, has sailed from Annapolis for a summer cruise along the coast. The second class has been granted leave of absence, and the graduating class will be ordered to sea on various vessels of the navy.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

to-day were $427,550; for the month to date, $7,122,628; for the fiscal year, $125,349,770. The returns for the fiscal year to date have already exceeded the estimates for the entire fiscal year. It is probable that additional receipts up to June 30 will reach fully $5,000,000.

Grand Railway Scheme.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15.—Articles between the New York and Western Railroad Company—a corporation organized and empowered to build a road through Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio—and the Continental Railroad of Pennsylvania, was filed with the Secretary of State this morning. It will be known hereafter as the Continental Railway Company. Jas. E. Abbott, of Rock Island, and Hon. E. V. Bronson, of Kewanee, are the Directors from Illinois. Officers: Edward Dodge, President; Hon. E. V. Bronson, Vice President for Illinois; Silas M. Hibbard, Treasurer; Joseph M. Coleman, Secretary. The consolidated companies are to maintain local organizations, with an office in each State, and these local organizations are to carry out contracts for building with the Central Railway Construction Company. The consolidated Board may create an Advisory Board in Europe, office at London, under the name of the London Board of the Continental Railway. The capital stock is $100,000,000, shares $100 each. The organization will build a grand trunk line from New York City to Council Bluffs, with lateral branches.

The Boston Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 15.—Preparations for the inauguration on Monday next of the "World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival" are complete, and Bostonians are jubilant over the anticipated success of the Hub's hub-bub. A majority of the musical societies and organizations, vocal and instrumental, which are to participate, have already arrived, and the balance of these, along with untold thousands of visitors, are now *en route* to the musical Mecca, crowding each incoming train and boat to its utmost capacity. All the leading journals of the country will be represented, and at 11 o'clock on Monday morning a reception at Parent Hall has been tendered them by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements. At three o'clock Monday afternoon the formal opening of the fortnight's festival will occur.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and cloudy and possible threatening weather for the northwest, will extend eastward over the upper lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather for the Southern States, with light to fresh winds, and for the Middle and New England States, with light to fresh westerly winds, the latter backing to southerly over the lower lake region.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—OLESON—In this city, Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Lewis H. Reid, at the residence of A. C. Barker, 448 West VanBuren street, Mr. Wm. Butler, of Chicago, to Miss Caroline C. Oleson, of Leon, Wis. No cards.

BARNUM—BURDICK—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Gordon, pastor of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, Mr. Russel S. Barnum, of Indianapolis, and Miss Minnie A. Burdick, of this city. No cards.

SHEPPARD—LORING—At Lake Mills, on the evening of the 13th, Rev. R. D. Sheppard, of this city, and Miss Virginia Loring, of Lake Mills, Wis.

McNEAL—DICKEY—On Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. E. L. Dickey, by the Rev. Mr. Stecking, Samuel D. McNeal and Miss Helen G. Dickey, both of this city.

DIED.

ENNIS—On June 15, 1872, Mary Ann Ennis, at her late residence, 714 Washington avenue.

The funeral will take place Sunday, June 16, to Calvary Cemetery by carriages, leaving 714 Washington avenue at 9 o'clock a. m.

MUZZY—At Three Rivers, Mich., of cerebro spinal meningitis, Allie Muzzy, aged 11 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

DEHAN—On Saturday morning, June 15, 1872, Miss Margaret Dehan, aged 16 years.

Funeral at 71 North Market street, Sunday. Friends are invited to attend.

DRAKE—On Friday, June 14, 1872, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Caroline C., wife of Theodore H. Drake.

Funeral at her late residence, 68 North Sangamon street, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 3 p. m.

Columbus, Ohio, papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets Monday evening, June 17 at 7½ o'clock, in Apollo Lodge Hall corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts., for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. S. CHURCH, W. M. E. ST JOHN, Sec.

Masonic.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Summoned Conclave Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

Court 5,619, A. O. F., meets on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 8 p. m., at Foresters' Hall, 52 West Randolph-st. Important business will be transacted. By order of the C. R. M. J. McHUGH, Secretary.

St. George's Benev't Association.

The semi-monthly meeting will be held at the corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., on Monday evening, June 17, 1872, at 8 o'clock. Picnic and other matters to be attended to. By order WM. WAYMAN, Prest. C. J. BURROUGHS, Sec'y; CHAS. WOOLLET, RICH'D SLATER Trustees.

CLOTHING CUTTERS ATTENTION!

The Clothing Cutters of Chicago, are hereby invited to attend a special meeting to-day, at 4 o'clock p. m., at No. 217 East Randolph-st. Object—Eight-hour system. THE COMMITTEE.

THE PATTERN MAKERS OF CHICAGO

Are requested to meet at Harmonia Hall, 68 and 70 West Lake-st., on Tuesday evening, June 18, inst., at 7½ o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of organizing a Pattern Makers' Union. By order of the Committee.

CURTAINS.

CURTAINS.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 Canal-st.,

Beg particularly to call attention to their splendid stock of every description of CURTAIN MATERIAL, consisting in part of BROCATELLES, REPS, TERRYS, CHINTZES, CRETONNES, SATIN DE INGES, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c. Lambrequins, Draperies, and Hangings of all kinds made to order in latest and choicest designs and in style and workmanship unsurpassed. Parties wanting Curtains, Chintzes, Carpets, or Bedding are invited to call and look at our stock.

10 and 12 Canal-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, And MATTINGS, AS CHEAP as any House in the city. Give us a call.

S. NICKERSON, 178 & 180 East Madison-st.

HAMMOCKS.

Indian Hammocks,

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

All sizes, just received. For sale by

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226, 228 & 230 South Water-st., Dealers in Twines and Cordage.

SHIRTS, &c.

McART'S "EUREKA" SHIRTS.

All well-dressed gentlemen should wear them. The fit is perfect. The quality is the best. The price as low as any first-class garment to be found elsewhere.

122 W. Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

DURING THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE, THE GREAT ORGAN

In the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, entrance from Winter-st., will be played daily at 10 a. m., 12 noon, and 5 p. m.—one hour.

MR. DUDLEY BUCK, the recently appointed Organist of the Music Hall Association, will perform.

Single admission, 50 cents.

Package of five tickets, Two Dollars.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

OPENING DAY!

Monday, June 17th.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

CHINA, Earthenware, &c.,

70 and 72 W. Washington-st., CHICAGO,

Will have open for inspection their RETAIL DEPARTMENT from 11 O'CLOCK A. M. till 9 O'CLOCK P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. To the LADIES they extend a SPECIAL invitation, as they think their stock of RICH PLATED GOODS, WHITE, GOLD BAND and DECORATED CHINA TEA, DINNER and DESSERT SETS, MEDALLION VASES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, PARIANS, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, LAVA GOODS, &c., &c., will afford them much pleasure.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 and 72 West Washington-st.

SILKS.

CLEARING SALE

Of Dollar Japanese Silks at 50c. Also heavy Black Silks at $1.25. Extra heavy Black Silk at $1.50. Genuine Alexandre Kids at $1.50 at

SCHLESINGERS & MAYER'S, 136 West Madison-st.

TEA-SETS.

WE SHALL, FOR A FEW DAYS, OFFER A PLATED TEA SET, CONSISTING OF SIX PIECES, FOR $25! QUALITY OF PLATE UNSURPASSED.

ABRAM FRENCH & CO., 337 Wabash Avenue.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. F. PALMER & CO., Have opened at 110 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,

One of the finest selected stocks of imported and domestic cigars to be found in the city, comprising all the latest brands of smokers' goods. Their elegant show case, which is a novelty in its way, will well repay a visit to their establishment. "Charlie," who has so long been known on the West Side, will be glad to see his many friends at his new place.

A. THOMPSON, TAILOR, 111 West Madison-st., Room 7 1-2.

DR. S. W. AUSTIN, A former graduate of Albany Medical College, and for five years Physician and Surgeon to Marine Hospital at Oswego, N.Y., has opened an office at 159 West Madison-st. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 in the evening.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, Builders' Hardware, 146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

SUITS, ETC.

Ladies' Suits and Underwear. McDOWELL & HALPENNY, 140 South Halsted-st.,

Have just received 800 Ladies' Linen Seersucker Grass Cloth and Lawn Suits, at $3.50 and upwards; 4,000 Ladies' and Misses' Aprons, at 25c; also a complete line of Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets, Bustles, Hoop-skirts and Lace Goods, reduced 50 per cent. Best goods and lowest prices. One price only. No house can undersell us.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE, W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO. 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

MACHINERY.

UPRIGHT PORTABLE ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Five and ten horse power, constantly on hand. Rider Gov. Cut-Off Engines, Dubois' Pat. Air Front Boilers, Caloric Engines (upright and horizontal), Hoisting Machinery for Mines. G. S. DUBOIS, 84 Market-st., Central Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. WM. WOODRUFF & SON, Sewer Builders and Masons, have removed to Marble-place, rear of 167 East Adams-st. All kinds of sewerage and mason work done on the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co. OF LONDON.

Capital, $12,500,000 Gold.

Approved Risks in each Division of the City INSURED upon favorable terms. Apply to

MILLER & DREW, Agents 162 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

GROCERIES.

JAS. B. HODGES. S. B. BUDD.

HODGES & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Fine Groceries, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, And CIGARS.

We have taken the large and commodious Store, No. 320 Wabash-av., Where an extensive stock of the above goods are offered at the LOWEST PRICES.

REAL ESTATE.

Bargains in Real Estate---For Sale.

$12,000—55x175, Wabash-av, east front, near Twenty-eighth-st.

$7,500—25x145, West Lake st, near Carpenter, store and dwelling; one third down, balance in 4 years at 7 per cent; the bare lot is worth more money.

$6,500—55x100, West Indiana-st, near May, with two good frame houses on premises; easy terms; a bargain.

$6,800—25x125, State-st, near Thirty-fourth; store and dwelling house.

$3,000—25x125, Wallace st, corner of Douglas place; nice two-story frame house, with barn, almost new; on monthly payments, long time; very cheap property.

50 acres, North Side, near city limits, for subdivision. Also acre property on Archer-av. Apply to C. J. BEATTIE, 79 Dearborn-st, Rice's Building.

ESTABLISHED 1845. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO. Real Estate Brokers, No. 285 West Madison-st. Real Estate Bought and Sold. Houses Rented and Rents Collected. Property managed for non residents.

FOR SALE CHEAP. The three-story and basement octagon marble-front dwelling, No. 82 Throop-st., opposite Jefferson Park. Call at 77 Throop-st.

For Sale. A large list of improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. Second floor of that commodious and well-lighted Store, 48 and 50 Franklin-st., near Randolph. Apply on the premises. SMITH, CLEARY & ENRIGHT.

TO RENT. The very desirable and eligibly located store, Nos. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st. Possession given July 15 next. Apply on the premises. SEEBERGER & BREAKEY.

TO RENT. Very desirable store, 285 West Madison-st. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., At the Store.

FOR RENT. Very desirable offices in the Otis Building, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT. New four-story and basement brick buildings Nos. 191 and 193 Fifth-av., with very desirable stores and offices, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT. Very desirable store in one of the best locations on West Madison-st. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., No. 285 West Madison-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT For four months near Hyde Park Hotel and Depot, by SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY.

TO THE LADIES. Mrs. H. LONG, Manufacturer of Honiton Point Laces, is now located at 381 Wabash-av., where she will be pleased to see her old patrons, and all ladies who will favor her with their patronage. Curtains and fine laces of every description cleaned, repaired, and transferred. 381 Wabash-av. For the accommodation of West Side ladies, 832 Adams st.

MILLINERY. Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE. The first-class favorite steam-ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly REDUCED RATES. The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for SIXTY DOLLARS. By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage, from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 324 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

HOTEL.

Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, New York. This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited. R. M. TWEED, Proprietor. WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent. Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

METROPOLIS HOTEL Corner of Michigan-av. and 14th-st. The only first-class hotel in Chicago at $2.50 per day. Accommodations for 160 guests. Parmelee's Omnibuses to and from all depots. WILLIAM COX, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE, at the Union Stock Yards; large, heavy brick building, and one acre and a half of ground. AYRES & KOFF, Agents, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE. Large 2-story frame building, with Engine, Boiler, Shafting, Belting, and some Wood Working Machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 732 State-st.

Distillery for Sale, AT JOLIET. One half or whole interest; in perfect running order. For particulars, address W. H. FLOWER, Joliet, Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWAIN.

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY have received a full supply of MARK TWAIN'S new volume, "ROUGHING IT," and will send single copies free by mail on receipt of the subscription price, $3.50.

Orders from the trade can be filled promptly.

99 and 101 West Randolph-st.

APPLETONS' CYCLOPEDIA.

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY have a few Sets of this Work (including Annuals), in 26 vols., sheep, which they are offering at $5 per volume. Subscription price, $6.

99 and 101 West Randolph-st.

THIS DAY ISSUED.

The Carriers' Monthly BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MAY COMPILATION.

A Superb Number. Several Thousand Changes, Removals, and Accessions noted to June 1. Elaborate rearrangement of Titles and Index. Advertisements confined to flyleaves. The handsomest Periodical out. No business man should be without it.

$5 per Year. 50 Cents per copy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WESTERN NEWS COMP'Y, 99 West Randolph-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$166,000! In cash and real estate, To be distributed at St. Joseph, Mich. July 4, 1872.

First Capital Gift, $40,000!

These prizes are made up of some of the most valuable peach orchards in Michigan.

TICKETS, $2.00!

For full particulars, list of prizes, etc., address CURTIS BOUGHTON, St. Joseph, Mich., or call at 44 West or 199 East Madison-st, Chicago.

TRUSSES, &c.

Club Foot. We make to order in the most workmanlike manner, Apparatus for Club Foot, Knock Knee, Bow Legs, Spinal Curvature, etc. Full assortment of Trusses, Galvanic Batteries, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Ear Trumpets, Crutches, Shoulder Braces. Agents for Geo. Tiemann & Co.'s Celebrated Surgical Instruments at New York prices. Orders and letters of inquiry promptly attended to. BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, Cor. of Washington and Franklin-sts., CHICAGO.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Frank C. Taylor, William Lill, Henry R. Payson, George Taylor, N. S. Bouton, Redmond Prindiville, Mahlon D. Ogden. M. D. OGDEN, President. F. C. TAYLOR, Vice President. GEO. P. HANSEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Yonkers and New York INSURANCE CO. The Receiver in above Company has declared a Second Dividend of fifteen (15) per cent on all adjusted claims. Chicago claimants can be paid here, on application at my office. A. WILLIAMS, 1068 Indiana-av.

Insurance Claims. I shall continue to pay the highest cash price for claims against the Bankrupt Insurance Companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 88 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE CLAIMS. SANGAMO, OF SPRINGFIELD. We will pay fifty cents on the dollar, cash, for policies in this Company. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

State, Garden City, MUTUAL SECURITY, and HOME, of Chicago, SECURITY, of New York, and AURORA policies, bought for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

PUTNAM, OF HARTFORD. Holders of Policies will please call on SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 93 South Canal-st.

Insurance Claims Wanted. PUTNAM of Hartford, GARDEN CITY, STATE, MUTUAL SECURITY, and HOME, of Chicago. SECURITY, of New York, and AURORA policies bought for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED, Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington sts.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES. I will buy the August or December, will sell certificates, or settle indebtedness of stockholders to company. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE. CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO. ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872. Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next. In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago. M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE. With great facilities, we are delivering with great despatch all varieties of Building Stone from THE BATAVIA QUARRIES, At low prices. Send in your orders. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st., Sole Agents.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

THE HUMBOLDT PARK RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION.

A Corporation chartered under the General Law of the State of Illinois.

Having within five days disposed of our first series of shares, consisting of 1,800 shares, at $100 each, we now offer to the public the second series, consisting of 1,400 Shares at $100 each, and which will exhaust our authorized capital of $320,000.

We have acquired title to a tract of land of thirty acres immediately north of Humboldt Park, and east of Humboldt Boulevard, having about 600 feet frontage on the latter. This property is divided in 180 double lots, 50 feet wide, containing in all 7,600 feet front. It is situated close to North-av., which will be improved by cindering, and has now an eight foot sidewalk to Milwaukee-av. The

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Has agreed to *ERECT A DEPOT* On part of this ground, and having now obtained the franchise to enter the city, promise to have the first 30 miles of their road Completed Early in Fall, And to Run a Dummy Train Every Hour.

This property is OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS, though only 3½ miles from Court House, consequently TAXES ARE LOW.

All these advantages, and the neighborhood of Park and Boulevard, recommend this property highly for immediate improvement, and we do not doubt that in a few months many handsome residences will be erected.

Payments for every 10 shares (representing one double lot of 50 feet), are as follows:

25 per cent or $250..........Cash before July 10, 1872.
25 per cent or $250..........Cash on July 10, 1873.
25 per cent or $250..........Cash on July 10, 1874.
25 per cent or $250..........Cash on July 10, 1875.
With interest at 8 per cent annum.

Full Warrantee Deeds & Abstract of Title Given after the payments are made. Similar ADVANTAGES enjoyed by SHAREHOLDERS as the PARTICIPANTS OF THE FIRST SERIES OF OUR ASSOCIATION.

A Choice of Lots To be sold at AUCTION, and PREMIUMS thus received, All to be Distributed AMONG THE MEMBERS.

All Expenses for Improvements, THE BUILDING OF SIDEWALKS, erection of DEPOT STATION, and introduction of WATER from the ARTESIAN WELL, will be paid by the ASSOCIATION, who retain for that purpose TEN LOTS IN OUR TRACT.

Liberal Premiums Will be paid for ERECTION of the FIRST SIX RESIDENCES; the owner of the first residence of $5,000 receives a premium of $1,000.

We invite all who intend to become shareholders in our Association to call at GREENEBAUM'S BANK, 16 North Canal-st., where the subscription list is now open, and where plans and printed pamphlets may be seen. FRANZ ARNOLD, President, CHARLES PROBSSTING, Secretary, HENRY GREENEBAUM, Trustee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Cases of Drawers FOR BLANKS, Specially adapted to the wants of Lawyers and Conveyancers; and OFFICE DESKS; both containing novel features and unequalled for convenience, elegance, strength, and finish. H. H. EVARTS, Corner Wabansia and Lake-avs.

VENEERS. Cabinet Woods, Mahogany, Red Cedar, etc. T. S. CONSTANTINE, 17 South Jefferson-st.

ICE CREAM. COLBURN, confectioner, formerly 78 State-st., now 132 West Lake, sells the best ice cream made, at 40 cents per quart, to families. Church and Sunday School festivals furnished at wholesale rates. Also, dealers supplied on liberal terms. Manufactured by Tingley's new Patent Freezer, for which I am Agent.

FIREWORKS. CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer, SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV., Agents Wanted.

ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY, Cor. State-st. and Eldridge-court.

COMMISSION. A party who can control with certainty a desirable line of trade in options or shipping may make a connection with a Commission House of excellent standing. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

Merchants' and Knickerbocker Ins. Claims, Republic Certificates of Indebtedness, Chicago City and Cook County Bonds, bought and sold by A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

Bankers' Shears and Erasing Knives, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

Geale Bros. Have opened the RED FRONT MEAT MARKET, 449 South Clark st., (late of 254 South Clark) and inform their old customers and the public, that they conduct their business on the same principle as before the fire.

Wire Window Screens Made to order by BOSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st.

Wire Window Screens. First-class work. Lowest prices. COATES & CO., 157 West Madison-st.

One-Horse Coupe Carriages to Let. For shopping, calling, pleasure driving, railroad depots, etc., for nearly one-half the rate of a public hack. M. BARRETT, Rear of 464 West Adams-st., corner Paulina.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 25, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved securities. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURNE, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fifteenth Ward Last Evening—Organization of a Greeley and Brown Club—Interesting Addresses—Call for a Meeting of Liberal Republicans on Monday Evening.

An adjourned meeting of Republicans and Democrats of the Fifteenth Ward, was held at Library Hall, on Wabansia avenue, near the Rolling Mills, last evening. There were over one hundred persons present. Mr. Barker was elected Chairman. He said the object of the meeting was to hear an expression of political views, and to organize a Greeley Club. All of those present were aware that a political campaign was about to commence. This was the year when the people would decide who was to hold the reins of government for the next four years. They were aware how things had been managed in Washington during the last four years, and the great body of the people thought it was about time there was a change in the Administration. There were already two candidates in the field; one the present incumbent, and the other the editor of the leading journal of the country—a man who had been before the public for forty years as the champion of the oppressed—a man in whom the people could place confidence. He had proven what he was composed of, and he (the speaker) had no doubt about his being the choice of the American people for the Presidency. Old party factions should be buried into the sea of oblivion. Mr. Greeley was running as no party man. If elected he would be the President of the American people; he would not go to Washington merely to study the wishes and promote the selfish interests of a party few who worked him into office by political trickery, but would study the interests of the whole nation—of the minority as well as of the majority. A great deal had been said about labor agitation and representatives of the workingmen. He believed that the time had come when workingmen would be represented in the Government of the Nation—for Greeley was their representative, and he would not only represent them, but every industry in the land. He was heart and soul for him, and what he had said he believed to be the views of the majority of the men employed in the North Chicago Rolling Mills.

Mr. R. E. Hoyt, editor of the *Sun*, was then introduced. He said it afforded him much pleasure to see so many working-men assembled together to form a Greeley and Brown club. They were just the class of men to whom the country looked for its redemption from what he believed to be a most corrupt Administration. He would not enter into any elaborate history of the Republican or of any other party; nor had he time to recite in detail the evils, shortcomings and corruptions and disqualifications of the present Administration. To do it anything like justice would require all night, and then he wouldn't be through. The coming political issues were so deep and far reaching that he hardly knew where to begin. He was a Republican, and had always been one since the party was organized; but he was a Greeley man for the best of reasons. Four years ago Grant was his choice between two evils—Seymour being the other one. Grant was elected, and how well he had performed his duty they all knew. If they believed he had been a success they should vote for him again; if, on the other hand, they believed that he had committed numerous and grave blunders—that he had demonstrated his utter incapacity to fill the office of President to the satisfaction and honor of the people—that he had prostituted his powers for base and selfish purposes (all of which he had done, as has been proven), they should vote for honest Horace Greeley. [Applause.] Giving Grant credit for being a military hero, and breaking the back-bone of the rebellion, and acknowledging that he saved the country, yet they must determine whether he is a competent man for the position of President. It was clear to him that he was not. There were thousands of people who thought that Grant had done well, and was a good and sound President, and a better choice could not be made; but the majority of the people were making up their minds that they can do better, and will elect somebody else. Grant was a military man, and evidently not a fit person for the office. He had been given a fair trial; been backed up by the good-will and the well-wishes of the people, and had an opportunity to make his administration an honor to himself and a credit to the country; but he had most signally failed in the undertaking. He had failed because he did not appreciate the dignity of the office. All knew of the San Domingo scheme; that he had not gathered around him statesmen for advisers; that he had not, to-day, in his Cabinet a man who could really be called a statesman. He had not been in office twenty-four hours before he demonstrated his incapacity and folly by appointing an ineligible man to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and asking the Senate to repeal the fundamental law in order to give an office to a man who had done him some personal service. Commencing with the blunder he had gone on from bad to worse ever since, until now the Administration was one solid mass of blunders, error, and corruptions. The speaker believed that there never had been, since the foundation of the Government, such a rotten Administration as the one now in power. He said so because he sincerely believed it, and facts proved it. The Liberal Republicans, or those who would not submit to the party lash, were called traitors, bolters, and soreheads, and why? Because they did not believe that U. S. Grant is the Republican party; because they want reform, and the "stench in the nostrils of the people" removed; because the honest and ablest men in the party had united to bring about a change and correct the abuses which were patent to the observation of every intelligent man. Applying opprobrious epithets would not drive them from the track; on the contrary, it would unite them the stronger. The time had come for the people to break loose from party thraldom and assert their independence. He supported Greeley and Brown not as a Republican, nor as a Democrat, but as an American citizen, claiming the right to think and act for himself and vote for whom he pleased. [Applause.] This same spirit actuated all who had enlisted in the movement. Mr. Greeley was possessed of an incorruptible and unimpeachable character, and, if elected, would administer the affairs of the Government in a far different manner from that in which they had been run during the last four years. He would be true to principle; would be the President of the whole people, and would not dispose of Custom Houses for a span of horses or a Post Office for a bull pup. [Applause.]

Sidney Thomas then addressed the meeting. He said the Liberal movement started in Indiana had in view the restoration of the Union. It had not been restored by the Grant Administration, as every one knew. The rebellion had been suppressed and the slaves emancipated and enfranchised, but the old Union had not been restored. The people in the South had no confidence in the Government, or in the men who ruled over them, and this was the reason given for the extension of central power. He submitted whether Grant or Greeley was the better man to accomplish the work of restoring confidence and bringing harmony out of discord and lawlessness. Grant had had an opportunity to do it, but had failed. He (Grant) had but few, if any, admirers outside of his own party, and had not retained the confidence of all who voted for him in 1868. The best men in the party—the men who assisted in its greatest work—had lost all confidence in him and his Administration. He did not command much respect in England and other foreign countries. Greeley was unexceptionable to any class in the whole country. The sincerest Republican men, who will vote for Grant for party sake, acknowledge that Greeley would make an excellent President. Grant's strongest supporters had been educated by Greeley's writings and sayings, and if they were true to themselves they would accept Greeley with no forebodings of danger ahead. [Applause.] There was no question about his indorsement by the Baltimore Convention, and, when elected, the people, North and South, would have a voice in the Government, our commerce would become more active, our industries be more prosperous; local and national indebtedness would be wiped away; and there would be good government in every town, city, and State in the land. [Applause.]

After speeches by Mr. Haverill, Mr. Hennifen, and another gentleman, and a song by Mr. Russell, officers of the Greeley Club were elected and the meeting adjourned.

GREELEY AND BROWN CLUB.

There will be a meeting of Liberal Republicans favorable to the election of Greeley and Brown, at Parlor No. 3 Tremont House, on Monday evening, June 17, to take steps for the formation of a Central Campaign Club.

SIDNEY THOMAS, Chairman.
L. B. OTIS.
HORACE WHITE.
MURRY NELSON.
C. AUG. HAVILAND.

Another Palatial Store Added to New Chicago.

Just south of Madison, on State street, has recently been erected a magnificent five-story marble building, forty feet front by one hundred and forty deep. The building is now receiving its finishing touches. On entering one is surprised at the beauty and spacious elegance of its interior arrangements. This immense store will be opened in a few days by Messrs. B. F. Norris & Co. as an immense jewelry establishment second to none in the country, and which will do honor to Chicago. This enterprising firm, formerly exclusively wholesale dealers, were located on the corner of Clark and Lake streets, and were established since 1860, where they continued until the great fire, when, like thousands of others, they lost everything; but, with true "Chicago pluck," immediately resumed business at No. 468 Wabash avenue. This firm has long been one of the leading wholesale firms of the West in watches and jewelry. To erect so fine a building, and to be ready to occupy it so soon, is truly wonderful. The ladies particularly will be pleased to learn that a retail department will be opened in connection with the wholesale—and a retail department which, with its spacious and elegant apartments, has never been excelled in new or old Chicago. Due notice will be given of their grand opening, about July 1, at Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

The Largest Mirror and Most Elegant Restaurant in the City.

The largest mirror ever brought to this city may be seen at the new and splendid Restaurant of Markle, Nos. 118 and 120 Clark street. This specimen of Chicago enterprise was manufactured for Mr. M. by Messrs. Noel, Saurrel & Antoine, of New York, and is the largest glass ever blowed in this country, being 14 feet long by 7 feet wide, is a pure reflector, and splendidly mounted. Before leaving New York it was specially noticed by the *Herald* in an article very flattering to the skill of the manufacturers and to the enterprise of the present owner. Mr. Markle has displayed great taste in fitting up and furnishing his Restaurant and has spared no expense to make it the most inviting of its kind in the city. It is richly finished with [illegible] black walnut, birdseye maple, etc., in a manner highly creditable to the skill of Chicago artisans. Business men will find here a very attractive and desirable dining-room and lunch counter, with all manner of substantials, and delicacies, with the luxuries of the season, served by polite and attentive waiters. Mr. M. will always keep on hand a complete stock of imported and domestic cigars with a fine supply of goods in his line.

A New and Convenient Hotel.

Clark's European Hotel, situated on the northwest corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, is convenient to the Board of Trade and other centers. It is so situated as to be near the wholesale trade and our leading banks. It is now just open for the accommodation of guests on the European plan. It is newly and finely furnished, and everything about it is neat and clean. Rooms or single lodgings can be had at a very moderate price. There is a good restaurant connected with the establishment. It is well kept in all respects by Samuel Saltzer, so long and well known as an attache of the old Tremont House. Travelers will find this hotel a comfortable home while sojourning in the city, and will be in every way well and honorably treated by the gentlemanly proprietors. Messrs. Clarke & Co. are the proprietors.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Temperance.

The annual session of the National Division of Sons of Temperance of North America will be held in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, commencing Wednesday next at 10 o'clock, and continuing four days. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the Grand Division of this State will welcome the National Division, at the First Baptist Church on Wabash avenue. The welcome address will be delivered by Dr. Wm. Ross, G. W. P. of Illinois, responded to by Hon. Stephen B. Ransom, of New Jersey. Other speeches will follow. On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock there will be a meeting in Dr. Kittredge's Church on Washington street. Able speakers will address the meeting. On Friday the members of National Division and their friends, together with the members of subordinate Divisions, will take a ride on Lake Michigan in the steamer Muskegon, visiting the crib and Hyde Park. The steamer will leave Rush street bridge at 1 o'clock, sharp. In the evening the Divisions of the city will give a festival and entertainment in honor of the members of National Division, at Martine Hall.

Yesterday's Inquests.

Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 391 South Jefferson street, on the body of Peter Weal, a Dane, who died from injuries received in a fall from the roof of Busch & Brandt's ice house, on the North Side; verdict, accidental death. Deceased leaves a wife and three children at No. 266 Rucker street. On the body of L. A. Matson, who was accidentally shot by Ernst Woltman. The latter was arrested. A verdict of accidental shooting was rendered, and the prisoner was released from custody. At the southeast corner of Ropey and Second streets, on the body of Jacob Smith, who was thrown out of a wagon and killed; verdict, accidental death. At the County Hospital, on the body of an unknown man, which was found in the lake, on Friday evening; verdict, found drowned. At No. 534 Fourth street, on the body of Martin Maher, who was found dead in a relief shanty on Ashley street; no verdict was rendered. At No. 64 West Erie street, on the body of Charles Nelson, who hung himself to a door-knob; verdict, suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

That New Militia Regiment.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the organization of a militia company in Chicago was held on Thursday evening, in Thompson's Block, on Madison street, between Peoria and Sangamon streets. The question of raising some such organization was fully discussed, and the following named gentlemen appointed a Committee on Organization: John Stephens, Ben. C. Miller, O. L. Mann, Charles E. Moore, A. P. Harris, J. J. Healy, and W. J. Brown. A second meeting will be held on Tuesday evening at the same place, to which all gentlemen interested in the subject are cordially invited.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 15.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	53°F			
7:00 a.m.	59	29.30	W. W. g. v.	To 2 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	63	29.30	S. E. g. v.	
7:00 p.m.	62	29.30	N. E. g. v.	

Everything.

The Ellsworth Zouaves meet on Tuesday evening at Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph streets.

—Hiram Barber, Jr., will deliver an address before Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, at a regular communication, to be held at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton street, on Monday evening.

—The Mulligan Zouaves will assemble at their armory, corner of Taylor and Canal streets, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July.

—A son of John Finnucare, residing at No. 341 Elston avenue, was bitten by a mad dog yesterday morning. The animal was shot by a policeman.

—The annual meeting of the Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at the Home to-morrow at 1 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as officers for the ensuing year are to be elected.

—Thomas McMullen, who was crushed by the cars, on the Northwestern Railroad, a few days ago, died at his residence, No. 513 Hurlbut street, last evening.

—The annual picnic of the Second Baptist Sunday School will be held at Haas' Park on Saturday next. A train will leave the corner of Morgan and Kinzie streets at 8:30 o'clock.

—Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. A. A. M., will hold its annual communication on Tuesday evening, in the Hall of Cleveland Lodge, corner of Halsted and Randolph streets, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

—The enterprising and versatile *Journal* has invented a new phrase, and talks about firing off salutes "at rapid intervals." The *Journal* would, if it made an open confession, describe itself as publishing news at "very slow intervals."

—A young man named Frederick Granger, residing at No. 232 First street, fell from the second story of a new building on Madison street yesterday, and was so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

—Rosella Hibberler, aged 4 years, residing at No. 420 Larrabee street, was run over by a lumber wagon near her home, yesterday afternoon, and severely injured. Charles Schulze, the driver of the wagon, was placed under arrest.

—A serious accident occurred to John Brown, one of the crew of the brig Woodruff, yesterday. While engaged in painting the vessel's side, a tug having in tow two sand scows collided with it, and crushed him terribly. He is not expected to recover. His family resides in Buffalo.

—John M. Midgley, Esq., for some time past Secretary to President Newell, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has transferred his allegiance to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in the capacity of Secretary to Col. J. H. Howe, General Manager of the road.

—The Illinois State Sunday School Association will hold its annual meeting at Aurora, June 18, 19 and 20. The Convention will be held in a large building now in process of erection for the purpose on the island. A grand rally of Sunday school people from Chicago is anticipated.

—The Sisters in charge of the new St. Joseph's Hospital, are anxious to express their thanks to Mr. Henry L. Gay, the contractor, and everybody connected with the building, whose accommodations are for every class of patients, and will doubtless prove satisfactory.

—The Carriers' Monthly Business Directory for May, published by the Western News Company, is out, corrected from the previous month, and containing what is most sorely needed in the city at present. The value of the publication at the present time cannot be over-estimated.

—The reception and banquet to be given in honor of the Supreme Chancellor of the World, of the Knights of Pythias, promises to be a most superb affair. All brother Knights should avail themselves of this opportunity to be present and witness new and additional ceremonies pertaining to the order.

—The Board of Public Works granted building permits, yesterday, to Mrs. O. Morrison, for a four-story and basement stone building, 100 feet front by 90 feet deep, to be erected on the southeast corner of Clark and Madison-st., and to G. Peacock for a four-story and basement stone building, 20 by 90, on the northeast corner of Randolph and Franklin streets.

—The Golden Wedding of L. Lowenthal, of this city, will be celebrated to-day. Mr. Lowenthal was formerly of Dubuque, Iowa, and was well known and respected in that city. At the gathering there will be six children of the Lowenthals, thirty-eight grand children, six sons-in-law, and other relatives, to the number of about sixty.

—The Union Steamboat Company's iron propeller Java yesterday carried from this port to Buffalo the largest cargo of oats ever shipped at any lake port, being 105,000 bushels. The "scalpers" fired off a salute from their throats from the balcony of their building, while the tug which towed the vessel out followed suit with two six-pounders.

—The friends of the Women's and Children's Hospital will give a grand social entertainment, with refreshments, for the benefit of this most worthy charity, on Thursday evening, at the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets. This institution was started seven years ago by Miss Dr. Mary H. Thompson, and was burned out in the October fire. Mrs. Dr. Dyas is President, and Mrs. David A. Gage Vice President of the Board of Lady Managers.

—A correspondent thinks it a good joke of the Board of Public Works threatening to turn the water off if taxes are not paid. He adds: "Pretty well turned off now, I reckon. If you know anybody south of Twelfth street that can get a pailful in half an hour, please publish him in THE TRIBUNE." Such a gentleman has been found in the person of John Smith, who does not use water and therefore cannot appreciate the privilege.

—"Our Club" will give their first annual picnic at Tracy avenue Grove, on Wednesday, June 26. With dancing, base ball, croquet, and the like, the occasion is sure to be an enjoyable one. Those who have attended the parties given by the club during the winter, need not to be reminded of the social enjoyments offered by them. Trains leave the Rock Island Depot at 8:30 o'clock.

—It is stated around the Custom House that $20,000 is to be raised in that building to pay for counting votes in Indiana, and that a further sum will be squeezed out of the officials for electioneering purposes in the city and elsewhere. A desperate effort is to be made to carry Indiana, and Chicago is expected to supply the "sinews of war." The understrappers are gloomy enough over the prospect of being docked a month's pay for the benefit of Grant, Dent & Co.

—John Mayo, a colored whitewasher, while crossing the Northwestern Railroad track at Hoyne street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was knocked off the track by the cowcatcher of a westward-bound train. He was severely injured on the right side, and it is thought by his physician, that he cannot recover. The train, at the time of the accident, was proceeding at the speed of fully twenty miles an hour, while the charter of the company expressly states that trains shall not be run inside the city limits at a higher rate than six miles an hour.

—Philip Bell, a colored man, who is charged with having committed a burglary in Elkhorn, Wis., by which he became possessed of $600 or $700 belonging to one of the prominent citizens of the town, was arrested in a saloon on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-second street, yesterday, by Detectives Simmons and Shelton. He was taken back last evening by the Sheriff of the county where the alleged crime was committed.

—At half-past 8 o'clock last evening a Norwegian woman, named Thora Harlev, was run over by an express-wagon in front of No. 168 Milwaukee avenue. She was carried to her residence, No. 94, on the same street, where she died of her injuries within an hour. The team is owned by Schriven & Joss, pop-manufacturers, and was in charge of Joss. Immediately after the accident, the latter jumped off the vehicle and ran away. He had not been arrested at last accounts.

—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning. The resignations of Charles Miller, Frank Howard, and Daniel Toomey were accepted. Patrick Markham was dismissed for inebriety, and charges were preferred against Daniel H. O'Brien for burning his heater and against C. Whitehead for being absent two hours and a half without leave. The afternoon was devoted to auditing bills. When Mr. Talcott struck an item of $10 for an engraved plate glass for one of the engines he called Williams, and, remarking, "d—n the superfluities," went on to illustrate what he meant by a very vulgar anecdote.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Interesting Base Ball Match Between the Troy and Ætna Clubs—The Former Victorious by a Score of 12 to 3—Events on the Turf—Hand Ball—International Regatta at Buffalo.

BASE BALL.

THE TROYS VS. ÆTNAS YESTERDAY.

An interesting game took place yesterday afternoon at the Base Ball Park, between the Troy Club and the Ætnas of this city, in the presence of about 1,000 spectators, among them a large number of ladies. No one expected a close game, but few were prepared for one so well played on both sides, the Troy nine seeming to feel the inspiration of a Chicago audience, and playing in fine style throughout, while the Ætnas showed themselves to be a capital fielding team, when we consider the vicious, strong batting which they had to contend against. The features of the game on the part of the home club were the first base play of Hodes and the catching of Quinn. Nothing finer than the work done by these two players has ever been witnessed on the ball-field. Much of the throwing to Hodes was of the most difficult kind to handle, but he was equal to it all, and really bore off the honors of the day, though Quinn came in for a goodly share of the applause by reason of his plucky, capable facing of Reid's wild delivery. With a first-class pitcher, the field play of the Ætnas would be fully equal to the average professional clubs; but the Troys' savage batting of Reid's pitching in yesterday's game led to several errors which would not have occurred with hitting of ordinary strength. It was found necessary to bring in Brannock to pitch toward the last of the seventh inning, the wisdom of the change being shown in the fact that the Troys were blanked in the eighth and ninth innings. The Ætnas were weak at the bat, but had begun to take hold of Martin's pitching with some effect, when, in the middle of the sixth inning, Zettlein took hold of the ball, and after that but one base hit was made, Hodes being the batsman. After the first inning,—in which the Ætnas scored two unearned runs through wild pitching by Martin, and two passed balls by Bellan, who was catching for him,—the fielding of the Troys was faultless, a jumping one-hand catch by Steve King in left field being especially noteworthy. Seeing them play so fine a game, it seemed unaccountable that they should have made so bad a record this year, and the difference could only be explained by the fact that they were playing before a Chicago audience and they were spurred up to the old-time point of efficiency. Indeed, the whole nine feel as if their coming to Chicago was to mark a new era in their season's play, and they confidently predict that it is their time now to begin work to some purpose, and redeem themselves. They fully expect to beat the Mutuals to-morrow afternoon, as they believe themselves to be invincible while in this city, where they are to remain for practice for the next three weeks.

THE SCORE.

TROY.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Force, 3b.	3	3	2	2
Allison, s.s.	3	0	1	1
S. King, l.f.	3	3	3	3
McAtee, 1b.	4	1	2	2
Wood, 2b.	3	0	1	1
Bellan, c.	4	0	1	1
M. King, c.f.	4	1	1	1
Martin, p.	3	2	2	2
Zettlein, r.f.	2	3	3	4
Total	27	12	16	17

ÆTNA.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Duffy, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halliuan, s.s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reid, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foley, l.f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quinn, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hodes, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brannock, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bredburgh, r.f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward, c.f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	3	6	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	0	0	2	2	0	2	6	0	0	—12
Ætna	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs Earned—Troy, 3; Ætna, 0.
Bases on Errors—Troy, 10; Ætna, 0.
Bases on Called Balls—Ætna, 5; Troy, 5.
Passed Balls—Bellan, 4; Quinn, 0.
Umpire—E. O'Neill, Athletic B. B.
Duration—Two hours.

MINOR OCCURRENCES.

The Eurekas of Oakland beat a picked nine from the Rock Island Car Works, by a score of 47 to 17.

—The Paregorics beat the Keith Brothers' nine 32 to 12.

—The Socials beat the Riversides 26 to 8.

GAME AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Red Stockings to-day defeated the Mansfields by a score of 24 to 3.

FOREST CITYS VS. MUTUALS.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—A very fine game of ball was played here to-day between the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, and Mutuals, of New York. The former won the game by a score of 11 to 4. About 2,000 spectators were present.

THE TURF.

COMING LOCAL EVENTS.

On Wednesday and Thursday of this week occurs the auction sale of blooded trotting and racing stock at D. A. Gage's stock farm, known as Atwood Place, near Riverside. Among the fast trotters to be knocked down to the highest bidder are Clara G., Ida May, John H., Zuliska, Nourmahal, John A. Rice, etc., while the list of thoroughbred runners includes Malcolm, Van Barnbrass, Cragie burn, and Scottish Knight, all sired by Bonnie Scotland; and besides there are the Hambletonian stallion Logan and a number of brood mares and colts. Major C. W. Barker, of New York, will conduct the sale.

—There will be four races at Dexter Park on the Fourth of July—a purse of $800 for 2:40 horses; $800 for 3-minute horses; $1,000 free to all, and $400 for running horses, mile heats. All entries must close at the Transit House before 9 p.m. on July 2.

HORSE NOTES.

The will be a grand international trotting meeting at Liverpool, England, in August next.

—The old-time trotting-horse trainer and driver, William Woodruff, brother of the late Hiram, is very ill, and sinking fast, at his home in Boston.

—The time of the two thousand guineas won by Prince Charlie, was 1:45. The distance is one mile and seventeen yards, and the weight he carried 122 pounds.

—The annual fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will commence at Baltimore on October 22, and continue four days. There will also be a minor meeting in June, but its interest will be purely local.

—Mr. W. R. Babcock's horses, including Helmbold, Conductor, and Nellie Ransom, lately arrived at Long Branch from New Orleans. On the journey, owing to frequent "switching" and the carelessness of the brakemen, the horses were very badly used. Both Helmbold and Nellie Ransom were lamed, and it is doubtful whether they will be fit to be trained again this summer.

—The rumor that many of Mr. Belmont's best horses have been withdrawn from the turf is entirely unfounded. Glenelg has been retired. Gray Planet and Wade Hampton have got over their little trouble, and never looked better. They are now taking their daily exercise at the nursery. The rest of Mr. Belmont's stock are looking fine, and never miss their accustomed work.

JEROME PARK MEETING.

NEW YORK, June 15.—At Jerome Park, to-day, the first race, free handicap sweepstakes, one mile and five furlongs, was won by Midday, beating Mary Louisa second, by a neck, and Frank Hampton third. Time, 3:06½.

BASSETT AND LONGFELLOW.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Race for the Monmouth cup at Long Branch, on Tuesday, July 2, for which Harry Bassett and Longfellow are entered, is exciting great interest among sporting men and the public. Many thousands of dollars are already bet on the result. The odds are slightly in favor of Bassett, who is the favorite with Eastern men.

HAND BALL.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

The first of the Chicago games for the hand ball championship will take place at No. 181 Harrison street on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock. The parties are, James O'Brien and William Foley, of Chicago, and Philip Casey and James Everett, of Brooklyn. The stakes are $1,000 a side, and a pool of $5,000 has been subscribed here to back up the Chicago boys. These games will be of great interest to Irish-Americans, it being the national game of Ireland just as base ball is of America. To play it well requires long training and skill, which comes only from long practice. Undoubtedly there will be a large attendance, all of whom will wish for the triumph of the representatives of the West.

AQUATIC.

AN INTERNATIONAL REGATTA

is to take place at Buffalo, on the Fourth of July. There are prizes offered to the amount of over $3,000, and there will be races for four-oars, single sculls, sailing yachts, clinker boats and ferry boats. Entries will be received up to June 28.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN A Manufacturing Company, pays 20 per cent. Terms $3,000 cash, balance to be paid from earnings of the business. For interview, address P 61, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE BY W. OTTAWAY, ROOM 15, 79 Dearborn-st on houses on leased ground, warehouse-receipts, diamonds, pianos, and other good collaterals. Small amounts 3 to 12 months, on real estates; secured notes bought. Also $3,000 and $5,000 to loan on real estate.

LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND farms, $1,000 and upward. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, Kent's Block, No. 153 Monroe-st.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON COMMERCIAL paper and real estate claims against M. P. Stone. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY in sums of $3,000 and upwards, at reasonable rates and on low commissions. Apply to W. I. BARNEY, 204 Michigan-av.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago city property. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 190 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate, at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle & Monroe sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11 Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

PACIFIC HOTEL STOCK—SEVERAL THOUSAND dollars for sale for cash, or will trade for a nice residence lot on North Side, south of Chicago-av. Address H 86, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$50 TO $600. STATE SECURITY and amount wanted. Address B 46, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30 Nixon's Building, cor. LaSalle and Monroe.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, HOUSES on leased lots, diamonds, &c. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—$3,000 OR $4,000, FOR FOUR months, on good security; will pay good interest. Address M 51, Tribune office.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS. NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$1,200 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR, ON real estate security. Money to loan on collaterals. LEVI WING & CO., 138 Wabash-av.

$10,000 TO $25,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM on good real estate security, at 10 per cent. No fees or commission. Money in hand. W. C. REYNOLDS, Room 12, cor. Clark and Washington.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BRICK—I AM READY TO DELIVER from 50,000 to 100,000 of the best common brick offered for sale in this market; large size. Call at Evanston Brick Works, office 166 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—50,000 FEET TRUNK RIBS; 10,000 feet 3-inch Walnut and ash flooring; 100 dozen hat racks, at the new planing mill of BUCKLEY & CHAMPLIN, No. 35 North Union-st.

500 BARRELS FRESH WISCONSIN LIME, just received, for sale cheaper than the cheapest. 1,000 barrels in store, party fallen, 90 cents, delivered. Good No. 1 lime. Call in rear of 21 Congress-st. J. W. COOK.

100,000 CHOICE EVANSTON BRICK for sale—Largest and best brick offered for sale in this market; cream color; price $10 on cars at Evanston; can furnish from 50 to 100 M per week. Address JOSEPH M. LYONS, Agent, Evanston.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN. APPLY AT 254 South Halsted-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION clerk; one of German education preferred. Address J. H. TESCH & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN; ONE that can sell goods; references required. Call Monday, at 60 W. Madison-st. No other need apply.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—$1,000 PER ANNUM; must invest $1,500 to $2,000. Address G B, Prairie Hotel, corner Western and Milwaukee-avs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN WHOLESALE crockery business. Only experienced and capable men, used to travelling, need apply. To such liberal salaries and commissions will be paid. Inquire of LOMER, HEMMANN & WERLE, No. 721 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG MAN having some knowledge of the business and willing to make himself useful. Apply at 1115 State-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. A YOUNG MAN preferred. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK WITH A FEW years' experience, at 541 South State-st.

WANTED—A BOY WITH EXPERIENCE IN retail boots and shoes. Good reference required. M. H. BARNETT, 145 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TRAVELLER TO CALL ON HARDWARE and agricultural implement dealers. Address E 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK—A MAN UNDERSTANDING thoroughly principles of double entry book-keeping to assist the principal one now employed, and who is willing to make himself generally useful until he can be promoted. Address, wages, etc., fully explaining, C 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and correspondent; must be a good penman, quick and accurate; moderate pay, but, if suits, situation will be permanent. Address T 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK THOROUGHLY POSTED in the grocery business, from 20 to 22 years of age. Must be a good penman, with good recommendations, and willing to make himself generally useful. Must be acquainted with the German and English languages. Apply, in own hand writing, to WM. GROH, Kendallville, Ind.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE MEN burnishers and three girls burnishers. Apply at 88 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS sash, door and blind machinery, and who is fully competent to take charge of a shop. Also a good wood turner. Address, with references and terms, B 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; one competent to take charge of store occasionally. Apply by letter, with references, to E. L. HALL, Green Bay, Wis., or personally to N. MATSON & CO.

WANTED—IN HASTE, 1 GOOD CARRIAGE trimmer. Steady job by piece or day. J. I. MAYES, 52 and 54 Bluffs-st., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A BUTCHER; NONE NEED APPLY except those who thoroughly understand the business. Apply at 672 West Catherine st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-class barbers, to go to Rock Island; fare paid; highest wages and steady employment. Apply to or address FRED. L. LADD, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED—A SPINNER. TROUP, McCULLOH & PRATT, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AND helper, at 74 Pacific-av.

WANTED—GOOD STEADY WHEEL MAKERS, finishers, drivers, and rimmers. Men not used to wheel making, but used to working with tools on light work, such as cabinet-making, furniture, &c., can also have employment. Steady work and good pay. Address WOODBURN SARVEN WHEEL CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS WHO CAN FURNISH hanging-stage and fixtures, to paint south side of a house near Union Park; owner will find paint, etc. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CARPENTER; ONE that can trim. None but a good hand need apply, at 868 West Fulton st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER TO WORK on the floor. Call at O'CONNELL & BRO., 431 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A WOOD-TURNER. INQUIRE AT ALLEN & BARTLETT'S Planing Mill, 465 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A TAILOR, THAT CAN BOTH CUT and sew, to go in the country. Apply Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STONE-SETTERS. APPLY to W. CARTER, Tribune Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FOUR FINISHERS FOR CARRIAGE blacksmith shop. Apply to GARLAND, BOLMES & CO., 50 and 52 North Canal st.

WANTED—GOOD WATCHMAKER. APPLY AT WILSON'S, 333 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SIGN PAINTER. CALL AT 226 Lake Front, Monday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE OPERATOR on harness work, at 49 West Randolph-st., third floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACH PAD AND gig saddle maker. 49 West Randolph-st., third door.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS. Apply to A. A. HAMBERSTONE, 69 North Canal st.

WANTED—AN IRON FINISHER. APPLY at National School Furniture Factory, 355 West Twenty-second st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of and run machinery, at BUCKLEY & CHAMPLIN'S, 35 North Union-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARPENTERS AT BUCKLEY & CHAMPLIN'S, No. 35 South Union-st.

WANTED—4 BRICKLAYERS, 4 CARPENTERS, 4 laborers. At 260 West Madison-st. Monday morning, by R. C. HAMPTON.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS DOOR-MAKERS and one man to run sash and door machinery. None but experienced men need apply. Call at 77 Fourth Indiana-st., Sunday, from 8 to 12 a.m., or Monday cor. East Indiana and Kingsbury-sts. A. BULLARD.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CUT WHITE shirts; must have some experience. TOMLINSON & CO., 148 State-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS, 2 carriage trimmers, 6 buggy-smiths, four buggy smith helpers; good pay and constant work. Apply at BROCKMAN & SKINNER'S, 190 Twenty-second-st., corner State.

WANTED—A TAILOR (SINGLE MAN PREFERRED) and tailoress to work in the shop by the week, at 420 West Madison-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—COACHMAN—ONLY STEADY SOBER, middle-aged men with best recommendations from last place need apply. Permanent situation. 503 West Carroll-st. Apply Sunday.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER AT 332 SOUTH Morgan-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COACHMAN who thoroughly understands the taking care of and driving horses. Apply at the Mayor's office, City Hall Building, on Monday, after 10 o'clock, a.m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who can give good references. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AT NO. 296 WEST Monroe-st; call Monday; references required.

WANTED—AT 515 MICHIGAN-AV., COLORED man that understands driving and the care of horses.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the family grocery business. To one who can give the most unexceptionable references as to capacity, honesty, etc., a good salary will be given. None other need apply. Address, giving references, H 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY AND GOOD moral character to canvass in different counties in the State; a fine chance to make money for energetic men who mean business. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN A PHOTOGRAPH room. Call at 325 West Madison-st. RIDER & BARNARD.

WANTED—A GROCER, WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, has some means, and is a live man, to rent one of the best sites in the South Division for his trade, being store No. 421, under United States Hotel, southeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st, with shelving and drawers complete. Rent low. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LIVE REAL ESTATE DEALER. One who is reliable, to sell a first-class farm near Chicago. Apply to W. T. CORY, 74 Perch-st.

WANTED—A FEW CANVASSERS FOR CHICAGO and Cook County, for a new sash balance, at Builders' Exchange, 139 LaSalle-st. E. PECK.

WANTED—RARE CHANCE FOR A FIRST-class canvasser, at 286 South Halsted-st., Room 9.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD COOKS FOR RESTAURANT, two men and two women. Address, with references, E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—LABORERS, FOR PERMANENT work at factory at Ainsworth, on Fort Wayne R. R. 13 miles from the city. Apply at factory. N. W. FERTILIZING CO.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, TO learn gent's furnishing business. Call at 159 Twenty-second-st., after 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND ENERGY, accustomed to handle men, to act as one paid foreman. UNION FOUNDRY WORKS, corner Fifteenth and Dearborn sts.

WANTED—MAN FOR FARM WORK. NONE but such as know how to cut and stack grain need apply; also a man to drive sprinkling wagon. Call to day at 163 West Jackson st.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE A YOUNG man who wishes to study law and is willing to do what is required for the privileges of the office and a small salary. Address ATTORNEY, care Carrier 18, giving address.

WANTED—A MAN, WITH $300 CASH CAPITAL, to take a ½ interest in a first-class office business, which has paid one man over $3,000 since the fire. Also, a man with $3,000, to take a ½ interest in a manufacturing business which will pay $3,000 per month. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN TO SELL CIGARS and tobacco, on commission in the city. Address X 31, Tribune office, stating references.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR NORTH PACIFIC Railroad; carpenters for Lake Superior; chopper, sawmill and farm hands at 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO care for horse and cow, do chores, etc., about a small place. References required, at 674 Wabash-av., second door.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER. APPLY AT PLANING mill office, corner West Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE. ONE who has had some experience. Apply at once LUDWIG BROS., 628 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WOMAN TO WORK ON a farm, the woman to do washing and cooking for the family. Apply at 312 Michigan-av. SEAVEY & CO.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, 14 OR 15 YEARS of age, to sweep up, and make himself generally useful in a small factory. Wages $3.00 or $3.50 per week. Address D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN, with a few hundred dollars, to open an office for the sale of a few articles of builders' hardware; no competition; exclusive sale. Address T 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONDAY—300 RAILROAD LABORERS for Michigan Central R. R. Wages, $1.75 and $2.00; free fare. Also 50 saw mill hands, [illegible] per month and board; 10 farm hands, at from $20 to $26 per month; 50 for brick yards, 15 choppers, etc. Call early and secure a good job. CHRISTIAN & RING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery stable, 416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUTH IN A DRUGGIST'S glassware establishment; one that can pack glassware. Apply at 127 Michigan-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER TO SOLICIT orders for the stationery business, a competent man who thoroughly understands the business. Call on J. D. ROBERSON, No. 279 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 BOYS USED TO POSTING BILLS. Call between 9 and 12, Monday, at 56 West Madison-st, in paint shop.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 859 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, to go five miles from city; private family. Inquire at 182 West Washington-st., upstairs, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 395 STATE-st. a good pantry girl; good wages paid.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO help do general housework where there are a few boarders. Apply at 160 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SERVANT GIRL IN a family of two, to go to Hyde Park. Apply to B. S. DOWNER, at A. Hale & Bro., 12 to 16 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages to a competent person. Apply 111 South Green-st.

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO THE WORK FOR small family; plain people, who would treat a good woman as one of the family, at 22 Porch-st., off Fulton, near Leavitt.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT COOK, washer and ironer; family of four; good wages. Call at 1013 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL to nurse a child 2 years old. She can sleep at home and leave at 7 o'clock each evening. Apply at 694 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT 298 FULTON-ST.

WANTED—SWEDE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 1223 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A CAPABLE girl to cook, wash and iron, at 346 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 75 Honore-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl accustomed to do general housework in a small family, at 343 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 139 SOUTH Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED WOMAN TO DO general housework; good wages; small family. Inquire at 582 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages, 284 Warren-av., 4 doors west of Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. References required. Call at 761 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 162 Walnut-st., near Wood.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR KITCHEN AND chamber work, at 885 State-st. German preferred. Good reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT 68 Huron-st., to-morrow.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE nurse-girl, at 42 North May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also middle-aged woman to take care of child. Apply at 986 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girls, at the Revere House, 510 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron for a small family. Inquire at 1061 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply Monday morning at 924 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL WELL EXPERIENCED IN second-work; wages, $4 per week. 55 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY AND meat cook, and second girl, at 371 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP CARE FOR TWO children and do washing for four persons. Light work and good pay. Family boards. 342 Tyler-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 77 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls can get first-class situations without paying fees by call at 94 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick. Also, wanted two women to take charge of house.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL CAN FIND A FIRST-class place, by calling immediately at 151 West Randolph-st. Top floor.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GIRL, 12 TO 15 years of age to take care of a little child. Address, by letter J. C. WALLIS, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family. Apply at 25 Johnson-place, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., two blocks west of Cottage Grove-av. Good wages.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children. Apply at 543 Warren-av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WASHER AND ironer at 123 Twenty-fifth-st. Good wages. None but good girl need apply.

WANTED—A NEAT ORDERLY YOUNG GIRL to assist in doing the housework for a small family. Apply immediately at No. 52 Price-place, near Halsted-st.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID TO a good girl to do general housework, at 132 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES; ALSO two good dining-room girls; best wages, at 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 294 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR COLORED girl to do general housework in a family of two. Good wages paid. 109 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply for three days, at 919 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at house, at 80 Oak-av., or 777 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, with good reference. Apply to 649 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, small family and good wages, at northeast corner Paulina and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 326 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-GIRL; MUST BE NEAT and competent; none other need apply. No. 6 Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN-GIRL, IN A private boarding house. Apply at 120 Illinois-st., North Side.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 52 West Randolph-st. MRS. SPRINGER.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRLS, one to cook, and one to do second work. Call at 99 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 310 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD cook, wages $5; also a second girl; German girls preferred.

WANTED—AT 548 WABASH-AV., A GOOD strong girl to do kitchen work.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN nurse girl, at 126 Ellis-av.

WANTED—WASHING AT NO. 19 RUCKER-st. All washing done well and reasonably.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DINING-room girls can find good situations by calling at 276 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a small family; good wages given. Apply at 314 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, PLEASANT GIRL TO DO the housework of a small family. Call at No. 77 Throop-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND pastry cook for country, good wages; 10 cooks for city. MRS. BATES, 10 Peck-court.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM, PANTRY, LAUNDRY, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week paid. Competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 348 WEST Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF rooms and to do the work for a gentleman; pleasant and steady home. F 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO ELGIN, TO cook, wash, and iron in a small family; wages, $4 a week; railroad fare paid. Inquire at 100 Ashland-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, GERMAN OR SWEDE, to do general housework at 168 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages paid. Inquire 699 (up stairs) Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family; must come well recommended. Apply at 234 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, AN ASSISTANT cook and dishwasher. At 16 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a private family, at 841 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; will pay $5 per week. Inquire at 383 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; German or Norwegian preferred. Call on Monday, at 549 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—1 KITCHEN-GIRL, 1 CHAMBERMAID, 1 dining-room girl; good wages. 117 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A DINING-room girl, at 569 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK, ONE WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, for first-class boarding house. Call at 584 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR COOKING, washing, and ironing, and one for second-work. Apply at 779 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 51 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A child. Apply at 51 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, 5 first class dining-room and chamber girls for Escanaba, Mich. Apply Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 26 St. John's place.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT AND UNDERWEAR makers; also ladies to work on overalls at home. Inquire at 90 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER. INQUIRE at 719 West Lake-st. Steady work and good pay.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER to go out by the day. Call immediately at 632 West Washington st. Good recommendations required.

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO LEARN DRESSMAKING. E. TOPPING, 597 West Madison-st.

WANTED—I WANT SOME ONE TO DO MY mending and repairing; must live near West Van Buren-st. east of Throop st. Address R 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, ONE that can cut and fit, at MISS M. CARROLL'S, 38 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—GIRL SEWING BY HAND. 908 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. APPLY AT NO. 694 West Adams st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD DRESSMAKERS, also a good milliner. HOTCHKISS, PALMER & CO., 953 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERT OPERATOR ON THE Singer Sewing Machine, at 840 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESSMAKERS. CALL at 421 South Clark-st., early Monday morning.

WANTED—AT NO. 685 WEST MADISON-ST., A good dressmaker, to work at finishing and trimming. Call Monday, from 9 a.m. to 12 m.

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS, ALSO OPERATORS on Singer's Machine, at 960 State-st., at once.

WANTED—9 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, at 27 East Polk-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A SMART BUSINESS woman by an attorney and widower [illegible] one child. Apply by letter, giving circumstances, education, history, references and terms to N. BALDWIN, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a child to wet nurse. For particulars apply at 161 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE care of a young child at 931 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A LAUNDRESS and cook, both first-class. Good wages. Apply at 18 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A PHOTOGRAPH room; one that understands printing. Call at 325 Madison-st. RIDER & BARNARD.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SHIRT-IRONERS, AT Bon Ton Laundry, 129 South Canal-st. None but experienced hands need apply.

WANTED—1 GOOD STARCHER; 1 GOOD SHIRT polisher, at Jefferson Park Laundry, 494 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE person to solicit advertisements for a small monthly paper. Address Room 28 St. Caroline's Court, Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADIES' monthly and sick nurse (certificate from Liverpool Lying-in Hospital), recently from England, desires engagements; has the highest testimonials from first-class ladies. Address Mrs. ADDERLEY, 100 West Adams-st., over store.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TO TRAVEL with a first class entertainment, 1 lady pianist and vocalist, 1 lady vocalist, 1 lady harpist, 1 lady guitarist; also one leading vocalist competent to arrange music. None but first-class artists required. Call on or address JOES. TAYLOR, 96 Green-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS HAIR-WEAVERS. Apply at J. HALL'S, 179 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD IRONERS, AT THE EXCELSIOR Laundry, 420 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FOREWOMAN IN LAUNDRY, 540 Wabash-av. To one who perfectly understands the work, $12 to $15 per week; also shirt ironers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS RETAIL drug store, doing a very good business in a splendid location on South State st., can be bought at a fair price and on easy terms; long lease given, or will sell the building together with the business if desired. For full particulars apply to SCHRADER BROS., 105 West Randolph-st., Room 22.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE—one-quarter cash, balance to remain until made out of business. Daily profits the last year from $50 to $125 per day. Y 74, Tribune Branch office.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, PLATED WARE and cutlery for sale or exchange for real estate. Address N 89, Tribune office.

A WELL-FURNISHED CIGAR STORE FOR sale—Four rooms in the rear, with good custom, in the most frequented locality on the North Side. Rent low; reason for selling, other business to attend to. Inquire at 250 North-av., in cigar store.

A NO. 1 DINING-SALOON AND RESTAURANT, doing a good business, for sale. J. M. CUTLER, 123 West Washington-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, IN ONE of the best localities in the city, for sale; well furnished; terms easy; the health of the proprietor requires that he should leave the city. Address X 84, Tribune office.

ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF GOING INTO an established and paying furniture manufactory, can hear of a good chance by applying at 362 South Halsted-st., or address same place. G. WADDELL.

A LAUNDRY, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, for sale—Also an old-established dye-house; both places well established and doing a good paying business. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington st.

AN INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-located drug store, doing a splendid business, for sale. Address D 46, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE. Address Q 56, Tribune office.

A NEWLY FITTED UP BOARDING HOUSE of 20 rooms full of good paying boarders, for sale. Rent reasonable. Reason for selling, ill health, house on West Side, 1 block from Halsted st. cars. Address J 52, Tribune office.

A SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL, WELL situated, and first-class business, for sale or trade. Address R 58, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERSON with small capital, to engage in a manufacturing business which will pay large profit. Call or address GEORGE M. DARLEY, No. 133 West Washington, Room 4.

A BARGAIN—MY NEWLY FITTED-UP BILLIARD hall and fixtures, also stock and lease to hall, with four dwelling rooms attached, for sale, in all or separate. Particulars at 126 Blue Island-av.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A SMALL BOARDING house and saloon attached, with contents and lease at low rent. Inquire at No. 170 Desplaines-st.

A WELL ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSINESS, stock and fixtures, established 1861, for sale. Apply at 624 State st.

A GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE at auction, in Clinton, Iowa, June 19, 1872. The Clinton Hotel, three stories high, containing 100 rooms and stores, also barn, all occupying 8 lots. The best location in the city for hotel or other business. On easy terms. S. T. TOLL, Auctioneer.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR, AND TOBACCO store, for sale cheap. Must be sold this week. Apply at 279 Thirty-first-st., near State.

DRUG STORE ON SOUTH SIDE, DOING GOOD business, for sale at a bargain. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

ENTIRE INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED wholesale cigar business for sale; trade extending over 6 States; terms reasonable, and thoroughly satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address M 86, Tribune office.

FAMILY GROCERY, GOOD LOCATION, FOR sale—Rent of store and dwelling above very cheap. SPALDING & PICKERING, Room 9, Nixon's Building.

FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 CASH, WILL BUY ONE of the best located grocery stores on State-st., on a corner, and doing a No. 1 business. Will give satisfactory reasons for selling. Address W 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND NEW FURNITURE of a 16-room boarding house, central location. A. M. SHELDON, 12 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO real estate—a first class manufacturing establishment, working 45 men, and turning out $5,000 per month of staple goods, having ready sale, at a profit; will take an active partner, with $[illegible] to $10,000 cash capital. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 246 East Washington-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF FIRST-CLASS hotel, 70 rooms, in a town of 10,000 inhabitants, a County Seat, on two railroads, and near city; doing a splendid business; for sale at a great bargain. S. L. TRIPPE, No. 76 Market-st., Room 33.

FOR SALE—BON TON LAUNDRY, 129 SOUTH Canal-st. Reason for selling, parties leaving city on account of ill-health.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—With or without 4 rooms overhead; all first-class and doing a strictly cash trade; good location; leased before the fire; runs 3 years and low. 291 South Halsted-st.

GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, FOR sale cheap; good location; parties going West. Inquire at 528 State-st.

HALF OF A PRACTICAL PATENT FOR SALE at a small cost; also a shell store cheap; cannot attend to it; articles furnished. 536 Wabash-av.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE, ON THE best retail street in the city; cause of selling, sickness. Inquire of G. G. & M., 227 and 229 Wabash av.; or S. D. & Co., 59 and 61 West Washington st.; or address F 83, Tribune office.

I WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD hall with lease, fixtures, stock, and bar, for good available real estate. Address C 29, Branch Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city, or would take a partner. Ice house and dwelling attached. 736 W. Madison.

OLD-ESTABLISHED MERCHANT TAILORING business, with large connection, for sale. Proprietor going into another business. Rare opening for a first class cutter with small capital. Principals only need address H 76, Tribune office.

ON STATE-ST., IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS locality, the stock and fixtures of a bakery and confectionery establishment, doing a good business for sale. The premises with ice cream and restaurant room will be rented till May 1, 1873. For terms apply only to FAKE & CLARK, 239 Wabash av.

ONE OF THE BEST ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, and restaurants on the West Side for sale, as the owner is retiring from business. Call or address 814 West Lake-st.

ONE-HALF OR ONE-THIRD SHARE IN ONE of the best wood-working concerns in the city for sale for cash. From $10,000 to $25,000. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

PRINTING OFFICE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for sale; will inventory over $7,000; will be sold, if applied for immediately, at one-quarter of its cost. The owner, not being a practical printer, has no use for it. Inquire of D. W. PICKARD, 421 West Madison-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, at a great bargain, the lease, fixtures, complete stock, and good will of the popular restaurant, located 478 Wabash-av.; said business in perfect working order, with large first-class trade, paying about $1,000 per month. Most satisfactory reasons given for selling. M. BURKE.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—DRY GOODS business for sale in the best business city west of Chicago. Finest store, and the very best location in the city. For full particulars address S 45, Branch Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS millinery and fancy goods parlors, doing a good business, and in a good location, for sale. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address D 90, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A DRY GOODS store in good running order for sale, well located and established. Apply at 727 West Madison-st.

SODAWATER MANUFACTORY, IN GOOD running order, for sale. Inquire at 146 West Madison st.

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AND A TRADE of $40,000 a year, for sale—A splendid chance. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A good paying store for sale. Inquire at Novelty and Art Exhibition, opposite Academy of Music.

TO PRINTERS—RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A complete job printing office, with facilities for doing all kinds of printing, situated in a large and flourishing city in Pennsylvania, is offered for sale at a bargain. The principal proprietor being unable, through ill health, to continue the business. Is enjoying a profitable trade of from $20,000 to $25,000 per year, all of which can be retained and increased. All the machinery and material in excellent condition. Engine and boiler, cylinder, and job presses of the most approved makes. Cost $12,000. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to or address COLLINS & McLEESTER, 705 Jayne-st., Philadelphia.

TWO DRUG STORES DOING GOOD BUSINESS in suburban towns for sale, or trade for good real estate. Call upon LUTHER L. HIATT, Room 55 Bryan Block, cor. LaSalle and Monroe sts.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE or to rent, on the corner of Erie and Wells-sts. Good location. Also, smith's tools and dry stock for sale. H. POOL, Chicago, Ill.

$500 CASH WILL SECURE THE BEST paying sample room in Chicago, on Monday. Call for JOHN, at Room 4, 95 West Washington-st.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 in stock, with business clearing $300 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital required. 95 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 in stock, with business clearing $300 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital required. 95 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$2,000 INVESTED IN A SAFE BUSINESS will produce $1,000 a year; good security. Apply by letter. A. L. FLEMING BROS., 255 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, lawsuits, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know. Cure all diseases or no pay. 166 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession, in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with date of birth and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 186 West Washington-st.

MADAM MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 229 South State st., for ladies only.

MRS. JORGENSEN'S ROOMS, AT 341 WEST Madison-st. Circle and cabinet seances held every evening, except Fridays.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, CLAIRVOYANT, BUSINESS and medical medium, 122 West Adams-st., corner of Halsted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID OR second girl in a private family, by a Swedish girl. Apply at 47 North [illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family, or to take care of children. Apply at 108 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 256 Buddan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do light second work or take care of children. Apply Monday at 374 Desplaines-st., between Forquar and Ewing-sts. South side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS cook, in a private family or in a first-class boarding house. No. 20 String-st., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl of 16 years, to do light second work or take care of children. 77 North Union st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. INQUIRE on Monday only at 509 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN a private family. Address L B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general house work in small private family. Call at 130 Fourteenth-st., near State.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH GIRL, TO do house work of small family; expects good wages; can be seen at 372 Third-av. on Monday.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, IN dressmaking-shop; competent hand; can furnish machine; best of city references. Call on or address 2, Hubbard court.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper. Best of city references as to capabilities, etc. Apply at 809 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY as housekeeper in a private family. Will be willing to take care of an invalid lady. Wages no object. Address E 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as housekeeper, or companion to a lady about to travel. Address 940 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER or light housework by a woman with one child; is capable of doing her business; references given if required. Address 160 DeKoven-st., up stairs. Mrs. YOUNG.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER for a widower, those wishing a drudge need not apply; or would go as travelling companion with an invalid lady; good references given and required. Address Mrs. HELEN N., Box 29, Monroe, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY of refinement, in a gentleman's family, as housekeeper, or as copyist or saleswoman in ladies' furnishing or millinery store. Address S 25, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL who understands dress-making, millinery, and plain sewing; but only in a respectable American family. Inquire at No. 75 Purple-st., near Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY competent for house keeping. Also family sewing. Private family preferred. 319 West Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PENwoman wishes to obtain a place as copyist, amanuensis, &c., or at any kind of writing. Is a correct and rapid writer. Excellent references. Address J. C., care W. D. KERFOOT, Esq., Washington-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF good address would like a situation as assistant bookkeeper, saleslady, or similar light employment. Address BERTHA, 884 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to attend a restaurant or cigar stand. Please call Sunday, in the rear of 245 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman from the East, as child nurse and sewing. Address B 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES would like employment, one to do writing in an office or at home, and one as clerk in a confectionery. Address N 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESWOMAN by a young lady, speaking German and English. Address Miss MARY BRANDES, 334 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as cashier or assistant bookkeeper. Good references given. Address M G, care Carrier No. 22.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY nurse wishes a situation. Reference furnished. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS, care of A. R. PRESTON, 88 East Madison st., Room 16.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING, BY a person who understands her business. Please call at 525 Wisford-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR HOUSE SERVANTS; competent help on hand at all times. 1583 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, A good and rapid penman, desires business in an office—insurance, publishing, or any other,—is competent to act as assistant bookkeeper, corresponding clerk, or cashier; best of references furnished. Address S 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT colored woman as nurse or maid with a lady travelling to New York or Washington. Apply at 884 Michigan-av. References given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY widow woman as wet nurse; also home for baby boy in family who will adopt same. Address 80 South Benfield-st., Archer-av. Apply to-day and to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED girl as childrens' nurse; a first-class family preferred; city references given; no objections to country. Call at No. 332 Hubbard st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY, some years resident in France and Germany, desires a morning engagement (after the 1st of September) in a family or seminary as instructress in English generally, French, German, and music. Address R 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE, AS governess or lady's companion in a family going to travel. Address E. C. GREENE, Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY TEACHER wishes an engagement for the summer, either to instruct pupils at home, to travel, or to take charge of a house. Highest Eastern and city references. Address E 28, Tribune Branch office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WHILE SHOPPING, ON WEST MADISON-st., between Peoria and Green, a ladies' silver watch with name engraved on it. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to 224 West Madison-st.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD BAND BRACELET with owner's name inside. A suitable reward will be paid if left at 253 East Randolph-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY—A SCARF PIN. THE top is a horse's hoof and two heads; supposed to have been lost in Simpson & Morrell's store. Finder will receive reward by returning to 1276 Prairie-av.

LOST—A BLACK ALPACA CAPE. FINDER will confer a favor by leaving at 347 West Jackson-st.

LOST—BETWEEN 773 WABASH-AV. AND 186 South Halsted-st., a black box containing instruments. A liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at either the above numbers.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE TO OUR ORDER for $3,175, drawn by A. G. Clark, Treasurer of the Ford Manufacturing Co., dated June 13, 1872, payable three months after date, at the Northwestern National Bank. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same. The finder will please return to our office. ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING A POLICY and certificate and two drafts on Receiver of the Yonkers and New York Insurance Company. The payment of said drafts has been stopped, but a suitable reward will be paid upon delivery of said package to 1055 Indiana av.

LOST—BY SEALE BROS., A POLICY AND proof of loss for $1,000 in the Germania Fire Insurance Company of Chicago. A reward will be given by leaving it at 449 South Clark-st.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, A DARK BLUE pocket book containing $50 in currency, and one Prussian silver dollar. The finder will receive $10 reward on returning it to 191 West Jackson-st., Woman's Home.

LOST—2 COWS—ONE A STRAWBERRY COLOR, white back, the left ear cut 1½ inches, 6 years old; the other 3 years old, Durham breed, black and white, dry at present. The finder will please return to JAMES JORDAN, No. 1 Hinsdale st. Lost on the 2d day of June. Any body that will return the same to above No. will receive $20 reward and no questions asked.

LOST—A LADIES' SCARF, BLUE AND GOLD striped. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the Metropolis Hotel, Michigan av., corner Fourteenth st.

LOST—A SMALL 5 YEARS' OLD BLACK MARE with white spot on forehead, and white hind legs. Also, a peacock. Any information of their whereabouts will receive a liberal reward by H. SCHLACK, C., R. I. & P. R. R. Shops, near Forty-seventh-st.

TAKEN UP—JUNE 15, TWO COWS. OWNER can have them by proving property, paying charges, and taking them away. Inquire at the corner of Ashland av. and Clayton-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HAY OF GOOD QUALITY IN tight pressed bales, at wholesale or retail. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW FINE BLACK WALNUT private liquor case, finished in the best of style. Address New St. Charles, North Clark-st. TOM FOLEY.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE; 1872 CAROM, nicely finished. No. 1300½ State-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD BILLIARD TABLES at a low figure. Apply at 28 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CLUSTER DIAMOND RINGS, pins, and studs, at LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOLD JEWELRY, GUNS, PISTOLS, violins and guitars at LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 18-KARAT GOLD HUNTING lever watches at Lipman's Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOLID SILVER LEVER WATCHES, made by Raymond, Howard, Ellery and United States Watch Company, at Lipman's Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY or suburban property, by B. NEWMAN, 96 West Washington st., a good canal-boat.

FOR SALE—12 NEW SAFES OF THE BEST manufacture (alum patent); which must be sold to close out the stock. Call and see them at 242 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SAND STONE quarry on the N. W. R. R., 80 miles from Chicago. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 99 YEARS' LEASE on East Randolph-st., lot 20x150 to alley, without taxes on lot. Apply to J. GUNZENHAUSER, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF good building 22x80, well lighted, suitable for either storage or manufacturing purposes, situated near Field, Leiter & Co.'s and J. V. Farwell & Co.'s. A tip top chance for somebody. Address S 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LIFE SCHOLARSHIP FOR Bryant & Stratton's College. Inquire for one week at 52 Augusta-st., near Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

FOR SALE—Y LEVEL AND TRANSIT. INQUIRE at 500 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW 4-BBL ICE-BOX, CHEAP, at 500 West Harrison st.

FOR SALE—FORD'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS; Anderson on Commerce, 2 vols.; a file Chicago Tribune, No. 1, vol. 1, 2 years. CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE, 12 FEET LONG 24 wide. Apply at 296 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, 189 WEST Madison, 7 room cottage, to be moved from 302 West Madison.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

COMPLETE NEWSPAPER OUTFITS FURNISHED at once, at lowest prices. Terms as may be agreed upon. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 9 South Canal-st.

500 POUNDS BREVIER, 400 POUNDS minion, 200 pounds nonpareil (Johnson's), second-hand, in good condition. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 9 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK KEEPER, by a competent accountant; thoroughly understands the grain trade; seven years' experience on foreign markets; four years in the wholesale grocery business. First class city references. Address ACCOUNTANT, Office No. 1, rear Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to work in a wholesale store, or to act as collector. Address B 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE by a man thoroughly posted in the business and who is not afraid to work. Address GEORGE, 898 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a first-class grocery or tea store; has had eight years' experience; best of references given. Address H 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale grocery or tea house, or as a travelling agent for a fancy grocery store. Best of references given. Address M 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ALMOST ANY capacity, by a young man who has had experience in the hardware, metals, and store business. Address T 84 Tribune office.

SITUATION OR AGENCY WANTED—BY A first-class, energetic business man; is a good and rapid penman, unusually quick at figures, understands book-keeping, and is an excellent correspondent and first-rate salesman. If a good agency is offered will furnish office and storeroom free of charge. Will take copying to do at own office. Address A [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, PREVIOUS to investing money, or in bank or life insurance office, by a young man of good ability. Address M C, Carrier No. 29.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SALESMAN; understands boot and shoe or commission business; can keep books, but would prefer something more active; can also speak German. Call or address A B, 979 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, as hotel clerk, steward, or time keeper, or any situation requiring the services of a good, sober, steady man. Address G S 130, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED drug clerk. Address A. S. MUNSON, [illegible]burg, Kas.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN A RETAIL hat, cap, or grocery store; have had long experience; also a good penman. Address Q [illegible], Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, as foreman moulder in an iron foundry of any size or class of work. Parties in want of such a man would do well to write to 113 East Erie-st. Address J. A. A situation out of the city preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—MASONS AND CONTRACTORS—A young man just from New York, wants a situation as assistant or foreman; understands the building business thoroughly or would do running, &c.; good references. Address R B D, 113 Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT mason who understands working from plans, and managing men. Good references given. Address N 59, Tribune office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER TO run a stationary engine. Address R S, 800 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF CARPENTER-work by a competent man. Address Z 75, Tribune Branch office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references given. Address C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a young Scandinavian who thoroughly understands taking care of horses and carriages, and is willing to make himself useful. Address HANS CHR. OLSEN, Nos. 9 and 11 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PLEASANT PRIVATE family, by a sober German coachman of eight years' experience; references. 222 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPER. Good references given. No. 90 West Eighteenth st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDE who has been in the dry goods business in his own country, wishes such a place here, so as to commence with against a limited salary. He speaks English, German and Scandinavian fluently. Address L 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISHMEN just from England, as warehousemen, bookkeepers, barmen, or any other useful employment where education is required; town or country, no objection. Address Q 60, Tribune office. An early engagement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in a private family, who has no parents in this city, and is willing to make himself useful around the house; can also milk and take care of horses. Inquire at 787 State-st., Monday at 11 o'clock. F. TAYLOR.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, WATCHMAN, or light porter by a reliable man. Good city references. Address B 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY PERMANENT and honorable work accepted; good references given. Address P, 80 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as Collector for part of week. D C, 223 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE clothiers, dry goods, and others—By a gentleman of experience, as traveller for Southern States. M L, [illegible] Barnes House, Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAR-TENDER BY a young man of several years' experience. Address P J. [illegible], 177 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED young man as collector in some good house; can furnish the best of references, and security if required. Address A H G, 86 Davis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY German scholar, in or out of Chicago (on a farm) where his teaching or other services will be taken in exchange, etc. Address H. K., 54 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING man any line of goods to sell on commission. Address L 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A STEADY JOB FOR myself and express wagon in some store; am well acquainted with hardware and stove trade, and can act as salesman or shipping clerk. Address L 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, of good address, fine penman, good accountant, and fit for any position of trust. Will give satisfactory reference. Address A 17 Sixteenth st.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also, posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 379 Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED business man of capacity desires a position in some mercantile house. Address D L H, 468 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, 17 YEARS old, to learn cabinet making. Call or address PETER, 470 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience as travelling man for a large Company, in business that required the appointing of agents, collecting, &c. Also, had experience in selling goods. The patent right or other bogus concern need answer. Address K 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM OF 160 ACRES with stock and crop will exchange for city property or sell on easy terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 81 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 220 acres in Missouri; will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for stock of goods, horses, and wagons, etc. Address or call on J. MAC, Hope Mutual Life Ins. Office 16 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE KANSAS LANDS, SURROUNDED by good farms, for Chicago property. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison st.

TO EXCHANGE—$25,000 TO $50,000 STOCK IN a Lake Superior iron mine for Chicago residence property, or desirable unimproved real estate. Address E 21, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE HEATING STOVE (new), suitable for store, for a suit of clothes. Address R 97, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—500 TO 800 FEET FRONT ON West Side close to fire limits, for business lots on South Side, or residence property on North Side, south of Superior-st. and east of Clark st. This property is in good location, and advancing in value; located between Lake and Madison sts. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE LOT, STREET CARS pass by it, for a house to move; must be on West side. Address I. CHARLES, 980 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE STOCK FARM near city, 700 acres; 160 under cultivation, all fenced, and 100 head cattle, for city property. S. L. TRIPPE, 76 Market-st., Room 33.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY property, 160 acres of land, in Guthrie County, Iowa, and $1,000 in cash, for a place worth $3,500. No real estate agents need apply. Inquire at 67 West Lake-st. H. CARNELL.

TO EXCHANGE—A SUBURBAN LOT, 11 miles from city limits, for a good saddle horse, with saddle, &c., worth $250 or $300. Address H 84, Tribune office.

VESSEL WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A first class farm of 482 acres; also saw mill and grist mill. ADAMS & MOWRAY, 143 West Madison-st.

WANT TO EXCHANGE—LOT AND CASH FOR a horse, buggy, and harness. Lot and cash for pair of horses. Lot for a top buggy. S. S. MILLER, Room 30, 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW SINGER sewing machine for a first-class buggy horse. Address A 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LARGE HOUSE, with all modern improvements, and a large lot, for house and lot on Madison st.; will pay difference in cash. Apply to E. GRAY, 51 North Carpenter st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS property in Council Bluffs, worth $3,500; would exchange for unimproved or improved city property. Address MRS. JENNIE CROSSLEY, 301 Rush-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a handsome residence and 3 acres of ground, orchard, etc., at Lake Forest. C. MODONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSIST THE SWEET SINGERS AT BOSTON by jubilating on a NICHOLSON Cabinet Organ, the best and cheapest organ in America. Price [illegible] and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 84 East Indiana st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN ELEGANT STEINWAY piano, nearly new. Can be seen at 359 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST TONED PIANO, FOR the least money, ever offered in Chicago; 7-oct. rosewood; Steinway & Sons' scale, nearly new, [illegible] cash. C, 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE—4 ELEGANT PIANOS, CHEAP for cash, at McMILLAN'S GALLERIES, 424 State-st. and 118 Twenty-second st. Pianos tuned.

MUSICAL—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, organs and melodeons, constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED BY JOHN E. HUGHES. Sure to give satisfaction. All orders left at the store of CHAS. KRAUSS, jeweller, 161 Madison-st., promptly attended to.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—SECOND-hand instruments at bargains, from $100 to [illegible]. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, IN 40 DIFFERENT styles for parlors, lodges, halls, churches. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash av. and Thirteenth st.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash av. and Thirteenth-st.

BRICKS, &c.

BRICK FOR SALE—50,000 OLD BRICK, ALL cleaned, piled and covered. JONAS HUTCHINSON, [illegible] Wabash-av.

BRICKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE—CONSIGNMENTS solicited immediately, while the demand is good; money advanced. RUSSEL WHITE & CO., brick commission merchants, established 1855, 99 West Lake-st.

GRAVEL, PEBBLES, ETC., FOR CONCRETE and roofing, best White Lake gravel for sale by DUNNE & SCANLAN, 104 East Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Other Cities Copying the Chicago Park System.

The Last Days of Grace for Delinquent Taxes.

The Evanston Railroad—Property About Humboldt Park—Egandale Roads, Etc.

Real Estate Market—Transfers Recorded the Past Week.

BOULEVARDS VS. PARKS.

Nearly all the principal cities of the United States are either agitating the subject of suburban parks or making extensive preparations for improving new parks and boulevards, recently established, and prominent citizens in Boston, St. Louis, and other cities, have recently sent to Chicago for copies of our Park laws, as models for the organization of Park Commissions in their own cities.

The taste for ornamenting cities with public grounds has experienced an extra development during the last few years. Paris, with its eleven thousand acres of public grounds in parks and boulevards, has become the model for other cities throughout the world. Central Park in New York was found to be not only a source of pleasure and an object of pride to her own citizens, but also a feature so attractive to strangers that thousands who went to the city on business prolonged their stay, and thus made a large addition to the floating population and business of the city. Emulating this success, almost every city in the United States began to agitate the establishment of parks.

At first, the general ideas of such public pleasure grounds were only of large tracts of land in compact masses in different parts of the cities. In nearly all cities it was found impossible to obtain such tracts within a reasonable distance, except at great cost. The result is, that the majority of the new parks are remote from the centres of population, and though they may be pleasant and accessible places a dozen years hence, are of comparatively little pleasure or profit now. The desire for beautiful public grounds accessible and enjoyable at once, has been met by the establishment of boulevards, and these are now more popular than large parks. Necessarily the latter are conveniently accessible to only a portion of the people of any city, while the boulevards are parks "spun out," so to speak, so as to be equally accessible to ten times as many people, and while they are growing in popularity with all that class who have no horses and carriages of their own to drive to the larger and more distant parks, they are also popular with all who like to drive where they can meet everybody else. Our South Park "Boulevard,"—it is difficult to get into the habit of calling it South Parkway, which the Commissioners insist is its proper name, because the name is not sufficiently distinctive of the character of this class of public grounds,—is an example of this popularity. It is accessible to more people even of those who go on foot than any other part of the new public grounds. It is the only part of them which has yet come into use, and will probably always be frequented by greater numbers on that account.

The increasing popularity of boulevards is shown by the fact that, instead of establishing more parks, New York has provided for six great boulevards leading north from Central Park. In Cincinnati a fine boulevard extending entirely around the city has been established and improved within the last year or two, and in St. Louis a boulevard is projected to extend toward the city from a new park of 1,300 acres recently established in its western suburbs.

As places of residence, the lots fronting on boulevards are, to the great majority of people, more attractive than lots fronting on the more expensive parks. Human nature is gregarious, and, while people of good taste avoid narrow streets, because they bring neighbors too near, they still like to see neighbors' houses in view across the way. The view from houses fronting on extensive parks is lonesome; trees and shrubbery hide the distant throngs of pleasure-seekers, while the narrower limits of boulevards bring just within that agreeable distance that combines all the life and show of the city under the leafy canopies and within the green hedgerows of the country.

DELINQUENT FOR TAXES.

The laws for the collection of city, county, and State taxes assessed on property in Cook County is considerable of a muddle. The new Constitution, and a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court thereunder, have made the old law under which property has been assessed and delinquent property sold for taxes, inoperative. To meet the emergency, a new law was approved March 22, 1872, which went into effect from the date of its passage, and, under this, the County Treasurer will apply for judgment and proceed to sell delinquent property for State, county, and city taxes of 1871. The assessment of property for State and County taxes was destroyed in the October fire, but has recently been renewed and equalized.

Under the Constitution also, the manner of the assessments for city taxes of 1871 is of questionable legality. Nevertheless, about two-thirds of the city taxes and special assessments for 1871 have been paid, and against the property delinquent for the remaining one-third, the Collector will apply for judgment at the August term of the Court and under such judgment will proceed to sell the property in September. Under the old law, and before the adoption of the new Constitution, the sales for city taxes would have taken place during last March and April. It will be seen therefore, that the effect of the new Constitution has been to defer the sale of property for city taxes nearly six months.

The new Revenue law passed in pursuance of the new Constitution, for the manner of assessments prescribed by the new Constitution, goes into effect on July 1, and all sales of property delinquent of either State and county, or city taxes, assessed after that law goes into effect, must be made at one time, and not at a different time for State and county taxes from that for city taxes as under the old system. But this law does not apply to the taxes for 1872, which if assessed under the system of valuation now in vogue will be contrary to the provisions of the new law which goes into effect on July 1. The assessment and collection, therefore, of the taxes for 1872, are likely to be much more complicated than of the taxes of 1871.

But in regard to the city taxes and special assessments for 1871, one-third of which are yet unpaid, it should be apparent to every one that the city government can not be carried on without a revenue. There is a vast amount of work to be done, and new emergencies to meet in consequence of the fire. The city stands in pressing need now of every dollar of these unpaid taxes, and every property-owner who has any public spirit should pay at once. But, aside from this view it may be said for the information of those who act on the policy of keeping the city out of its dues as long as they can do so without costing them anything, that penalties will be added to the taxes due but unpaid after June 24. After that date, also, no rebate of taxes of property destroyed or damaged by the fire of October will be allowed. On January 18, 1872, a law was passed and went into effect providing for the remission of a portion of the taxes on property on which the buildings were destroyed by fire in October. The proportion of this rebate (amounting in the aggregate to $300,000) has been adjusted for each piece of property, but a large amount remains unclaimed yet by the property-owners to whom it is due. After June 24, this rebate on the taxes on the property will no longer be allowed. On that day the returns will be made to the County Treasurer for the full amount of the taxes assessed last year without any remission. The County Treasurer will have no authority to make the rebate, and the property-owners who do not pay their taxes before that date will pay whatever might be due them in that way.

THE JANGLE ABOUT THE EVANSTON RAILROAD.

We are given to understand that the Directors of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company have agreed with the property-owners along the proposed line to build the road within eighteen months, at furthest (but that they will probably complete it within a year), in consideration of the sum of $100,000, to be given as a bonus. This sum would be about one-third of the cost of the road to Evanston when equipped with the necessary rolling-stock. The road is to be of standard, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, but the rails will be light weight, and the engines and cars will be nearly as light as the rolling stock of a narrow gauge road. The advantage of the standard gauge is, that it not only makes more spacious cars for the suburban traffic now contemplated, but at any time it should be found expedient to extend the road to some more distant point, or to connect it with some other road, the change of gauge would be all that would be necessary.

A number of Evanston property-owners, however, protest against the manner in which the proposed Chicago, Evanston & Lake View Railroad has been ignored by the Common Council of Chicago, which has granted to the Chicago & Evanston Company the right of way of the only feasible route. It is claimed by parties in the interest of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake View Company, that the Directors of the Chicago & Evanston Company do not intend to build a road to Evanston, and are only talking about building one in order to occupy the field and keep others out. The dissatisfied parties, however, do not explain how the Chicago & Evanston Company is to gain anything by preventing others from building a road which they do not want to build themselves.

ABOUT HUMBOLDT PARK.

Property is in active request, both by the small investor and by the acre.

The passage of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad ordinance by the Council secures the building of the road, which will run west on Bloomingdale road, just north of the park, and at a point somewhere about a mile west of Humboldt Park will intersect with the new Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which will come into the city parallel with and just south of Grand avenue. The Chicago & Pacific will have a passenger depot as near the north end of the LaSalle street tunnel as they can get the ground. The Milwaukee & St. Paul will run on Kinzie street to the river, and thence south to the great Union Depot to be built this year on the present site of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot. These two roads running suburban trains from the business centre of the city to a junction a mile or two west of Humboldt Park, will make there an important suburban town, which will eventually grow into a town. ... of the sale within the last few days of ... a short distance west of Humboldt Park, ... per acre. The same land was sold in ... $300 per acre.

... of the park there is 40 acres recently put in a Homestead Association by Mr. Henry ... and others. The shares were offered for sale last week, and the entire 1,800, representing about 400 lots, were sold in a few days. The demand for more has determined Mr. ... and his associates to put another ... 80 acres, subdivided into about 300 lots, ... just north of and nearly adjoining Humboldt Park, into a similar Homestead Association, and offer them for sale on the same plan as those just disposed of.

... of 5 acres on the southeast corner of ... avenue and Western avenue, about half a mile ... of Humboldt Park, was sold a few days ago at $1,000 per acre.

THE ROADS THROUGH EGANDALE

have been greatly improved this spring, and are now among the smoothest and pleasantest for carriage driving about the southern suburbs. The effect of good roads on the value of the adjoining real estate is perceptible in this case. Sales have increased, and over a dozen lots have been sold there within a few days at prices ranging from $40 to $50 per front foot. If property-owners generally could come to a realizing sense of the effect of good carriage roads to increase the value of real estate, there would be twice as many good roads built at private expense and by private enterprise, instead of waiting for town and city authorities to take the initiative.

CLARK STREET.

A lot 70 feet deep, and fronting east on Clark street, just north of the Sherman House, was sold on Saturday, 15th, at $1,000 per front foot, or at the rate of $14.28 per square foot. The terms were all cash, and the sale is a fair criterion of values in that quarter.

A lot 40 feet front on the east side of Clark street, between Jackson and Van Buren, was also sold a few days ago at $850 per front foot, or an aggregate of $34,000.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

An important addition to the splendid business buildings on Washington street is to be made by the erection of the Merchants' Building on the northeast corner of Washington and LaSalle streets. This has always been one of the most important corners in the city for banking, insurance, and financial business generally, and the erection of the building in question will serve to confirm the character of Washington as the financial street of the city.

The property is owned by Mr. Tuthill King, but has been leased for a long term of years, and this lease has been bought by an association of gentlemen who have formed a joint stock concern, and subscribed capital to erect a building that will cost $175,000. It will be of stone handsomely ornamented, and will be lighted with plate glass throughout. A passenger and a freight elevator are among the details of the interior, which will be arranged with every other convenience necessary to a perfect office building.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

exhibits a great deal of activity, considering the hindrance to transfers on account of the entire lack of any means of getting new abstracts made or getting old ones continued. A good many negotiations for valuable property fail entirely because the purchasers insist on having abstracts of title, and the sellers cannot furnish them. It is probable that if abstracts could be furnished as usual, the volume of real estate sales would be immense; even as it is, they are larger than ever before in the history of this city.

We have no actual progress to report yet in the purchase of the abstract books of the firms engaged in making abstracts, but, as mentioned last week, have reason to believe that something definite will be consummated soon. The abstract firms doubtless think the county cannot get along without their books, but, on the other hand, they possess property in their books that will be less valuable the longer it is kept in private ownership instead of in the ownership of the county.

SUMMARY OF RECORDED TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

	Number of transfers.	Aggregate values.
Inside the city limits	218	$1,341,765
North of city limits	1	4,750
West of city limits	3	51,333
South of city limits	44	352,346
Totals	266	$1,750,194

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD SATURDAY, JUNE 15—CITY PROPERTY.

West Washington st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, 60 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 38 and 39, in Block 2 of s ½ Block 9, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated May 10; consideration $1,250.

The premises No. 220 Vine st, dated June 11; consideration, $1,350.

Fourth av, bet Harrison and Van Buren sts, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $10,000.

South Western av, 174 ft n e of Robey st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $1,250.

Michigan av, 100 ft s of Thirty fourth st e f, 50x174 8-10 ft, dated June 10; consideration, $10,000.

The premises No 257 Mitchell st, dated June 12; consideration, $1,700.

Lake st, 160 ft w of Fifth av, n f, 8 in by 180 ft, dated June 10; consideration, $3 910.

Lots 28 and 29, in Block 6, in Bradwell's Addition, dated April 20; consideration, $2,250.

Centre st, s e corner of Dayton st, n f, 31½ by 100 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 13, in Block 43, Carpenter's Addition, also Lot 46, in Gurley's Block 2, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $10,000.

Michigan av, 100 ft s of Fourteenth st, w f, 24 9-12 ft to alley, dated June 14; consideration, $7,500.

Wabash av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 8; consideration, $3,200.

Loomis st, n w corner of Evans st, e f 48x100 ft, dated April 11; consideration, $3,000.

West Twelfth st, between Morgan and Brown sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated June 6; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 2 of Lots 7 and 10, in Block 46, Original Town, dated Dec. 14, 1871; consideration, $7,700.

Lot 46, in Block 38, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $600.

Lot 13 and w 6 ft Lot 12, in Block 1 of Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $3,150.

Undivided ⅙ of a 23 ft of Lot 1, in Assessor's Block 118, School Section Addition, dated June 1; consideration, $12,500.

Chicago av, 72 ft w of Rucker-st., n f, 24x92 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $2,000.

E ½ Lots 28 and 30, of Lot 1 of n part Lot 6, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 17; consideration, $450.

W ½ Lots 23 and 24, in same, dated May 20; consideration, $450.

Fourth st, s e cor Robey, n f, 24 ft running to Ashley st, dated April 22; consideration, $2,000.

West Lake st, n w cor of Carpenter st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 8, in Bickerdike's Subdivision adjoining Lots 1 and 8 in Block 19, Bickerdike's Addition, dated May 23; consideration, $650.

Same, with buildings, dated June 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 46 and 47, in Block 4 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $1,700.

Lot 2, in Block 23, of s e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $9,000.

Fourth st, bet Bickerdike and Noble sts, s f, 25 feet to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $980.

West Adams st, w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x150½ ft, dated April 11; consideration, $1,875.

Lot 39, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $900.

Lot 20, in Ward's Lot 8, in Block 4, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $500.

Langley st, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 25x133 ft, dated June 8; consideration, $2,000.

Same as above, dated April 20; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 32, in Block 1 of Block 19 of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated June 11; consideration, $450.

Lots 29 and 30, in Fish and Young's s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated June 10; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Michigan av, bet Forty-second and Forty-third sts, e f, 100x165 ft, dated May 6; consideration, $12,000.

100x165, adjoining the above, dated May 6, consideration, $12,000.

Lots 27 to 29, in Block 2, of Wright & Windrett's s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 15; consideration, $800.

S ½ of Block 2, in same, dated June 5; consideration, $7,500.

W ½ of Lot 9, in Block 7 in Assessor's Lots 17 to 21, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $1,027.

W ½ of e ½ Lot 9, in Block 7, same, dated May 15; consideration, $1,027.

E ½ of Lot 9, in Block 7, same, dated May 18; consideration, $1,027.

N ½ Lot 8, in Block 5, of Wilson, et al, n w ¼ s w ¼ Section 15, 38, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 17 to 19, and s 14 ft Lot 20, in Block 1, of Blair's w ½ s w ¼ Section 10, 38, 14, dated May 31; consideration, $7,700.

Lots 7 to 16 and s ½ Lot 6, in Block 1, same, dated June 5; consideration, $15,930.

Lot 3 in McCarthy's Lot 1, of Rosenmerkel's s ½ Lot 6, in Section 16, 38, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $2 400.

Lot 3 and 5 to 8, in same, dated March 28; consideration, $9,000.

W ½ of e ½ of n ½ of w ½ of n e ¼ Section 12, 38, 13, dated May 10; consideration, $3,000.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—Thanks to the English Contributors—The Board Disgusted with the Common Council—New Contributions to the Library.

A regular meeting of the Free Library Board was held yesterday afternoon; present, Messrs. Hoyne, Queal, Sheahan, Anthony, Raster, Shorey, Rosenthal, and Woodard.

The Library Committee reported the following, as a substitute for certain resolutions offered at the last meeting, and referred to them:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be, and the same are hereby tendered to Thomas Hughes, M. P., and other leading representatives of the people and Government of England, including Her Majesty, the Queen, for the interest manifested by them in aiding the people of this city to found a free public library, and we recognize it as a mark of their sympathy arising out of the great fire of October last, and an evidence of friendship which is most cordially reciprocated.

"*Resolved*, That this Board gratefully acknowledge the services of Mr. John Robson in taking charge of the books contributed by the people of England for the purpose of founding a free library in this city, on the appeal made to them by Mr. Hughes.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary of this Board to Mr. Robson, and that he be requested to express the thanks of this Board to Mr. Hughes, and to all contributors to our new Free Library, in such manner as may appear to him fit and proper."

The resolutions were adopted.

After some discussion relative to the manner in which the new Revenue law would affect the amount of money to be derived from the tax of one-fifth of a mill, the subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Anthony, Shorey, and Rosenthal.

Mr. Shorey called attention to the proposed action of the Council to take out of the proceeds of the tax levied for the Library the sum expended in fitting up the reading-room, etc., and amounting to about $15,000. He did not think they should accept the resolution, and spend so much money for temporary buildings. They could get much cheaper rooms in the new building at the corner of Washington and State streets. Nor had the Council any right to thus appropriate the money coming to the Board.

Mr. Hoyne said, if necessary, they could find library rooms in the University of Chicago. Other excellent places had also been offered.

The subject was referred to the Building Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Raster suggested that Mr. Robson be requested to send a complete catalogue of the English books, so that they might know what to expect.

The Board then adjourned.

NEW CONTRIBUTION.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 13th says: "Among numerous additions just made to the Chicago New Library, at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, are large donations from Messrs. Trubner & Co., Messrs. Boosey & Co., the Royal Historical Association of Ireland, the Irish Ossianic Society, the Moravian Mission Society, the St. Alban's Archæological Society, the Institution of Engineers of Scotland, the Manchester Geological Society, the Lord's Day Observance Society, the Scripture Readers' Society, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c. The Christian Knowledge Society have also forwarded their catalogue for inspection."

A Cruel Landlord

it was who expelled a prompt-paying tenant of fifteen years' occupancy, because she would not consent to an increase of five hundred per cent in rent. Looking the situation squarely in the face, she decided to do better, and took apartments in a marble front at less rent, furnished with the Empire Combination Parlor Bedstead, and there lives in style. Hence, to reduce the expense of rent, adopt the Empire Combination Parlor Bedstead—sold on instalments if desired, at No. 392 West Madison street, and No 973 Wabash avenue.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-day, Morning and Evening—Interesting Religious News from all Parts of the World.

EPISCOPAL.

—Rev. Dr. Cheney will preach, morning and evening, in Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Morning subject: "The End of the Mediator's Kingdom." Evening subject: "Now Abideth Hope." All seats free at the evening service.

—The Rev. Thomas K Coleman will officiate at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, this morning and evening, for Trinity Church.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will officiate this morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany.

—The Rev John Wilkinson will officiate at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Burnside street.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach this morning and evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev. J. W. Osborne will preach this morning and evening at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev H N Powers, D D., will officiate this morning and evening at St. John's Church. The Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation in the evening.

—The Rev J F Walker will preach, this morning and evening, at Calvary Church.

—The Rev Henry C Kinney will officiate, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Atonement.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas will conduct the morning and evening services at the Michigan Avenue Church. His morning subject is "Dishonesty," and the evening one "Peace in believing."

—The Rev T. W. Goodspeed will preach, this morning and evening, at the Second Church, his sermon at night being to young people.

—The Rev. J. M. Whitehead will preach, this morning, in the Fifth Church. The Rev. W. J. Kermott will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. W J Kermott will preach, this morning, and the Rev. J. M. Whitehead this evening, in the North Star Church.

—K A. Burnell, of Aurora, will speak this morning and evening at the North Side Tabernacle, corner of Wells and Ontario streets.

—The Rev Florence McCarthy preaches twice at the Union Park Church. The evening subject is "Shall we dance?"

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. B. McClure will preach this morning in the Reformed Church.

—The Rev. George P. Folsom, of Lake Forest, Illinois, preaches this morning and evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev Dr. Gulick will preach this morning and evening at the American Reformed Church, on Washington street.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach this morning and evening in the Reunion Church, on Mitchell street.

—Professor Joseph Haven will officiate this morning and evening at the Jefferson Park Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach, this morning and evening, at Centenary Church. At night he will review the General Conference of 1872.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach twice at the Park Avenue Church.

—The Rev. F. B. Strobridge has returned from the Conference, and will preach, morning and evening, in the Ada Street Church.

—The Wabash Avenue Church Sunday School will be reorganized this afternoon, at Grace Church, corner Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Professor Swing preaches in Standard Hall, this morning, and in the church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, this evening.

—The Rev. W. A. Bartlett will preach, this morning and evening, at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. E. H. Smith will preach this morning and evening in the New England Church.

—Prof. James C. Hyde will preach this morning and evening at the Forty-seventh Street Chapel, on "The Seeing Eye," and "The Hearing Ear."

UNIVERSALIST.

The children's flower service and christening will be held this morning in the Church of the Redeemer. In the evening the Rev. J. S. Dennis will preach on the "Evils of Religious Error."

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will officiate in Murray Chapel on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach this afternoon in the chapel of the New England Church.

—The Rev. C. A. Staples will preach this morning at his church on Monroe and Laflin streets, and this evening at Winetka.

—The Rev. R. L. Collier will preach this morning only, at the Church of the Messiah. No evening service. The Sunday School anniversary is in the evening.

NEW JERUSALEM.

There will be religious services at the Temple, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, this morning.

—There will be preaching at the Union Park Congregational Church this afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. O. A. Burgess will preach this morning and evening at the Christian Church.

—Mr. Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, will lecture this morning and evening at No. 99 West Randolph street.

—Frank Burr will preach this morning and evening in Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Church of the Divine Maternity will meet at 107 Throop street, this afternoon.

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker preaches this morning, and the Rev. James Richards, of Ohio, this evening, at the Church of God.

—The Rev. Dr. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, will preach this afternoon for the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the Swedish Chapel, No. 55 East Erie street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Episcopal.

June 16—Third Sunday after Trinity.

Roman Catholic.

June 16—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost; St. John Francis Regis, C.

June 17—Creation of Pius IX.; St. Norbertus, B. C. (from June 6).

June 18—St. Ubaldus, B. C. (from May 16); SS. Mark and Comp., MM.

June 19—St. Juliana Falconieri, V.; SS. Gervasius and Protasius, MM.

June 20—St. Bernardine of Sienna, C.; St. Silverius, P. M.

June 21—Coronation of Pius IX.; St. Aloysius Gonzaga, C.; St. Paulinus, B. C.

June 22—Vigil of St. John the Baptist.

ELSEWHERE.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin suffers greatly from the gout, which strengthens his belief that we have all our hell in this world.

—Three-fifths of the population of New Orleans are Roman Catholics; the Episcopalians are next in numerical strength.

—Some one says that Furness, who wrote "The Sight of Hell" for the delectation of the little ones, should be rewarded by death on a funeral pyre composed of his books.

—The *Working Church*, a Baptist organ, declares that the immersion of a believer by a minister not in communion with a Baptist Church, even if the officiating clergyman has been baptized by immersion, is invalid.

—The Southern Baptists have 455 associations, 11,168 churches, 6,493 ministers, and 893,037 members.

—A great sensation has been produced at Vienna by the acquittal of the Abbe Anton, the most eminent priest of the Old Catholics in that city, who was charged of having, in a newspaper article, condemned the practice of auricular confession.

—Dr. Doellinger has been eulogizing Luther, in his lectures at the Munich University, as an intellectual Titan, and the greatest genius Germany ever produced.

—It is reported in South London that the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon may offer himself as a candidate for Lambeth, at the next Parliamentary election.

—The Southern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Richmond, Virginia, rejected the proposition to adopt an optional liturgical service.

—The Baptists of Baltimore have subscribed $15,000 to build a Baptist Church for the negroes in the Southern part of that city.

—Bishop Littlejohn, in his annual address to the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Long Island, reported that he had, during the year, admitted seven women to the Order of Deaconesses, and they were engaged in the charitable institutions of the diocese, where their labors are richly blessed.

—The sustentation fund in the Presbyterian Church is growing in favor each year. Its object is to supplement the salaries of ministers who receive less than $1 000 a year. There are now nearly 1,000 ministers who are in the receipt of $700 or less. The sustentation fund is so applied that each pastor in that Church shall receive the full amount of $1,000 annually.

—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Council, at Norfolk, a few days since, upon the recommendation of the Bishop: "*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this Council, all members of this Church should discountenance the practice of promiscuous round dancing, and that our ministers, by their pastoral influence, and by faithfully executing the canons of the Church bearing upon the subject, should discourage and restrain it."

—The Rev. J. Ellis, a minister of the Christian Church, writes from Kansas that there is room and work in that region for a number of preachers who are willing to work hard, and fare hard, and live mostly on faith and "corn-dodgers," with more faith than dodgers, and often to sleep, like Jacob of old, with their heads upon a stone in the open air.

—The Rev. Mr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, has published a rather extraordinary book, written on a high pressure principle. The following is a specimen paragraph: "It is astonishing how easy it is for a good soul to enter heaven. A prominent business man in Philadelphia went home one afternoon, lay down on the lounge, and said, 'It is time for me to go.' He was very aged. His daughter said to him, 'Are you sick?' He said, 'No; but it is time for me to go. Have John put it in two of the morning papers, that my friends may know that I am gone. Good by;' and as quick as that God has taken him."

—It is said that the Abbe Michaud, who lately renounced the authority of his Bishop on the ground of opposition to the dogma of Infallibility, is about to open a spacious chapel in Paris for "Old Catholics," and that Father Hyacinthe will preach there.

—The Committee on Sabbath Sanctification of the Scotch United Presbyterian Synod have under consideration the journeys of the Queen and Prince of Wales to the Continent on the Sabbath, and have passed what must be regarded as a vote of censure upon Her Majesty and the Prince. It is said John Brown, the Queen's gillie, is also very indignant, and that he contemplates absolving himself from the service of Her Majesty.

—Italy, where but a few years ago no son of Abraham was safe from persecution, now admits Jews as teachers to the highest institutions of learning. Recently, says the *Jewish Times*, "Leone Ottolengi, a Jew, was appointed Professor of Latin and Greek at the Lyceum of Casale; Moses Levi, son of the Rabbi of Cuneo, was appointed Professor of History and Geography at the Polytechnical Institute at Fossano; and Tobias Lation, of Patiglians, the only Jew amongst a number of applicants, as teacher in the Normal School of Pisa."

—The following memorial by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York has been prepared by the Earl of Shaftsbury and is being circulated for signatures: "We the undersigned, being lay members of the Church of England, hereby respectfully address your lordships on the subject of the Athanasian Creed; and, without passing any opinion on a document so long received by the Church, we express an earnest desire that measures be taken to render the recital of it in the public services of the Church no longer compulsory."

—Mr. Beecher, in his lectures on preaching, gives a good hit on pulpit hallooing. At the closing of his lecture an inquirer asked: "Suppose a man tries to work himself up to a feeling of enthusiasm by action and increased emphasis, can he be successful?" Mr. Beecher answered: "In regard to that I will mention a circumstance that occurred to my father. I recollect his coming home in Boston one Sunday, when I was quite a small boy, saying how glad he was to get home, away from the church; and he added: 'It seems to me that I never made a worse sermon than I did this morning.' 'Why, father,' said I, 'I never heard you preach so loud in all my life.' 'That is the way,' said he, 'I always holloa when I haven't anything to say.'"

—There have been a good many jokes about clergymen's sore throats, and the impossibility of curing them in any other way than by a voyage to Europe. But the sore throat itself is no joke. It is usually attributed to bad habits of elocution; but, though these may hasten its development, it is the opinion of the Pittsburgh *United Presbyterian* that usually the disease is the result of bad habits of life,—too much eating, too little exercise, with other similar indiscretions. "It is now thought," says the *Presbyterian*, "that marrying a rich wife has nothing to do with it."

—The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus describes a very notable and historical old man, who has just died at the age of 88,—the Rev. James Everett: "He was the leading rebel against the iron government of the Wesleyan body in this country, from which he was expelled, with two other preachers, in 1849, causing that disruption which led to the foundation of the Wesleyan Free Church, which has weakened the Wesleyan denomination ever since. A hundred thousand Wesleyans followed Everett out of the old church into the new. He was decidedly the most vigorous and able man of that denomination in England, and had in him a rich vein of poetry, and a hearty, sympathetic utterance, which equalled that of the late venerable Father Taylor, of the Seamen's Bethel in Boston. When the break in the Methodist body—it was about discipline—took place, James Everett's labors were as great as those of Elias Hicks, when he was following the English Evangelical Quakers through the United States, and opposing them in every meeting. He (Everett) travelled about 12 000 miles per annum for ten consecutive years. During his life he preached 12,915 times, and in the course of his ministry travelled 324,341 miles. This is exclusive of his travels on the Continent. He travelled all over Europe, now talking politics with the King of Prussia, and now theology with D'Aubigne, and his note-books are crowded with quaint observations on the scenes he witnessed. He had a fine library of about 6,000 volumes, among which many were very rare. One curious volume he has bequeathed to the British Museum. It is the first copyright copy of Clarke's 'Commentaries,' which he had interleaved so as to make twenty eight volumes, and inserted in it valuable portraits of great men, amounting to between two and three thousand in number. He also had in his house one of the strangest museums, made up of religious relics. He had, indeed, curious coins, antiques, MSS., etc., of a secular character, but the chief objects of his collections were John Wesley's ink-horn and umbrella, some of Catharine Parr's hair, a seal of Joanna Southcote's, a piece of the granite of Mount Sinai, broken off by Dr. Clarke's nephew, a canister of prepared meats taken out of the Arctic regions by Captain Parry, left in the wreck of the Fury, Robert Burn's drinking cup, Jack Sheppard's lantern, and an immense number of autographs."

—The *Independent* says: "We agree with the *New Covenant* that it was hardly fair in *Zion's Herald* to rake up the old doggerel against Universalism, of which the following is a specimen:

> "'There's Judas, too, another Jew,
> Whom some suppose accursed;
> Yet with a cord he beat his Lord,
> And got to Heaven first.'

"The fact is, that while this is a bitterly just gibe at the Universalism once so popular, which took every man into Heaven as soon as he died, no matter what had been his life or death, it has no sort of bearing on Restorationism, the only modern phase of Universalism. The *Covenant* retorts in even more blasphemous doggerel:

> "'There's pirate Gibbs, who thousands slew,
> (And in their sins they died);
> He on the gibbet Jesus knew,
> And into Heaven shied.
>
> "'But they, poor wretches, went to Hell;
> And, as in the fire they fry,
> They'll gaze above, where heavenly love
> Beams in their murderer's eye.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pennsylvania oil regions produced, in May, 480,780 barrels; shipments, 512,836.

—Sisal hemp, having been found to constitute an excellent material for paper, is being gathered and shipped in large quantities from the sea islands of Florida.

—The *African Repository* for June says 3,000 names were registered with the Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia May 1, and 300 applications came from Selma, Ala., May 9. A letter is printed proving that all educated black men ought to go straight to Africa and improve it.

—An enterprising advertiser in London commenced issuing circulars, asking for money for families in his charge who were suffering from small-pox. On the £143 thus obtained he fared sumptuously for a while, and then transformed himself into 500 poor children in want of a Christmas dinner, and on £90, obtained in this way, lived well until the police descended on him a few weeks ago.

—A mad dog in Irvington, N. J., last week, bit a number of turkeys, and the birds acted very strangely afterward, running wildly about the street, and otherwise appearing to be affected, but remaining sufficiently true to instinct to lay eggs as usual. The eggs are now in process of incubation, and the question is whether the little turkeys will have hereditary insanity.

—A medical authority in London affirms that eight men to three women are afflicted with enlargement of the heart, and the reason is, that the men have more work and more anxiety to undergo. It has been supposed heretofore that women have nearly a monopoly of the heart difficulty, but the London authority gives statistics to show that the estimate is correct.

—Mr. Loes has compiled a statistical chart of the exports and imports of Philadelphia for the last fifty-one years. The former total is $395,837,184; the latter, $615,044,389. Of the former $159,800,446, and of the latter, $135,323,589 have been exported and imported since 1861—showing an increment of almost $1,000,000 annually in the exports of the decade.

Plated Ice Sets.

Messrs. Raseberry & Falch, at No. 68 Madison street, corner of State, are selling plated castors, tea, and toilet ice sets, etc., at 20 per cent below the regular retail prices. All in want of goods in this line will find it to their advantage to call soon.

A Reason for Reduction.

E. C. Lawrence & Co., No. 487 Wabash avenue, announce that in order to save the labor, expense, and breakage involved in removal, they will make a discount of from 15 to 25 per cent on their entire stock of China, fancy goods, glassware, crockery, silver plated ware, etc.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 W. Madison-st.

Offer this week, at

Reduced Prices!

Japanese Silks, Black Silks, Black Grenadines, Striped Grenadines,

And their Whole Line of French and British

DRESS GOODS!

To close the Season.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day formed a copartnership with Mr. JACOB LINDAUER, under the firm name of

EMANUEL BRUNSWICK & CO.,

For the manufacture of

Billiard Tables, Carondelet Tables, etc.

My facilities for manufacturing will be greatly increased, and the business will be conducted on a much larger scale than heretofore. Old friends and patrons, and the public in general, will be cordially welcomed.

EMANUEL BRUNSWICK,
JACOB LINDAUER.

Chicago, June 15, 1872. 1015 State-st.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS & SHADES.

I am offering Brussels and Wool Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, and Shades, at lower prices than any other house.

SPENCER H. PECK,

19 South Canal-st.

REPORT ...

MANUFA...

Nationa...

OF CHIC...

At the Close of Business, ...

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.		
Time loans	$717,702 71	
Demand loans	307,486 03	
Suspended paper (good)	13,025 00	$1,038,213 74
Bad debts		None.
Overdrafts		17,694 15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		4,000 00
Bank lot	$90,000 00	
Real estate	7,500 00	
Furniture and fixtures	5,000 00	102,500 00
Current expenses	$19,624 19	
Taxes	5,777 50	25,401 69
Premiums paid		27,993 19
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$273,185 12	
Due from National Banks	22,985 69	
Due from Banks and Bankers	29,427 66	$325,598 47
Cash items including revenue stamps	$1,880 54	
Exchanges	69,198 92	
National Bank notes	19,265 00	
Fractional Currency including nickels	1,997 23	
Legal-Tenders	243,555 00	335,896 69
		$2,376,797 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus		5 000 00
Discount		19,464 69
Exchange		9,449 57
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller		450,000 00
Dividend unpaid		150 00
Individual deposits	$834,539 20	
Certified checks	4 384 00	
Cashier's checks	3,948 43	
Due to National Banks	222,461 16	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	327,419 88	$1,392,743 67
Notes and bills rediscounted		93,937 96
		$2,376,797 93

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: I, J A. Holmes, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourteenth day of June, 1872.

R. HEBER LABAGH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JAMES KELLY, IRA HOLMES, J. A. HOLMES, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$2,831,771 38
Overdrafts		21,614 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		672,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		843,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$492,407 33	
Due from other National Banks	87,140 01	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	42 224 71	621 772 05
Banking House		250,000 00
Other Real Estate		2,500 00
Furniture and Fixtures		16,774 32
Current Expenses		37,207 24
Premiums on U. S. Bonds on hand		29,266 73
Cash Items, Revenue stamps	$6 586 07	
Exchanges for Clearing House	279,239 35	
Bills of other National Banks	63,800 00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	6 322 12	
Coin	3,775 66	
Legal Tender Notes	858,960 00	1,182,683 20
		$5,998,569 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund		200,000 00
Discount	$65,746 76	
Exchange	16,404 05	
Interest	49,615 47	
Profit and Loss	45,960 07	177,726 35
National Bank Circulation outstanding		580,445 00
Individual Deposits	$2,701 919 49	
Certified Checks	36,660 09	
Due to National Banks	825,741 31	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	425,121 91	3,989,442 80
Fund for repairing Bank Building		50,956 53
		$5,998,569 63

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: I, L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day June, 1872.

H. B. SYMONDS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: SAM'L M. NICKERSON, NELSON MORRIS, H. H. PORTER, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

Of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at close of business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,131,575.77
Overdrafts		5,701.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		351,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		100,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$ 56,196.43	
Due from National Banks	67,274.84	
Due from State banks and bankers	94,661.97—	218,133.24
Furniture and fixtures		4,588.15
Expenses		15,947.67
Taxes paid		1,680.20
Premiums		54,572.00
Cash items (including stamps)	6,651.22	
Exchanges for Clearing House	74,622.33	
Bills of National Banks	17,662.00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	709.44	
Specie, viz.: coin	30.00	
Legal tender notes	251,000.00—	350,674.99
		$2,233,873.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000.00
Exchange	$ 2,591.21	
Interest	37,426.67	40,017.88
National Bank circulation outstanding		315,900.00
Dividends unpaid		625.00
Individual deposits	$859,837.08	
Certified checks	15,255.77	
Due to National Banks	292,267.47	
Due to State Banks and bankers	208,970.01—	1,376,330.33
		$2,233,873.18

I, D. D. SPENCER, President of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. D. SPENCER, President.

State of Illinois, county of Cook—Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of June, 1872.

[L.S.] CHAS. H. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

Correct, attest: O. S. HOUGH, F. H. WINSTON, POTTER PALMER, Directors.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS AT FACTORY PRICES!

J.J.McGRATH,

581 & 583 State-st.,

CORNER TWELFTH-ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

BANGS BROS.

Have Removed to the Corner of

State & Van Buren-sts.

Where they will have on hand, in a few days, a large assortment of Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, and Housekeeping Goods.

Loans a...		$1,154,249 59
Overdrafts		3,375 94
United States B... Circulation	$161,000 00	
United States Bonds on hand	2,900 00	163,900 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		1,719 50
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	132,784 47	
Due from redeeming and reserve agents, coin	3,403 48	
Due from other National Banks	25,908 16	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	72,639 20	234,090 31
Real Estate		24,000 00
Current Expenses	17,543 79	
Taxes paid	5,140 35	22,684 14
Cash items (including stamps)	2,402 85	
Exchanges for Clearing House	27,126 03	
Bills of other National Banks	18,057 00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	2,792 38	
Specie, viz: coin	20 000 00	
Legal Tender Notes	210,000 00	278,378 26
		$1,882,397 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		250,000 00
Surplus Fund		50,000 00
Interest	45,639 57	
Profit and Loss	62,147 91	107,787 48
National Bank Circulation outstanding		140,800 00
Individual Deposits	1,124,450 65	
Certified Checks	4,425 82	
Due to National Banks	21,871 48	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	183,062 31	1,333,810 26
		$1,882,397 74

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.: I, J. S. REED, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. LUMBARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1872.

SAMUEL D. PERRY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: B. W. RAYMOND, BENJ. V. PAGE, E. B. McCAGG.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at Close of Business Monday, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,740,302 13
Overdrafts		44,270 86
United States Bonds to secure circulation		506,300 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 226 566 08	
Due from other National Banks	111,205 64	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	11,170 61	348,942 33
Banking House		1,880 14
Furniture and fixtures		1,496 46
Current expenses		16,154 63
Cash Items, U. S. Revenue Stamps		5,449 55
Exchanges for Clearing House	$ 74,276 40	
Bills of other National Banks	12,985 00	
Fractional Currency including nickels	375 28	
Legal-Tender Notes	275,000 00	362,916 68
		$3,027,711 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus fund		100,000 00
Exchange	$ 4,282 54	
Interest	79,470 97	
Profit and loss	10,352 60	94,106 11
National Bank circulation outstanding		450,000 00
Individual deposits	$1,317,746 61	
Certified Checks	7,866 58	
Due to National Banks	197,926 77	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	360,266 09	1,883,605 45
		$3,027,711 86

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: I, Milford D. Buchanan, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of June, A. D. 1872.

JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: HENRY F. EAMES, WILLIAM H. FERRY, EDWARD F. PULSIFER, Directors.

DRY GOODS.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION STORES.

Much has been written on the subject of Union Stores, and many the experiments made, almost universally resulting, however, in failure. The most effectual plan that has been devised in London, Paris, and in other large cities of Europe, by which the people receive full value for their money, is to

CONCENTRATE

Their trade at one or more favorite stores where the integrity and the disposition of the proprietors to give full value is undoubted.

This concentration seems to be going on at "THE BURNT DISTRICT STORE,"

And the people may rely upon it, their confidence will not be betrayed.

We shall offer superior inducements to buyers in our Retail Department of

DRY GOODS

The coming week in all seasonable fabrics and small wares.

Hunt, Barbour & Co.,

103 Madison-st., near State.

Stylish costumes for Ladies made to order on short notice at reasonable prices.

BATH PACKET

A WONDER!

B. We have just been shown an article which makes us think that the days of wonder are not yet gone, one of the greatest triumphs

OF THE AGE!

By its use the most deplorable complexions become as fair as alabaster, while those who have tried it say they never saw its like before, and exclaim: **P.**

"How delightful!"
"How soft and fair it leaves the skin!"
"As long as I can get it I'll never powder!"

This article is known as Mme. Rowland's Cosmetic Bath Packet.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against nondescripts of this article, as they are prevalent.

Sold in Chicago by all Druggists, and at Wabash-av. Bathing Rooms, corner Eighteenth-st. Wholesaled by W. A. WEED & CO., Sundrymen, 44 and 46 River-st.

TRUSS.

RUPTURE.

The largest and best selected stock of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, etc., in the States, including the celebrated Bartlett Common Sense Truss, pronounced by prominent Surgeons to be the most perfect appliance for hernia ever invented. The Marsh Radical Cure Truss, Impervious Trusses, Hard Rubber, German, French, and all kinds of Trusses.

Instruments adjusted by the most experienced hand, meeting with the greatest success in the radical cure of Rupture.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
343 South Clark-st.,
Manufacturers of Trusses, Instruments for Deformities, etc.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

... Four..., New York
... Director

West Side, Four Days.

June 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Madison and Elizabeth-sts.

Exhibitions Afternoon and Evening.

Admission, 50c.; children under 10 years, 25c.
For the accommodation of families tickets will be sold at STREHL'S DRUG STORE, 50 West Madison-st., corner of Clinton.

It should be distinctly understood that this establishment is

The Only First-class Circus!

In America permanently established in a large city, conducted in Metropolitan style, and which has acquired a Metropolitan reputation.

The 5 best Riders in America,

AND THE MOST COMPLETE

CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD!

The highly sensational legendary spectacle of

Jack, the Giant Killer

Will conclude each Entertainment.

BOSWELL'S BRASS AND REED BAND

Continues a feature of the New York Circus.

Lent's New York Circus will exhibit in MILWAUKEE, June 21 and 22.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & EMERSON................Proprietors.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

Commencing Monday Eve., June 17.

THE GREAT EMERSON'S

California Minstrels,

From the beautiful Palace of Music, Alhambra Theatre, San Francisco.

This celebrated combination of Minstrel talent will have the honor of making their first appearance at the above theatre in a choice and select programme of new and brilliant specialities never before presented in this city by any other minstrel company. A constant change of programme each night will be made, and nothing but the very highest order of entertainments will be produced during the engagement.

Heading the list of artistic performers which constitute this stupendous organization, is the

Great and Only Billy Emerson.

The greatest Comedian in the minstrel profession. The great London Character Artist, Mr. J. H. MILBURN. The celebrated Comedian and brilliant Specialty Artist, who stands without a rival, Mr. FAYETTE WELCH. Messrs. SHERIDAN and MACK, the two wonderful Character Artists, in their classical specialities. The only correct manipulator of the Banjo, and expounder of the news of the day, HARRY STANWOOD. The great Basso Vocalist, Interlocutor, and Light Comedian, Mr. M. AINSLEY SCOTT. The wonderful Soprano Vocalist and Burlesque performer, Mr. CHARLES HAYWOOD. The greatest Australian Tenor, Mr. S HOLDSWORTH. The celebrated Vocalist from London, Mr. H. NORMAN. The favorite Baritone Vocalist, C. HOMER. The celebrated Flute Soloist, HERR MULLER. The great EMERSON'S GRAND ORCHESTRA, composed of 10 Solo Artists, under the immediate direction of Mr. CHAS BOYD.

For further particulars see bills of the day.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,

Clinton-st., near Washington.

First time in Chicago of the equestrianization of the Grand Fairy Spectacle,

CINDERELLA!

Produced at a cost of over $15,000,

BY 75 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN!

Queen Mab's Semi-Terrestrial Chariot, composed of gold, silver, and glass, drawn by four Lilliputian Ponies. Remember, CINDERELLA is performed afternoons only, especially for the children, out that all the stars of this Wonderful Triple Combination appear afternoon and evening. Ling Look, the Fire King; Yamadiva, the Man Serpent; Geraldine, the Beautiful; Leopold, the Athlete; Com. Foote and Sister, and all the incomparable Circus Company.

DEXTER PARK.

JULY FOURTH. CELEBRATION.

FOUR RACES.

Citizens' Purses $3,000.

First Race, Purse $800, for 2:40 horses.
Second Race, Purse $800, for 3 m. horses.
Third Race, Purse $1,000, free to all.
Fourth Race, Purse $400, for running horses, mile heats.

All entries to be made before 9 p. m., July 2, at the Transit House. Horses eligible, June 1.

JOHN B. SHERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.

Monster combination of Minstrel Artists.

JOHNSON & POWERS

In their new Songs and Dances.

First week of TRICKS OF ILLUSION. OBEYING ORDERS.

First week of the screaming afterpiece of

THE BLACK STATUE.

Will shortly be produced the Grand Allegorical Picture of PROGRESS, by R. H. Halley.

The world renowned JAPANESE TOMMY will shortly appear.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD..........................Proprietor

BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Monday evening, June 17, MARBLE HEART.

Raphael.......................Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco.........................Mrs Anna Cowell
(Who have kindly volunteered their services.)
Volage (first time)...........Mr. Chas. Wyndham

Mr. Wyndham begs to acknowledge his obligations also to those ladies and gentlemen of his company who, to make the engagement unusually brilliant, have kindly consented to play parts inferior to the line of business they are engaged for.

Seats can be secured by telegram.

JUNE RACES AT JOLIET, ILL.

On the NEW FAIR GROUND TRACK,

Commencing TUESDAY, June 18, and continuing four days.

PURSES, $4,500.

Three races each day, commencing at 2 p. m.; 33 horses have been nominated and entries are still coming in.

WM. E. HENRY,
General Manager.

BURLINGTON HALL.

FOR TWO WEEKS, COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872,

CHARLES MAC EVOY'S ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON!

Returning from a most successful tour through the Pacific States and Territories, having visited all the principal cities, will open as above, with their New Entertainment, consisting of New Music, Songs, Dances, Character sketches, and the new dramatic episode, entitled IRISH HEARTS, or, Love in the Ould Sod, received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. Admission—Front Chairs, 50 cts.; Back Chairs, 35 cts. Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission to Matinee—Children, 15 cts.; Adults, 25 cts.

PICNIC.

The Independent Club give their second annual Basket Picnic at Sharp-shooters' Park, July 4, 1872. This Club having had a series of parties and entertainments this last season, would be happy to meet their many friends upon that occasion, as the members shall spare no means to make it as enjoyable as possible for all that may attend. Cars leave the corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. at 9:30 sharp.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHNNY THOMPSON,

The Greatest Protean Artist the World has ever known, in his great Sensational Drama,

ON HAND!

In which he sustains, in the most wonderful manner, Twelve Different Characters.

Jack Norton—A Wayward Youth; Molly McGerrity—An Irish Domestic; Jacob Hansmuller—A German Clarionet Player; Bill the Buster—One of the B'hoys; Moses Levi Cohen—An Old Clothes Man; Shang-hi—A Chinaman; Pat Charley; Josephus Orange Blossom—A Cullud Pussun; Dennis McNulty—An Irish Musician; Ann Eliza Jane; Antonio Baraldi—An Italian Harper; Mr. Scowenhoven—A Country Gentleman—MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

On WEDNESDAY, June 19th,

We shall offer at auction, by catalogue, at 9½ a. m., a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

Direct from manufacturers,

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

Also, 50 Cases Assorted Goods,

The last of a jobber's stock, that must be sold.

Men's Serge, Canvas, Goat, and Calf Wear,

In great variety, will be offered.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale,

On THURSDAY, June 20, at 9½ a. m., of

20 crates White Granite Crockery, in open lots.
150 packages Assorted Glassware.
50 rolls Assorted Carpets.
50 dozen Fine Pol. Shovels.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Regular Sale at Auction

On SATURDAY, June 22, at 9½ a. m.

FURNITURE,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Crockery, Glassware & Carpets.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

81 West Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., at auction, on Monday, June 17, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling No. 81 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Residence Lots IN ENGLEWOOD,

Fronting on Halsted and Other Streets,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY Afternoon, June 17, at 2½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., between Madison and Washington.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY Morning, June 18, at 9½ o'clock. Sale on third floor.

NEW BUGGIES,

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY Morning, June 19, at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Linens, Dress Goods, Notions, etc.,

At auction, on THURSDAY Morning, June 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

Homes for All.

No Money Down.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

Of 384 Residence Lots.

Washington Heights,

On Monday, June 17, at 2 o'Clock p. m.,

At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., by

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

Will be sold 384 lots, in Blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8, in the n e ¼ of Hitt's Subdivision of s e ¼ of Sec. 8, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted, Peoria, Sangamon, and other streets, within half a mile of Dummy Track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The lots are high and dry, and easy of access from the city. Twenty-four passenger trains daily by the C., R. I. & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railroad, and four Dummy Trains each way. Commutation fare 10c.

Terms of Sale Unprecedented,

Placing it within the reach of all to obtain a home. NO CASH DOWN. Payments to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of property can be seen at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,
334 Wabash-av.

GREAT AUCTION SALE!

ATWOOD PLACE,

Riverside, Ill., near Chicago, D. A. Gage's Stock Farm,

JUNE 19 AND 20, 1872.

FAST TROTTERS.

Clara G., Ida May, John H., Zulieka, Nourmahal, John A. Rice, A. W. Richmond, Rose Standish, Early Bird, Mavis, Leland, Mrs. Williams, Juliet, Spring Time, Etc.

RACE HORSES.

Malcolm, (Van (formerly Blinkiron), Bufubrace, Craigie-burn, Scottish Knight, all by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Two-year old filly out of Princess, very promising.

LOGAN, a first class Hambletonian Stallion.

Stallions, brood mares, and colts of the most fashionable thoroughbred and trotting strains, and of fine form. Terms, cash or its equivalent.

MAJOR C W. BARKER,
Of N. Y. Tattersalls, Auctioneer.

A Hundred Tons of Good Hay, Wagons, Sulkeys, Harness, Farming Tools, Etc.

A special train will be run from the C., B. & Q. Depot, foot of Lake-st., the mornings of the sale, returning to the city in the evening.

Tickets for the train on application at the office of the Sherman House, Madison-st., and at the depot at 9 o'clock a. m.

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Sunday Morning, June 16, 1872.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

There will be a meeting on Monday evening at the Tremont House, to form a Liberal Republican Campaign Club, to which all persons desiring to participate as working members are invited. The purpose of this Club will be to provide the machinery of the campaign, and to put it in operation. There is, of course, much labor to be performed, and it requires men of energy, character, and ability. Upon this Club will necessarily devolve the details of the year's labor; and it is desirable and necessary that every one who can give a portion of his time to the work should enroll as a member. This Club will be in session during the campaign, and will at once unite, organize, and systematize the Greeley and Brown force in the various wards, and be in all respects a responsible, as well as effective, central authority. We know that the rebuilding of the city and the pressure of personal affairs engross the time and most of the thought of the great body of the people of this city, but we know also that there is no indifference felt as to political matters. There never was a more earnest spirit among the people concerning the election than there is at this time. It is not the earnestness and anxiety of office-seekers and office-holders, but is the determined spirit of the men who make and unmake office-holders, to carry the great work of Official Reform, not only through all minor official places, but even up to the very head of National authority. Charles Sumner's speech has been read by thousands, who will respond to it by their votes for Greeley in November. This Club is now organized that it may unite this public sentiment, and provide the machinery by which it can find effective expression in the preparation and direction of the details of the canvass. In no State of the Union is there to be a more animated contest. We have not only to share in the election of a President, but we have to elect all our State County, and Municipal officers, including a Legislature and nineteen Members of Congress. In this grand contest to place the State of Illinois in accord with the Cincinnati Platform, this city and county have to bear a conspicuous part. We have here a population greater than that of some of the States of the Union, and the vote of Chicago will be all-potential in determining that of Illinois. We have to elect three members of Congress and twenty-eight members of the Legislature. For a campaign so extensive in its details, there must be a central administrative and executive authority, and it is to secure this that the Central Campaign Club is to be organized Monday evening.

THE CHANCES OF GREELEY AND GRANT.

General Grant informs his visitors at Long Branch that he considers it an "even thing" whether the Baltimore Convention will accept Greeley and Brown or nominate a straight-out Democrat. He regards the election as a dog-fight, in which the chances are even whether the bull-pup will whip the mastiff. This is the statesmanlike view of the matter of a Presidential election, taken by the President of the United States. It is strange how strongly the Administration clings to the belief that it can manipulate the Baltimore Convention. It was called to meet at Baltimore, to be in convenient proximity to Washington. But the local feeling in Baltimore is as strong for Greeley as it is in St. Louis. At the choice of delegates in that city and in the State of Maryland every precinct voted for Greeley. The Administration will find, in time, that its investment in Voorhees was a poor one, and that the three or four Democratic papers in the country which are opposing Greeley are utterly powerless to arrest the tide.

In 1868, General Grant received 221 Electoral votes, and Seymour 73. All the States that then voted for Seymour will now vote for Greeley. In addition to these, it is conceded, beyond all controversy, that, of the States which voted for Grant in 1868, Pennsylvania, Missouri, North Carolina, and Indiana are hopelessly lost to him. The whole Electoral vote in 1872 is 366. The States which voted for Seymour in 1868 now have 81 votes. Pennsylvania, Indiana, North Carolina, and Missouri have 69, making already an aggregate ascertained Electoral vote for Greeley of 150. He will require but 34 more to have a majority of the Electoral College, and for these he has chances superior to Grant in Virginia (11), West Virginia (5), Texas (8), Tennessee (12), Florida (4), Connecticut (6), California (6), Arkansas (6), Alabama (10), or a total of 68 votes, nearly if not all of which he will obtain. We do not include in this the vote of States where his chances are fully equal to those of Grant, as in Ohio (22), Wisconsin (10), New Hampshire (5), Nebraska (3), Minnesota (5), Illinois (21). Total, 66.

So far from the chances being about even between Greeley and Grant at Baltimore,—for that is the real issue there,—the chances for Grant in the country have ceased to be any way equal. It is almost possible, even at this time, to indicate a clear majority of the Electoral College for Greeley, and, as the campaign progresses, the popular revolution will steadily gain force, and by the time of the October elections nearly the whole country will be for Greeley and Reform, and against Military Rule and Personal Government.

The Philadelphia Convention was accurately photographed in a letter to the Harford *Post*, which we published yesterday, as an assemblage which did not believe in Grant, as either a Statesman or a Republican, but which nominated him because it had been set in motion for that purpose, and had no men in it of sufficient moral stamina to resist the object for which they were sent there, though they regarded it as unfortunate for the party and for the country. Mr. Bromley, whose paper has steadily held a neutral position between Grant and Greeley, says:

> I have seen these delegates come together, vote for a ticket they did not want, and adopt a course of action they did not in their inmost hearts approve. A majority of them believed the renomination of the President would be fatal to the party; that no other nomination possible to be made would be fraught with so much peril; that the great necessity of the hour was to save the Republican party intact and undivided; and that, to do this, the only way was to shelve Grant and take a new candidate. Only so could Cincinnati have been headed off, the Greeley nomination made of no effect, and the Republican party been assured of success. And yet they made no effort in that direction. To consider it was heresy, to breath it was treason. A dozen calm and courageous men, who were rooted in their beliefs and sincere in their convictions, and who meant business, could have taken that Convention in hand and swung it free and clear from all its entanglements, and thrilled the country through and through—just by telling it the truth. The dozen men were there, but they distrusted each other, doubted the Convention, and feared the Administration, and the opportunity passed.

Mr. Bromley's statement seems at first sight like the opening invocation of a Professor of Mathematics who was unexpectedly called on to make the morning prayer in one of our Universities. He began, greatly to the edification of the students, with the words, "And now, paradoxical as it may seem unto Thee, we nevertheless assert," and so on. The difficulty, probably, lies in Mr. Bromley's too ready admission that the Convention contained "a dozen calm and courageous men, rooted in their convictions, and who meant business." We inspected the Convention carefully, and we failed to recognize that number of men of that stamp. One could number on the fingers of his two hands all the men in the Convention who are known to the country, and even these did not include any who had ever done more than to follow in the wake of stronger leaders. Not one man in the Convention, except Gerrit Smith, had ever originated a movement of any kind, and no political movement originated by him ever succeeded. It was the largest assemblage of monotonous mediocrity ever drawn together in the country. The "calm and courageous men rooted in their beliefs and sincere in their convictions," who, if present, would have had the courage to speak the truth in that Convention, had already "spoken the truth" outside of it, and for so doing had been mustered out of the Grant party. The Convention was controlled by the fact that, while each member may have thought Grant an unfit candidate, he yet thought that it was unsafe for him, individually, to say so.

ACQUITTAL OF DR. HUSTON.

Ecclesiastical trials have never stood high. The theological mind is as rarely judicial as lawyers are rarely pious. Ever behind the Ecclesiastical Judge rises the *Ecclesia* itself, the Church, according to whose real or supposed interests the tribunal generally finds its verdict.

The ecclesiastical examination, by a Committee of Methodist Elders, to determine whether Rev. L. D. Huston, of Baltimore, should be put on trial for adultery, ended in a vote of three to two for his acquittal. Dr. Huston was immediately afterward indicted by the Criminal Court of Baltimore. The public impression created by his so-called trial is strong that he is guilty. When the Committee first retired, they stood three for conviction to two for acquittal. The result places the Committee itself on trial at the bar of public opinion, and provokes discussion of the reasons why church trials are so seldom satisfactory. In this case, though the reputation of the young ladies with whom Dr. Huston was charged with criminal intimacy was as much at stake as that of Huston himself, yet they were not represented by counsel. The supposed prosecutor was the Rev. Dr. Gardner, a clerical brother to the accused. The accused was present at the examination of all the witnesses, and, by knowing their testimony, could contradict it. But the accusers were shut out from hearing all other testimony than their own; had no opportunity to find out what evidence had been put in to impeach their characters or contradict their statements; and were treated as if they and the public had no right which the Committee were bound to respect. The whole examination was secret, and the actual testimony has not been published, and will not be. Dr. Huston was permitted to face the accusing witnesses; but, though one of them was seven hours in giving her testimony, he never once looked her in the eye during that time. On the contrary, these witnesses themselves told their story clearly, promptly, and in a manner to impress all impartial hearers with full belief in its truth. Much of the sympathy manifested for Huston among his brethren was of a kind that conceded his guilt. One pious sister declared she "had almost blistered her tongue in lying for the Doctor, and that she did not much blame the poor child for yielding to his seductions, as, old as she was, she did not know as she could have withstood him herself." Of course, she was a prominent witness to prove the virtue and chastity of the reverend gentleman. A prominent clergyman is cited as saying he would "move earth, heaven, and hell to clear Dr. Huston, even if the Church itself went to hell."

Really, if the love of Dr. Huston has so debauched the Doctors of Divinity and the older ladies, it is fortunate that only a dozen or so of young ladies have fallen under his irresistible magnetism. Had he only entered the Erie Railway instead of the Methodist Church, and thus added a generous purse to his other blandishments, he might have rivalled the late lamented Fisk. But, had Fisk been a Doctor of Divinity, he would not have repudiated the girl. He would have had too much manliness to attempt to convict his victim of perjury, in order to acquit himself of the charge of being James Fisk, Jr.

THE BRITISH "COUNTER-CASE."

In the heat of the discussion which has ensued upon the presentation of claims for indirect damages in the American "Case" at Geneva, the points of the British "Counter-Case" have been generally overlooked or ignored in this country. It is a familiar maxim that one side of a law-suit may look very well until the other side is heard, and that it is not safe to come to a decision until both have been heard. We have received a copy of the "Counter-Case," in the traditional blue-paper covers of British official documents, 168 pages in length. It is a remarkable document, and, at the risk of some tediousness, we shall endeavor to make our readers acquainted with the other side of this world-famous controversy.

The British Counter-Case wholly denies that the United States have any claims whatever against Great Britain. It challenges the facts set forth in the American Case, and disputes its legal propositions; in fact, maintains that they have never before been seriously asserted; that they have never been admitted or recognized by any power in Europe or America; that they have the support of no publicist of authority; that they are unknown in Great Britain, and were, up to the time when these claims were brought forward, equally unknown to the United States.

The Counter-Case squarely charges us with exaggeration, as follows:

"The British Government is convinced that the Arbitrators will not give any sanction to views of neutral obligation to which not even the authority of this Tribunal could secure the general assent of neutral powers. Nay, the British Government is persuaded that these extreme views, though, for the sake of argument, they have been insisted on in the case of the United States, are not thoroughly realized, and would never, in practice, be *accepted as binding by the United States themselves*."

The Counter-Case pays no attention to the claims for *consequential damages* — treating them as plainly excluded from the deliberations of the Tribunal.

According to the British Counter-Case, the facts as to the Alabama, the Florida, &c., are as follows: The Alabama was known to be adapted by her construction for warlike use, and at the very time of her slipping out of port, under the pretence of going on a trial-trip, the British Government had obtained reasonable ground to believe that she was intended for the naval service of the Confederate States. But it has been shown that the necessary information was not put into the possession of the Government or its officers by the Minister or Consul of the United States until a very short time before the departure of the ship, so that the order of detention came too late. The vessel was unarmed. Of the intended despatch of arms for her, to be supplied beyond British jurisdiction, nothing was known to the Government,—certainly nothing was communicated by the officials of the United States.

The British Government contends that it is not chargeable with want of due diligence,—that the question is not what that Government might have found out if it had resorted to extraordinary means, such as the employment of spies and the intercepting of private correspondence. It asserts that there is ample proof of its having earnestly throughout fulfilled its international obligations, which proof is referred to and commented upon in detail.

To authorize the seizure of the Alabama, legal evidence was necessary, and no such evidence was obtained in time. As to the short period which elapsed between the time when the evidence was obtained and the escape of the vessel, there was no culpable remissness. The question whether there was "due diligence" in this matter is fully discussed. The answer to it will be found to depend upon the legal propositions laid down by the American case and controverted by the British Government, and which propositions are explained below.

In the case of the Florida, it has been shown that the British Government had not at, or before, the time of her departure from England, any reasonable ground to believe that she was intended to cruise or carry on war against the United States; and that information on which a reasonable belief could be founded had [illegible] produced by Mr. Dudley or Mr. Adams.

In the case [illegible] Shenandoah, it [illegible] vessel was [illegible] war, or [illegible] in part, for warlike use, within British territory.

The [illegible] Tallahassee and Chickamauga were built, indeed, in England, but they were built and used as ships of commerce. They were armed [illegible] and despatched from, a Confederate port.

The Sumter and Nashville were not even built in the [illegible] dominions, and in respect of their original outfit, nothing is or can be alleged against Her Majesty's Government. It is suggested only that they received in British ports such hospitalities as were extended to Confederate vessels in general in the ports of neutral nations.

Besides the various cruisers, in respect of which claims are made against Great Britain, there were at least eight others which were fitted out and sent to sea from Confederate ports, which made captures of United States shipping.

Complaints are made as to hospitalities afforded in ports of the British Empire to Confederate cruisers, such as that a vessel-of-war may have contrived to ship a few more tons of coal, or a few more casks of beef or biscuit, or to stay in port a day or two longer, than strict neutrality required. The restrictions which were imposed by the Queen's regulations on belligerent vessels entering ports within her dominions were not required by international law. The Counter-Case suggests that these complaints spring from imperfect information. "When, for example, it is asserted that the cruisers of the United States were virtually excluded from the chief port of the Bahama Islands, in favor of Confederate cruisers, and we discover that those Islands were thirty-four times visited by the former, whilst Nassau was but twice visited by the latter; or, when the quantity of coal obtained by the Confederates' ships is made a matter of complaint, and we find that a single United States vessel, within six weeks, contrived to procure from three British ports more than two-thirds of the amount ascertained to have been purchased within Her Majesty's dominions by all the Confederate ships together during the whole course of the war,—can we doubt that the Government of the United States is laboring under serious misapprehensions?"

The Confederate cruisers were received and treated in the same way as the cruisers of the United States by *other foreign powers* besides England.

The Counter-Case shows that the United States, equally with the Confederate States, resorted to England for necessary supplies of arms and munitions of war, and had their agents in England for making purchases, as well as for their financial transactions, and for the disbursement of money. The wants of the Government of the Union appear to have been at first even more pressing than those of its adversaries; since the Government which preceded that of Mr. Lincoln had removed, it is said, considerable quantities of arms from the Northern arsenals to those in the Southern States.

It is stated that, during the civil war, the arms and military supplies of all kinds for the United States, purchased in England and other neutral countries, exceeded in amount the supplies to the Confederate States. England was the principal reliance of the United States for these supplies. "In the sense, therefore, in which these expressions are used by the Government of the United States in its Case, that Government had in England during the war a branch of its War Department and a branch of its Treasury. In the sense in which Great Britain is said to have become the Arsenal and Treasury of the Confederate States, she became the Arsenal and Treasury of the United States."

The American Case asserts the law to be, that a neutral power must use the *most energetic measures to discover* any purpose of its citizens to aid either belligerent, and, applying that law to the case of the Alabama, infers that the British Government was bound to find out the intentions of the parties who got the vessel out of port. The British Counter-Case, on the other hand, contends for the rights of neutrals, and argues that, in a country which, with free institutions, possesses a large commercial marine and a very extensive ship-building trade, the difficulty of preventing enterprises of this nature is very great, and that due allowance must be made accordingly.

As to the assertion that "due diligence" means a diligence which shall prevent the acts in question, the Counter-Case says: "Of all the powers in the world, such a test would most severely condemn the Government of the United States." The power which now produces this very strict definition of "due diligence" is the country which has been the principal seat and source of enterprises such as those for which it now seeks to make Great Britain responsible. Reference is made to the violations of the American Neutrality Law in the wars between Portugal and her dependencies; between Spain and her dependencies; the expeditions of Lopez against Cuba; Walker's expeditions against Mexico and Central America; the Fenian raids against Canada; and the military expeditions in aid of the Cuban insurrection. Not a dollar has ever been paid by the United States on account of those illegal operations. The United States are now exacting "more than neutral powers could safely or rightly concede, and much more than has ever been practised by the United States themselves."

The English definition of "due diligence" is this: "The duty of preventing the open assembling, within neutral territory, of an armed, hostile expedition against a neighboring country, is plain and obvious, and requires only a prompt exercise of adequate force. But it is otherwise when we come to acts of a different class, the criminality of which depends on a latent intention; such, for example, as the mere procuring, for belligerent purposes, from the yards of a neutral ship-builder, whose ordinary business it is to build ships of all kinds for customers of all nations, a vessel with some special adaptation for war. There is nothing in the relation of a neutral to a belligerent to cast on the former the duty of exercising within his own territory a constant and minute espionage over ordinary transactions of commerce for the protection of the latter.

"This relation, always onerous to the neutral, is, at the same time, it must be remembered, purely involuntary on his part. It is forced on him by the quarrels of his neighbors, in which he has no concern, or by their internal discords, when those discords break out into civil war."

The Counter-Case winds up with the argument that, if the new American doctrine as to the obligations of neutrals shall prevail, their situation would be one "of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers, harassed by a crowd of new obligations unknown in peace, which nothing short of *sleepless vigilance* will satisfy, whilst any lapse in the performance of them, on the part even of a subordinate officer, is to be visited with heavy national penalties. The transactions of private commerce must be made the object of minute inquisition and incessant supervision; private persons, suspected of being agents of either belligerent, must be tracked when within the neutral country by *spies and informers*; trade with the belligerent nations must be fettered by restraints and prohibitions; the hospitalities ordinarily extended to belligerent ships in ports of the neutral must be guarded with precautions, for the strict enforcement of which no honesty or zeal on the part of the local authorities can afford an adequate [illegible]." And they add that not even the [illegible] of the Tribunal could secure the general assent of neutral powers to this doctrine. [illegible]

The Counter-Case holds [illegible] to be antagonistic to American [illegible] American principles, and [illegible] of the American people. They [illegible] calculated to defeat one of [illegible] which a system of international [illegible] viz.: the localization of warfare [illegible] limitation of its effects, so far as the [illegible] of things will allow, to those who are actually engaged in hostilities, and the [illegible] of securities for the prosecution of their ordinary vocations [illegible] with as little interruption [illegible].

[illegible] speedy coming of a [illegible] men shall lie down [illegible] led by their ministers [illegible] Universal Church, must [illegible] constant disintegration [illegible] going on throughout the Episcopal Church of England, [illegible] Churches of Scotland and [illegible] Greek Church of Russia [illegible] parts, while the Protestant [illegible] France has just been divided by the withdrawal of the "Liberals." Among the leaders of Catholicism revolt abounds. Doellinger has found many imitators. On this side of the water the trouble is not as great, but it is growing. The peace that was patched up between Old and New School Presbyterians is but a hollow truce. The Episcopalians are getting farther and farther apart, and are yet drawing into their fold recruits from Congregationalism in alarming numbers. Of all our denominations, the Methodist seems best to hold its own; yet even this has the bitter fights of the Book Concern, in which Brother Lanahan calls Brethren Porter and Goodenough very hard names, and Brother Goodenough claps Brother Lanahan into jail. Take it all in all, Christian unity seems afar off.

The Democratic voters of this State hold their Convention at Springfield next week, and on Saturday next those living in this county will elect the delegates to the County Convention. This County Convention will appoint the delegates to Springfield, and the Springfield Convention will appoint the delegates to Baltimore. Notwithstanding the fact that ninety-nine out of every hundred Democrats in this county are for Greeley and Brown, there is an effort making to capture the County Convention by surprise, and thus hold out to the State and the country the idea that there is a serious division, and that the nomination of other candidates at Baltimore is desired. Such a result can, of course, only be obtained by secret operations, and we have been requested to call the attention of the Democracy to the scheme to get a County Convention opposed to Greeley. The anti-Greeley Democrats in this city are so few that they can actually be named; but their zeal for Grant is so great that they are willing to spend whatever money may be needed to make a show of division, and, if possible, pack the County Convention. The anti-Greeleyites of this city are very anxious to go as representatives of the party at Baltimore.

The New York *Standard* is a truly loyal paper. Here is one of its utterances:

> A lucky man is Mr. E. M. Emerson, editor of the *Daily Union*, a Republican paper, published at Columbia, S. C. He telegraphed to one of the delegates, on the second day of the Philadelphia Convention: "Scoundrels tore down the bulletin announcing Grant's nomination. I have it out again, and will watch it." Of course there are no Ku-Klux in the South!

The sarcasm of the last sentence is thrilling. If there really exists in Columbia any wretch sufficiently hardened to tear down a bulletin about Grant, verily the Ku-Klux is on the war-path. Let us have the *habeas corpus* suspended forthwith, and a regiment or two ordered to crush the rebellion at once. The well-deserved punishment of the Columbians might be made even more effective by appointing Casey or Leet Collector there. To be sure, this would be cruel, but the crime deserves cruel treatment. Why, however, does the *Standard* call Mr. Emerson "lucky"? Have his services to his country in watching the bulletin of Grant's renomination obtained him a Postmastership already?

Near Augusta, Ga., there is a religious colony, led by one Curry, who, since he has charge of all moneys belonging to the members and is not obliged to give any account therefor, manages things to suit himself. A short time since he ran in debt, whereat a certain disciple, yclept Hall, remonstrated with him. This was not to be borne, and Curry declared that he (Hall) was a blasphemer, because he (Curry) was the Almighty. Since even this did not silence opposition, the uneasy disciple was commanded to leave. He refused. Thereupon his comrades proceeded to starve him out, and soon succeeded. Strangest of all is the fact that the expelled idiot still believes in the inspiration of the "prophet," Curry, while claiming that he has used his God-given powers wrongly.

Rev. Mr. Prime alludes mournfully, in a late number of the New York *Observer*, to the "heathenism" which has caused the opening of libraries and art-galleries on Sunday. If it is heathenism to prefer that the masses of our people should spend their one day of leisure in a library instead of a whiskey-shop, and an art-gallery instead of a concert-saloon, then is Christian America becoming heathen with an ever-increasing rapidity. The sooner the process is completed the better.

The friends of William H. Bumsted, the Jersey City millionaire, who has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for robbing the city, are moving heaven and earth to get him pardoned. It is to be hoped that "Jersey justice" may assert itself by inflicting upon him the punishment he richly deserves, despite his wealth and his position as Chairman of the Grant Committee of Hudson County.

The country has been obliged to pay $1,200 for a copy of the proceedings of the Buell Court-Martial, in place of the original, carried off to London by General Badeau, "Prose-Laureate of the President." His taking it was contrary to law, in the first place, and has cost us $1,200, in the second place; but it will be an ample return, of course, to know that our "second Washington" has been duly eulogized.

On June 7, the Marquis of Salisbury said, in a speech before the House of Lords, that Parliament had been obliged to depend, for its information in regard to the Treaty of Washington, on "scraps of information supplied through the corruption or indiscretion of American officials." What member of our diplomatic corps in England has been selling the secrets of the Government?

PERSONAL.

Colfax will retire to private life.

—Grant rents out his old cottage at Long Branch (the one that Murphy gave him) for $2,700, and occupies a new one that somebody else gave him.

—D. B. Hasbrook, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Elections in New York; salary, $5,000.

—The members of the English firm of McHenry & Co., and the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad have presented General Sickles with £20,000 as a testimony of their gratitude for his services in effecting a change in the Directory of that line.

—Justin McCarthy says that it is the habit of Guizot to ascribe the mistakes of President Thiers to his youth and want of experience. Guizot is a mature man of nearly 90 years, while Thiers is a boyish fellow of 75.

—Pere Hyacinthe, the dissenting Catholic priest, is engaged to be married to the only daughter of Count von Edal, a Bavarian nobleman of considerable wealth. He made the acquaintance of the lady in Rome.

—Judge J. R. Parrott, who was President of the Georgia Reconstruction State Convention, died last week.

—Thomas T. Davis, of Syracuse, N. Y., a member of Congress from 1863 to 1867, lately deceased, was a classmate in Hamilton College of Senator Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana; General John Cochrane, of New York, and the Rev. A. C. Kendrich, Professor in Rochester University.

—A Washington correspondent, commenting upon Kate Chase Sprague's devotion to maternal duties at the expense of her social ones, says: "Her husband's mother, Mrs. Sprague, places the snug little sum of $250,000 in the bank for each of Kate's babies as fast as they make their appearance in this unhappy world, with the generous amount of $50,000 for Kate herself."

THOUGHTS ON MONEY.

Translated from the French of Michel Chevalier.

V.

Gold and Silver Are the Only Two Substances Which Unite the Qualities Required for Money.

To show how gold and silver, better than any other commodity, satisfy the conditions of a medium of exchange, let us take up these considerations in the order in which they have been presented.

First: Gold and silver are commodities apart from the use which their money quality gives them. They have their uses; they answer some of our needs; they were sought after before money was made of them, on account of certain qualities which they possess, their brilliancy, their almost unalterable beauty, and their resistance to the action of agents which change the character of other metals. As Mr. Senior remarks, the reason why they could be taken for the coinage of money was, that, for the making of certain common objects intended for the ornament of the home and the person, they presented advantages which no other substance equals; and that, on that account, they were already held in great esteem. The stoic may discover that it would be well to do without these toys, and, in his eyes, gold and silver may appear absolutely useless; but the human race is not stoical, and it is not to be supposed that it ever will be. Hence, gold and silver will never cease to be sought for on their own account, independently of the ease with which they lend themselves to perform the functions of money. The mines which produce them will always be worked, because, as metals, they flatter our weaknesses, our love of refinement, and our ambition to make a good appearance. Independently of the gratifications they procure for vanity, and the taste for adornment and display, gold and silver provide the means for making various domestic utensils, so as to remove the dangers or the inconvenience which the use of other metals or substances would entail.

Gold and silver have, therefore, in themselves, independently of their fitness for money, a distinct usefulness, an intrinsic value, which regulates itself in the market, precisely like the value of any other commodity. This is a fact which nobody questioned at the beginning, when they commenced making payments with gold and silver, but of which men have since lost sight, and, owing to ignorance of which, have committed deplorable errors.

It is hardly a hundred and fifty years since an error which must be termed gross was committed by a great mind, the philosopher Locke. It was in an essay which helped to prevent the English Parliament from adopting false measures concerning the currency which it was proposed to re-coin, and which many prominent persons proposed to lower in value. Locke, in this essay, enunciates the opinion that the common consent of men had assigned an *imaginary* value to silver, because it was adapted for coining. But there is nothing imaginary in the value of silver, any more than in that of the grain which feeds us, or of a fabric which covers or adorns our person. The selection of gold or silver for money is not the reason why they have value. They had had a recognized value among men, and that is the reason why they had the idea of using them for payments. It is a curious circumstance that one of the first persons to point out Locke's mistake was the famous Law, who was destined, on this very specie question, to drag France into an abyss. It has been justly observed that the reasons by which he condemned this incidental opinion of Locke's were the absolute condemnation of his own system.

There is no doubt that the search made for gold and silver for money, having occasioned a very great demand, could and should have helped to raise their value in the market, in comparison with other commodities, and to maintain it for a longer or shorter time after it was raised. That would have taken place which happens with every commodity when a new use is given it; the more general this new use, the dearer it becomes, for the value of things is constantly regulated by the relations of demand and supply. But this advance is maintained only so long as production is unable to reach the level of the new requirements. However, in the nature of things, the dearness caused by the advance in price of an article of commerce brings with it an increased production, owing to which a certain equilibrium is restored. The number of commodities for which this increase of production is impossible is very limited, and gold and silver are not among them.

Second: In comparison with all the products of human labor, gold and silver are very easily transported. For it requires, at Paris or London, from eighty to a hundred grammes of silver to represent two and three-quarter bushels of wheat, which weigh from sixty-five to eighty thousand grammes, or twenty-six and a half gallons of wine, which weigh, with the cask containing it, one hundred and ten thousand grammes. In exchange for eighty or one hundred grammes of gold, there can be obtained an ox on the hoof, of good quality, and of a gross weight of four hundred thousand grammes. In this respect, nearly all the other metals manifest so evident an inferiority when compared with gold and silver, that it debars them from use as money.*

Third: Gold and silver are unchangeable; coins or statuettes buried in the days of the Pharaohs, or of Ninus, are discovered now in the same condition in which they were when chance, or the hand of man, intrusted them to the bosom of the earth. Very few substances act on gold, or even silver, and none of them are met with in the atmosphere or the ground in appreciable quantities. If any chemical agent has changed gold or silver, it is easy to extract them entirely from the combination where they were locked up, even if they are there only in small quantities.

Fourth: Nothing is more homogeneous than the precious metals, since they are simple, not compound, bodies. Thus, the gold of Transylvania, when refined, is the same as that of Siberia, Brazil, or California; neither the jeweller nor the coiner will make any distinction between them. And the silver of the mines of Saxony is exactly the same as that of Mexico, Peru, or Chili. Not only do gold and silver possess to perfection this quality of homogeneity, but they present distinctive characteristics which allow of their speedy recognition. However, Governments relieve individuals from this care in cases where gold and silver have to serve as money, by giving to the pieces of metal intended for this use a definite shape and weight, and by placing on them an explanatory stamp. The franc is a coin of five and a half grammes, guaranteed by the State to be five grammes of silver free from alloy.†

The pound sterling is a disk on which the British Government has put a figure signifying that three of them and eight hundred and ninety-four-one-thousandths of another make an ounce of gold, Troy weight. The quantity of pure gold therein is thus seven grammes, three hundred and eighteen milligrammes. The present dollar of the United States (since the law of Jan. 18, 1837) is a silver coin, weighing four hundred and twelve and a half grains, Troy weight, or twenty-six grammes, seventy-two centigrammes, containing three hundred and seventy-one and a quarter grains, or twenty-four grammes, forty-eight milligrammes, of pure silver; and, consequently, the standard is eleven-twelfths. The gold eagle of the same country, as it has been made since the law of Jan. 18, 1837, is a coin weighing sixteen grammes, seven hundred and twelve milligrammes,—the standard being nine-tenths,—that is, containing fifteen grammes forty-one milligrammes of pure gold. The Spanish piastre and quadruple, which have been, and still are, the most generally received coins; the Holland golden ducat, a justly-renowned currency; the Russian silver rouble, and the gold imperial of the same Empire; the thaler and florin of the German States or Holland,—all metallic coins in short, including those which the Sultan will hereafter strike, are similar objects, having a form and weight rigorously defined by law. There are even States where the weight of pure metal contained in each coin is fully stated on the coin itself.

It is here that appears, when considering it in relation to its use as money, the superiority of the precious metals over other substances which are very valuable, and which are changeable but slightly, or not at all. The diamond, far more than gold or silver, combines great value and very small bulk; it also is a simple body, and does not easily change. A diamond like the Regent, which weighs but a little more than four French twenty-franc gold pieces, is worth six millions; and, in less exceptional diamonds, the weight of a gramme, which in refined gold is worth three francs forty-four centimes, possesses, ordinarily, in trade, when brilliants of from five to twenty centigrammes are concerned, a value which is at least two or three times greater.§

But, while the value of gold and silver is in proportion to the weight of pure metal, without any accident of shade or shape, or even of alloy, up to a certain point, having any influence upon it, that of the diamond chiefly depends on accessory and accidental characteristics, hard to value closely, and varying greatly with different stones, resulting, as they do, either from the circumstances under which crystallization took place, or from the presence or absence of imponderable quantities of foreign elements. They constitute what is called the water, and also the facility of cutting the stone in this or that shape.

Fifth: The divisibility of gold and silver is perfect. Silver twenty-centime coins are issued. The only money the Anglo-Saxons had for a long period was a penny (weighing a two-hundred-and-fortieth part of the pound), which would amount to about thirty centimes of our money.

For gold, they go in England to a half pound sterling (twelve francs sixty centimes); in Austria, the ducat represents eleven francs, eighty-one centimes; in France, they stopped at first at twenty francs, but, for some years, they have dropped to ten francs, and finally to five. Since 1849, they have circulated in the United States gold dollars, which weigh but one-and-six-hundred-and-seventy-one thousandths grains. These five-franc French coins and the American dollars are generally considered too small. Gold piastres had already been in circulation in Spain.

Division does not lessen in the least the value of gold and silver. All that is necessary is to put pieces in a crucible, and make an ingot, which will sell exactly according to its weight. A fine diamond, if quartered, would lose ninety-nine-hundredths of its value.

Sixth: Of all commodities, gold and silver are the ones whose value is ordinarily the most stable, or the least variable. These two metals are produced under circumstances which ordinarily do not perceptibly change from year to year; and the quantities which are constantly offered and demanded are so great that the accidental inequalities between the production of one year and that of the next do not appreciably modify them. Easily transported, they leave at little cost those parts of the globe where they are low, to go to those where they are high,—that is, where the people, better able to pay for them, demand them more; which constantly reduce them to a level. Thus, the value of gold and silver may ordinarily be considered as constant. The creditor who desires to receive the exact equivalent of what he loaned cannot do better than to stipulate for gold or silver. Ricardo states that, up to 1810, the greatest variation experienced by gold, during the wars of the Republic and the Empire, which necessitated sudden removals of quite large quantities of this metal, was, on the Hamburg Exchange, then the principal one on the Continent, three and three-quarters per cent, and, on the Holland Exchanges, three and five-eighths.‖

Here Ricardo takes the value of the gold estimated in silver, and thus assumes that this latter metal, during the same period, preserved a fixed value. After the return of peace, when, under the law of 1819, which has retained the name of Sir Robert Peel, the Bank of England, to resume specie-payments, which had been suspended since 1797, had to absorb an immense quantity of gold, the amount thus taken from the general market in three or four years cannot be estimated at less than sixteen millions sterling (four hundred million francs); that is, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds of pure gold, or eight times the annual product of America at that time.¶

However, it does not appear that the value of gold on the general market was appreciably affected; and the proof of this is found in the almost absolute invariability of the premium of gold over silver coin at Paris during that time. Previously, the premium had varied between one-fifth and one-half of one per cent, the average being one-third; and it continued to oscillate between the same limits. It should be said that, in this case, they proceeded with less haste than when they were seeking gold for the needs of a military expedition, and there were a certain number of transitory causes which helped to keep gold at the same point.

*Humboldt, in an article on the *Production of Gold and Silver, Considered in their Fluctuations* (*Revue Trimestrielle Allemande*, for December, 1838), points out the following relations as then existing at Berlin: One kilogramme of gold bought 1,611 kilogrammes of copper, about 9,700 of iron, and, according to an average calculation for the entire Prussian monarchy, 29,794 kilogrammes of wheat, 27,555 of rye, 31,717 of barley, and 32,626 of oats. (See the *Journal d'Economie Politique* for March, April, and May, 1843.) For silver, these quantities must be reduced in a ratio of about one to fifteen and a half.

†The half gramme of alloy is added in order that the coin may be harder, and may last longer without change. The French money contains, by the decimal system, one-tenth of alloy.

‡The sovereign, or pound sterling, is defined by the requirement that three pounds, seventeen shillings (twenty to a pound), and ten and a half pence (twelve to the shilling) shall weigh an ounce, Troy. The standard is twenty-two carats and twenty-two-twenty-fourths, or about nine-hundred-and-seventeen-one-thousandths.

§*Traite de Mineralogie de M. Dufrenoy*, Vol. I, p. 77; and *Traite Elementaire de M. Beudant*, p. 359. The following is an extract from M. Beudant, quoted by M. Dufrenoy, p. 77., Vol. I. Diamonds have increased in value since then:

"Rough diamonds, of good shape for cutting, are worth, when bought in lots, forty-eight francs the carat (the carat is a weight equal to four grains, or two-hundred-and-twelve-one thousandths of a gramme); but when they are above a carat, they are estimated by the square of their weight multiplied by forty-eight; that is, a rough diamond of two carats is worth four times forty-eight, or one hundred and ninety-two francs.

"It is understood that the cut diamond has a much higher value, because, on one side, it cost time, and, on the other, faults are perceived which were not noticed in the uncut stone, and which cause the rejection of many. Very small rose diamonds, used for settings of little value, and of which there are forty to the carat, are worth from sixty to eighty francs to the carat; when larger, they are worth one hundred and twenty-five francs, and even much more, though their lesser thickness always keeps them at a price much below that of brilliants.

"Brilliants of from half a grain to three grains, bought in lots of ten to fifty carats, are worth from one hundred and sixty eight to one hundred and ninety-two francs a carat; those of eight grains, which are in great demand, are worth, in lots, two hundred and sixteen francs. At four grains (one carat), a brilliant, is worth from two hundred and sixteen to two hundred and forty, and even two hundred and eighty-eight francs, when it is very beautiful; but, above a carat, the price increases in ratios far greater than its weight, and is subject to some variations, according to the demands of trade. A stone of from five to six grains is worth from three hundred and twelve to three hundred and thirty-six francs; one of six grains, from four hundred to four hundred and eighty. At twelve grains, or three carats, where they are much sought after, they range from one thousand six hundred and eighty to one thousand nine hundred and fifty francs; at sixteen grains, from two thousand four hundred to three thousand one hundred and twenty francs; and for a grain more they may rise to three thousand eight hundred francs.

"Cut diamonds, weighing more than a carat, are generally valued by the square of their weight multiplied by one hundred and ninety two francs,—the price of a carat. But exact prices for large stones cannot always be arrived at in this way. For instance, a diamond of forty-nine carats, or one hundred and ninety-six grains, would be worth, by this estimate, the square of forty-nine multiplied by one hundred and ninety-two, or four hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and ninety-two francs, while the Viceroy of Egypt paid seven hundred and sixty thousand francs for such a stone."

Mr. Dufrenoy adds to the above: "When the diamond has decidedly bright colors, which is generally very rare, it possesses a far greater value than when clear, though it is generally in less demand. A diamond of eight grains, of a beautiful green, was sold at M. de Drees's sale, for nine hundred francs, and a diamond of eleven grains for two thousand francs. Yellow and hyacinth colors are much less in demand; a chrysolite-yellow diamond of eight grains brought at the same sale but six hundred francs, and a hyacinth-colored one of fifteen grains only one thousand five hundred and sixty francs; that is less than the value of clear diamonds of the same weight."

‖*Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Observations on Report of Bullion Committee*, 1811, p. 329 of McCulloch's edition.

¶At London, the Bank alone coins gold. A Parliamentary report quoted by McCulloch in his *Dictionary of Commerce* (article *Coins*), shows the gold coinage as follows, commencing with 1819:

1819	£3,575
1820	949,516
1821	9,520,759
1822	5,356,788
1823	759,748
Total	£16,590,386

The whole of this coinage must be set down to the resumption of specie payment.

Mortar-Making Machines.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There have been a number of letters in your paper on the above subject, advising the use of mortar machines. I am inclined to think they may be of advantage in rebuilding the city. I should, however, suggest to one of your correspondents to give the items of cost in running such a machine, and the amount of mortar made by one.

A SPECULATOR.

CHICAGO, June 13.

POLITICAL.

Ford's Opera House, in Baltimore, has been selected for the National Democratic Convention, and the Sub-Committee of the National Democratic Committee will be on hand, the 25th inst., to perfect the arrangements.

—It is expected that the relics of Wilson's old Know-Nothing party will ratify his nomination, and again renew their former pledge to him to "Put none but Americans on guard."

—Colonel Jacob R. Freeze, whilom editor of the Trenton (N. J.) *Sentinel*, declares for Greeley.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, an independent Republican paper, says the sentiment of the country is rapidly crystallizing around Greeley and the Cincinnati platform.

—The New York *World* is continuing to publish some of the "objectionable reasons" to Mr. Greeley's nomination. After the 9th of July, it can spend the remainder of the campaign most profitably in answering them.

—A telegram from Belleville, Ill., says:

> "The *Star of the West*, one of the leading German papers of Southern Illinois, printed in this city, which has heretofore been run in the interest of the 'Great Gift-Taker,' and whose editor is United States Revenue Collector for the Twelfth Congressional District, has been purchased by Fred. E. Scheel, Esq., of this city, to be run in earnest support of Horace Greeley. The transaction was consummated Saturday morning by the payment of $12,000. The *Star of the West* is the only daily paper printed in Belleville. Ex-Governor Gustav Koerner and Colonel Fred. Hecker will both probably aid in the editorial department."

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* (Republican) says that "Not even the two-third rule, first used in slaughtering Van Buren in 1844, and since then cause of grief to many an aspirant, can stay the indorsement of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore."

—Forney telegraphs to his son, in charge of the Philadelphia *Press*:

> "On my way to attend to business in Texas as a Director of the Texas Pacific Railroad, I read in this evening's Harrisburg *Telegraph*, General Cameron's organ, that I have sold the *Press* to Greeley and Brown. Having none of General Cameron's experience in buying and selling men to vote for me for office, I can only add that I shall never do an act that would subject me to the constant fear of exposure and punishment. I shall fight for Grant and Wilson with all the fervor of my nature, and without a single selfish aspiration; and it will not be my fault if the *Press* is not hereafter, as it has ever been, one of foremost champions of the Republican party.
> "J. W. FORNEY."

—Of Forney's campaign strategy, a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes:

> "Is Grant defeated—ah, if Forney had not stirred up the October muss in Pennsylvania, how would it have been then? Is Grant elected—who goes louder for Grant than does the Colonel?"

—Throughout the North, Grant's renomination has aroused nothing, save official enthusiasm; throughout the South, nothing but negro enthusiasm. Greeley, on the contrary, is looked upon by the people generally as the honest harbinger of political redemption, and, as such, he is hailed with a grandly-swelling oratorio of welcome and approval. In him there is hope of an honest and economic administration of our public affairs; in Grant an assured fear of continued nepotism and official rapacity.—*New Orleans Times.*

—One of our enthusiastic Grant organs says that, "The Republican party can now go into the fight with an undivided front, and with the conscious certainty that the victory will be grand." This editor's ideas of frontier grandeur are evidently inspired by the possession of a thousand-dollar Post Office.—*St. Louis Times.*

—It is General Beauregard's turn now to be abused, for a letter from him says:

> "To me it appears plain that to secure success we must all unite under the banner of 'the Constitution and the Law,' 'Reunion and Reform,' 'Honesty and Universal Amnesty.' That banner has been lately raised at Cincinnati, under the leadership of Greeley and Brown,—in the past, two of our most earnest and dangerous enemies, but two, also, of the purest and most honest of men, who, when they have said to the country, 'Let us have peace,' will mean it, and will give us peace in spite of all opposition."

—A distinguished Grant man, in New York, on reading Sumner's speech, threw down the paper and exclaimed, with some approach to profanity, "I don't like it." "Why not?" inquired a friend. "Because," replied the angry critic—"because—because," continued he, stammering, "because it is *true*."—*Golden Age.*

—Vice President Colfax will return to his home, at South Bend, Ind., on Tuesday next; will be given an evening reception, and will speak, it is expected, for half an hour.

—Alfred Henry Forrester, better known by the *nom de plume* of "Alfred Crowquill," died suddenly in London, May 26, from heart disease. He was one of the early contributors to *Punch*.

—The Rev. Fred. M. Newman, of Albany, accepts the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Saratoga.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

Great reduction in prices of Carpets for the next Fifteen Days.

John V. Farwell & Co.,
Corner Monroe and Market-sts.,
Will offer on Monday, June 17,

Body Brussels Carpets at $2.00 worth $2.40.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets at $1.25 worth $1.50.
Three-ply Carpets at $1.50 worth $1.75.
Ingrain Carpets at $1.25 worth $1.50.
Good all-wool Ingrain Carpets at 75c. worth $1.00.

Please call and examine our stock before making purchases.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES
For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Call and see them at
76 W. Washington-st.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
With Wrought Iron Pipe, or Clogston Patent Radiators and Boilers.
HERON, SMITH & MOOERS.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., Northeast Corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR
Given in extracting Teeth. No pain, no danger.
Extracting Teeth, each..........50c
Artificial Teeth, very best..........$20 to $25
Cheaper Sets..........$10 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings..........$1 to $3
Silver Fillings..........$1 to $1
Teeth Extracted and new ones immediately replaced.
Best of city references.

FURNITURE.

WEBER
Furniture Company
Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A Manufacturing Establishment
OF A STAPLE ARTICLE.
Enjoying a monopoly, with an established business in this city yielding $20,000 per annum; may be purchased for cash or desirable unincumbered real estate in this city. Parties seeking a good investment may address MANUFACTURER, care of Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between Duncan D. Sinclair and Luman E. More, under the firm name of Sinclair & More, is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm to be paid to, and all the liabilities thereof paid by, the Sinclair & Atkins Company, who are alone authorized to settle the same.
LUMAN E. MORE.
DUNCAN D. SINCLAIR.
Chicago, June 13, 1872.

RUBBER GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF
RUBBER GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail.
NORTHWESTERN
RUBBER CO.,
MICHIGAN-AV.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

CLOTHING,
Hose, Belting, Etc.
Druggists' Sundries.
In the Retail Department a lady will receive and fill ladies' orders.
Piano and Sewing Machine Covers, Ladies' Cloaks, Gloves, &c., Ladies' Sundries, Children's and Nursery Sundries, Dolls, Doll Heads, Rattles, &c., Hard Rubber Jewelry, Combs, Hair Brushes, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, &c., &c.

RUBBER HOSE
FOR
Garden & Road
SPRINKLING,
AT
NORTHWESTERN
RUBBER CO.,
MICHIGAN-AV.,
Corner Van Buren-st.

AGENTS FOR
AMERICAN PAPIER MACHE COMPANY
PAPIER MACHE
SPITTOONS,
Pitcher Mats,
Wash Bowls,
Perfectly Water-Proof (either hot or cold), Will not Break or Leak!
Almost Everlasting.

LADIES' SUITS.

Cloak & Dressmaking
Department.
FIELD, LEITER & CO. will offer Monday, June 17, one hundred White Lawn Suits, at $5 each, marked down from $8. Also a large variety of PURE LINEN and Grass Cloth Suits, in NEW and DESIRABLE STYLES, from $5 upward; and some very elegant Walking Suits in ECRUE and BATISTE, to close at equally large reductions.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.
State and Twentieth,
AND
Madison & Market-sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPERHANGINGS
AND
MOSQUITO BARS
RETAILED AT
Wholesale Prices,
AT
ALLEN & MACKEY'S
CARPET STORE,
CORNER OF
State and Monroe-sts.
ALSO,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

Special Bargains
IN
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM
Lace Curtains,
Draperies,
Cornices,
Shades,
Screens,
Musquito Canopies,
And Window Furnishing Goods
this week, at
HASKINS & WOLCOTT'S,
161 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. C. ROGERS & CO.,
319 W. MADISON-ST.
Make popular prices on as fine an assortment of Men's Merino, India Gauze, Lisle Thread, Silk, Muslin, Jean and Linen pant-cut Drawers; Hosiery in British Lisle Thread and Balbriggan in all grades, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Neckwear in choice styles; Lisle Thread, Silk, Kid, Dogskin and Driving Gloves in all qualities and prices; Umbrellas for sun and rain. Remember
319 W. Madison-st.
B. C. ROGERS & CO.

SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS.

Sidewalk and Basement Lights.
Don't order until you see
The Only Non-Dripping
LIGHTS
IN USE.
FRENCH VAULT LIGHT MFG. CO.
Office: 127 MICHIGAN-AV.

...BER GOODS.
...KINDS OF
...ER GOODS,
...esale and Retail.
...HWESTERN
...BER CO.,
...IGAN-AV.,
...E VAN BUREN-ST.
...THING,
... Belting, Etc.
...sts' Sundries.
...ail Department a lady
...e and fill ladies' or-
...ring Machine Covers,
... Gloves, &c.,
...es,
... Nursery Sundries,
...eads, Rattles, &c.,
... Jewelry,
... Brushes,
...cil Cases, &c., &c.

...BER HOSE
FOR
...den & Road
...INKLING,
AT
...THWESTERN
...BER CO.,
...CHIGAN-AV.,
Corner Van Buren-st.

AGENTS FOR
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...IER MACHE
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...r Mats,
... Wash Bowls,
...-Proof (either hot or cold),
...Will not Break or Leak!
Almost Everlasting

...LADIES' SUITS.
...& Dressmaking
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... C. ROGERS & CO.

...LK AND VAULT LIGHT...
...k and Basement Lights.
Don't order until you see
...nly Non-Dripping
...LIGHTS
IN USE.
... VAULT LIGHT MFG. CO.
...: 137 MICHIGAN-AV.

NEW CHICAGO.

Weekly Review of Building Operations.

Improvements on LaSalle and South Clark Streets.

The Merchants' Insurance Site to be Rebuilt.

Miscellaneous Building Enterprises---A Nuisance.

The past week has been one of continued success to the builders. The weather has been favorable, and work outside has been carried on very extensively. The "inside work," as the architects term the drawing of designs, has not been as exciting as on previous weeks, the rush of impatient clients being now steadily on the decline. They are satisfied with the progress of affairs, and are not anxious to hurry matters up. The architects regard the rush as past, and find all they can do to superintend the buildings which they have planned. The progress generally made has been most gratifying, and promises well for the end of the season.

LASALLE STREET.

Now that LaSalle street, from Monroe north, has been so speedily renewed, the appearance of the street southward becomes more and more bare and uninviting. The city building, on the corner of Adams street, does little to fill the gap, so ragged, patched, and untidy an affair is it, and the necessity of something to break the distance from Monroe street to the Rock Island depot is unquestionably great. The long row of one-story, hopeless-looking shanties, on the east side of LaSalle street, between Monroe and Adams, built in anticipation of small outlay and quick returns, is scarcely less dreary than the bare ground opposite. Offices there are there, and plenty, with cigar stores, fruit stores (of a particularly tropical aspect) with tropical productions which suggest colic; restaurants which appear to do a heavy business in knives and forks, and which furnish the hungry city officers with a noonday lunch; more offices, more cigar stands; another restaurant, a saloon; a repetition of the above, and a mongrel partaking of the joint characteristics of saloon and restaurant; and finally a grocery. With these remarkable possessions, LaSalle street should be a very joyful and lively thoroughfare, especially as the city officers work till they are dry, in their several departments, and irrigate until they are ready for work on LaSalle street, and keep up the practice with a regularity and exactness extremely creditable to their early training. They may make an excuse, in the absence of any lofty monument, to the beautiful in the immediate vicinity. The arid piles of dejected brick may make them thirsty, and the dust may add to their present debased tastes. They will learn with joy then that diagonally opposite the city building, Mr. R. Schlosser is about to erect a very handsome office building, where nice, respectable young men will work and set them an example in strict attention to business. Their morals will be raised by these gentlemen, for the latter will be able to watch them coming out on their little trips to the corner, and will insist on accompanying them and double the expense of the undertaking, so that it will go out of fashion, especially as the Appropriation bill is going to cut down salaries, and money in the city offices is going to become an object. Thus the parents of the young men in the city offices have reason to look forward with pleasure to the erection of Mr. Schlosser's building.

It will have a front of 130 feet on LaSalle street by 80 on Adams; will be four stories and basement in height, both fronts to be of handsomely cut sandstone in the Italian Renaissance, not very common in the new city. There will be a very large hall in the centre, running parallel with LaSalle street. The front will be elaborate, but will be more remarkable for the boldness of the style than for anything else. Its probable cost is estimated at $180,000, and it will be ready for occupancy by the middle of the fall, weather and other permitting. It will be a very handsome addition to both the streets intersecting at that point. Messrs. Bauer and Loebnitz are the architects.

The High Estate and H. Magee are about to build a handsome store front on Lake street, between Dearborn and LaSalle streets, 40x160 feet. It will be four stories and basement in height, to be used either for a large wholesale and retail store or for stores and offices. Work is to be commenced upon it without delay, and before the winter sets in we may expect to find it occupied.

SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Clark street south of Madison, does not seem to have been pushed forward with the same energy which has shown itself in other thoroughfares, not because less has been determined upon for that street, but because it has not been commenced. A few months will see a wonderful change in this street, for it will be built up before the winter sets in almost as quickly as it was. The block between Madison and Monroe streets, on the West side of Clark street, is to be built up solid at once, and with some uniformity in general style, which will give a more opulent and imposing appearance than would a row of dissimilar buildings of different designs, different heights and different material. From Monroe street Messrs. Reynolds, Munson & Spaulding and ... Lawrence are about to put upon ... block of five-story and basement stone stores, representing a front of 120 feet. The Lawrence building in the old Arcade Building, which will still retain its name and character in the future, with the passage fourteen feet in width connecting Clark street with Arcade Court and the Custom House Building as it now is. Bauer & Loebnitz have charge of this Block.

Adjoining Mr. Campbell's building, Messrs. ... & ... are building for A. S. Seely and Malcom McNeil, of Kentucky, a 49 foot front building 120 feet deep, four stories and basement in height in the Renaissance style, with first floor front of iron and plate glass. It is to be used for mercantile purposes and furnished with ... walls throughout. Mr. Seeley's building will be 24 feet, and Mr. McNeil's 25 feet. The ... is to be cut stone.

Immediately adjoining it Mr. W. W. Boyington will erect for the Reeves estate an uniform building 40 feet front, of the same material, also to be used for stores and offices, making a total front of 160 feet. Adjoining this, Mr. James Campbell will erect a four-story and basement Athens marble front building, 29 feet front, for stores and offices.

On the east side of Clark street, between Madison and Monroe streets, Mrs. Cunningham is erecting a handsome stone front building 25x80 feet, four stories and basement in height, to be used for stores and offices. The material is to be the handsome and popular Buena Vista stone, of which large quantities are beginning to be used. Mr. T. S. Stewart is the architect.

On the northeast corner of Clark and Adams streets, M. McNeil is about to erect a very imposing four story and basement cut stone building, 80 feet on Adams and 190 feet on Clark street, the two facades to be of stone, elaborately cut. Over the main entrance highly ornamented pediments will be projected, with heavy columns on each side of the windows. The corners of the building are to be enriched with rustic pilasters to the roof. The main floor and basement will be used for stores, three double and three single ones making up the sum total. There will be two entrances on Clark street and one on Adams, leading to the upper floors, which will be occupied by offices. The building will be surmounted by a handsome galvanized cornice, and will in its *ensemble* not be an unworthy neighbor to the Government building, about which nothing definite is yet known.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE BUILDING.

The destruction of the Merchants' Insurance Company's handsome building, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets, was one of the greatest calamities that the fire carried along with it, presaging as it did the destruction of the company which had reared so gorgeous a pile of masonry. Two handsome entrances to a pile of very much demoralized heap of bricks and stone were about all that remained, but enough was yet standing to display the grandeur of the edifice of which they were once a portion. It seems strange that no attempt should have been made to fill up this most valuable corner, one of the richest, probably, in the city, which, in the immediate vicinity of the Board of Trade and the Court House, could not but be valuable. It was a vague feeling of distrust in the future greatness of the city, undoubtedly, which prevented its immediate restoration. The lease of the lot runs for a number of years, and an association has been formed for the purpose of replacing the destroyed building with one which will in every respect surpass in beauty the Merchants' Insurance Building. They have purchased the lease, which runs for thirty-five years more, and will commence work upon it without delay. Already a gang of workmen are busy clearing away the *debris*, of which the destruction of this building appears to have left more than can be duly accounted for, and, before many days have passed the work of laying the massive foundations will be taken in hand, and the building go up as rapidly as a structure of so imposing a character as this promises to be. Wheelock & Thomas are the architects. It will front 100 feet on both streets, be five stories and basement in height, of some stone which has not yet been determined upon. Proposals are advertised for either Kankakee stone, Iowa marble, or Bowling Green stone, a very durable and handsome material. Any of these stones combine beauty and durability, and are suitable for the purpose desired. The general style of the building will be Italian, with high basement. The entrance will be in the same position as in the old building. The offices will be large and commodious, and will be occupied by either the Monroe or Fifth National Bank, which of the two has not yet been decided. Vaults will be built in each story, and the upper floors made attainable by means of an elevator.

Already $60,000 stock in the enterprise has been taken, and no time will be lost in pushing the building to completion.

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

A few weeks ago a description was given in these columns of the new building to be erected for the accommodation of the Builders' Exchange, under the name of the Mechanics' Institute and Chicago. The designs have been slightly altered, to suit the lot which the Company have purchased, which will have two fronts, and be built in the form of a dropsical L. The site has a front on Clark street, adjoining the brick building on the southwest corner of Madison, of ... feet, and a front on Madison street, also adjoining this building, of 50 feet. This necessarily implies an alteration of the plans, which, however, ... entirely interfering with the adoption of them. The main features of the building—spacious offices, excellent light and ventilation, vaults, and a roomy hall—will be retained. The Clark street front will have the offices, while the hall will be entered from Madison. Work upon the building will be commenced at once.

BECOMING A NUISANCE.

While the South Side has, with every conceivable ... acting against the builders, ... without severely obstructing ... the West Division, with everything in its favor and not half a dozen buildings to ..., is continually imposing upon the good temper and patience of the car company, and of the public at large. There is, on the northwest corner of Madison and Halsted streets, a ... from the tremendous excitement ... hourly issues, the uninitiated ... believe that Solomon's temple, the tower of Babel, Vanderbilt's depot, or the Colosseum at Rome were being duplicated upon that remarkable piece of ground. From the edge of the sidewalk (which has been carefully torn up, as if to impress upon an unobservant public the important fact that a building is going up), to the middle of the street car track, a pile of bricks, about two feet high, has been carefully spread so as take up more room than the material used in Potter Palmer's hotel or the immense Singer Building. But while this necessitates the destruction of several street cars daily, it is only the beginning of the troubles to which this highly important structure puts the Chicago public. Promptly at 6 o'clock every evening, when the cars are very full, and men and women, very tired and very hungry, are anxious to get home, the first of a series of wagons, loaded either with bricks or with lumber, anchors itself in the middle of the street, and teams and bricks are scattered round in delightful profusion over the street. The first wagon is followed by half a dozen others; the car delayed twenty minutes, and then allowed to jolt over the impediments so lavishly cast on the track. The operation is again repeated at 7:30 in the morning, and the drivers employ the middle of the day in organizing their forces and preparing for the evening's amusement. A block further on, and the same operation is carried on, and then again, near Bishop Court. The driver, when weary, leaves his wagon, and abuses everybody within earshot. The police on the West Side, if there are any police on the West Side, are requested to do their duty.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Born & Co. are building, from plans furnished by F & E. Baumann, a stone-front store on South Water street, east of Michigan avenue, 20 by 120 feet, for a store, wholesale or retail. It will be four stories high above the basement.

F. & E. Baumann are also building a stone front store, 40x70 feet, for John Gavin, four stories and basement.

F. & E. Baumann are building two very handsome cut-stone front stores, four stories and basement, on Wabash avenue, south of Jackson street, for C. Brockvoxle, and Rice & Thompson, which are to be completed without delay.

The same architects are also building for F. K. Webster and Hugh McCullough a store on Lake street, on the lot where the drug store of Buss & Sharp was situated, 40x140 feet, handsome cut-stone front, four stories and basement.

Also a four-story stone front on Fifth avenue, near Monroe, for W D & C. Kerfoot, 80x90 feet, handsome cut-stone front.

Messrs F & E Baumann are at work upon a block of brick stores, 90x120 feet, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street, for George Armour, Esq. They will be five stories high above the basement, and be occupied for wholesale establishments.

Meriam & Street are erecting for H. S. Seely a three-story and basement pressed brick front, building with stone trimmings, at 200 Lake street. It will be 19½ feet front and 185 feet deep, the first story of iron and plate glass.

The same architects are building for Malcolm McNeil a very handsome stone front, No. 46 Lake street, 24 feet front, and 140 feet deep, in the highly popular Renaissance style, never to be forgotten so long as Chicago stands. It is to be used for stores and offices. The material has not yet been chosen, but it will probably be built of freestone. It will be pushed through, as the other buildings have been, in this rapidly-rising city.

Messrs. Meriam & Street are also building for William Clapp a handsome four-story and basement stone front store and office building on Fifth avenue, adjoining and uniform with the Vermont Block. It has a front of 20 feet and a depth of 90 feet. The general style of the building is also Renaissance. It is intended to push this through with rapidity, and have it under roof with as slight a loss of time as possible.

DWELLINGS.

Mr. Kearns is building a block of eight houses on South street, two stories and basement, pressed brick front with stone trimmings, to be used as residences. They are to be first-class in every respect. Merriam & Street are the architects.

William L. Lee is erecting a couple of buildings on Fulton street, west of Sheldon, two stories and basement with French roof. The material is to be elaborately cut stone, and will make a very handsome front.

Dr. L. Miller is building, under the superintendence of, and from designs furnished by Dixon & Hamilton, a handsome dwelling on the corner of Fullerton avenue and Clark street. It will be two stories above the basement, of brick with stone trimmings, with hip roof and first-class appointments throughout. It will cost about $16,000.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

"The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration."—*Fourteenth verse of the Platform of Grant's Philadelphia Convention.*

The Postmasters assembled in Brotherly Love,
At the bidding of Grant and his minions,
And passed eighteen verses (behold one above)
Proclaiming to all their honest opinions. (?)
"The party is mindful of its obligations"—
How mindful! Please rise and explain, Mister Grant;
Are these words of men's minds the lively creations?
For, while they are ample, the sense seems too scant.

"For their noble devotion to the cause of freedom"—
How will you reward for this "noble devotion"?
Will you flatter and caress in the day when you need 'em,
And then, if elected, turn cold as the ocean?
For, if rhetoric and sense be not blended, remember,
These beautiful sentences will nothing avail;
'Tis summer time now, but a squally November
Approaches, and many proud hearts shall bewail.

"Their admission to fields of usefulness"—
Is this an admission of franchises dear?
Or are these mere accents which glitter to bless,
Then vanish to show our delusion more clear?
We know that the English is somewhat elastic;
It will swell into roundness,—contract to a point;
So, in matters of moment, use words not too plastic,—
Then, what you construct, will not likely unjoint!

"The honest demands of ——" well, all *men* may claim,—
The white man, the black man, the red or the yellow,—
Any citizen (a woman is such but in name)
"Additional rights" shall acquire, *as a fellow*.
Yes, the "honest demands" shall be heeded with joy;
But, if franchise for woman you labored to say,
Why tamper with words which false lovers employ,
When an honest soul's promptings drive false words away!

Beware, noble women, Grant's cohorts are cunning;
The spoils urge them onward to do and to dare;
They know honest Greeley is on their track running,
And soon will o'ertake them. Beware, women, beware!
They are after the votes of our husbands, sons, brothers;
They are seeking our influence, in meaningless phrase;
Trust them not, wives, daughters, sisters, mothers,
Or the land that we love shall feel Tyranny's ways.

I.

TRANSPORTATION BY ORDER OF MEDICINE.

We suppose we are bound to believe that physicians have a due sense of their responsibilities. Yet how many sentences in matters affecting life and happiness and fortune are hurried over in the course of a single season by any one of our great medical authorities. We grant that, if doctors are ready with sentences of transportation, the fault is often with the patient or the patient's friends. The authority who has made some deadly disease his *specialité* comes to be regarded by the dispairing kindred of sick people as almost gifted with infallibility. Humbler practitioners are ready enough to recommend reference to him, for it is no derogation of dignity to admit his greater experience, if not his superior ability. So, day after day, his ante-rooms are crowded and his passages choked. Constantly surrounded by patients who hang on his lips, the great man has very little difficulty in believing in himself. He is conscious of his talent; of his experience there can be no question. He has gained the self-confidence which goes far towards success in most callings, although perhaps it is more apt to prove a snare with him than with most. But, indeed, decision of judgment and opinion is an absolute necessity with him. He must dispose of his manifold cases promptly, if he is to get through his practice at all. The patients who seek him know how very precious is his time, and they prefer the intuition of genius sharpened by experience to the more painstaking observations of less busy and distinguished men. In a vast proportion of cases his patients come to him as a last resource, and when the steady course of disease has swept them beyond the reach of his skill. He sees at once that it is so; that, in common parlance, nothing but a miracle can save them. He looks blank, shakes his head discouragingly when he is pressed for some utterance that might serve to hang a hope upon. "Southern climate might do something," he says hesitatingly, either vouchsafing that faint comfort, or in answer to the suggestion being pressed upon him. "Take her to the South at once."

Here, counsel is command. And climate is much no doubt, and has often wrought marvels if not miracles. Much disease would be alleviated, if not arrested, could the suitable climate be brought to the patient. But as the mountain cannot come to Mahomet, Mahomet must needs go to the mountain, and that involves more than the doctor sometimes thinks of. Climate we say is much, but peace of mind is more, and peace of mind turns a very great deal upon ease of pocket. A young husband brings his young wife to the man who is to decide on their destiny. The doctor sees at a glance that, far gone as she is, she shows vigor and spirit, and that it would be worth much to her, sunning herself in the soft breezes on a southern beach, instead of being cooped up in the house through an English winter. He knows nothing of their circumstances, except that, judging by their dress, they seem a well-to-do couple. How should he? So forthwith he orders her to his pet sanatorium—Algiers, Malaga, Mentone. The poor husband's heart jumps towards his throat. For, unless he is to send his wife to live alone, he must needs accompany her, and that means little else but ruin. But he sees her face brighten at the fancy of regaining health, and the fiat has gone forth, and there is nothing to be done but obey it. On second thoughts the wife knows her husband cannot afford to take her abroad, or that this chance for her, health may cripple his career. Of course he will not hear of renouncing it, but the idea fastens on her and soon you see another worm preying on her, damask cheek, whatever climate may have done to kill the former one. Or suppose her case somewhat more desperate than we have pictured it, she goes out with ten chances to one against her returning. She cannot possibly be indulged in the luxuries that would lighten the journey were money no object whatever. She can have no saloon carriage, nor even a *coupe lit*. She hesitates to break the journey, increasing the price of tickets, and lingering on at extravagant hotels. If she has been taken somewhere by sea she must shelter herself as well as she can in some draughty shed or carriage with ill-fitting windows while her husband hunts up the luggage. Exposure, fatigue, excitement, mental anxiety—by the time they reach the house she is to die in, her *compte est bon*, as they say in the *argot* of the French *cours d'assises*.

Once settled, she finds some of her troubles are only beginning, while others go on gathering force. She has left her children behind her, and her thoughts run back to them. She has her husband with her, it is true, and she has made him an idle man, with no happier occupation than that of watching her fade away. For now that the first flicker of hope has died down, she feels that all is to no purpose, and she can scarcely doubt that her husband knows it too. Nay, she begins to believe that there might have been a better chance for her had she only been left quietly at home; that horrible journey gave force to her malady; that the discomfort she has to suffer would be sufficient to injure a far stronger woman. She contrasts her comfortable little English home with the bleak villa, where they have found apartments on the third piano. There, let the wind howl without as it might, draughts were things unknown to her. Here the windows clatter like castanets to the gusts which come sweeping down the chimneys and howling up the stairs and along the passages. The gap has been stopped between door and floor; they have pasted brown paper over the innumerable cracks and chinks. But the season is a cold one, and she must shiver through it, do what they will. In vain they heap the small grate in the wide chimney with wood; the best blaze you can raise only scorches the side exposed to it. The room is of no great size, but quitting the fire for the small dinner table is like going out into the air. You may wear half your wardrobe, but the chill strikes all the same, and the cough gains force, and the patient's face tells how much the hidden mischief increases. The maid they have picked up to do their cooking is a lively willing servant, but her skill is unequal to the little dishes that might tempt the invalid's failing appetite. So as cheerfulness should ever take precedence of climate, here we have the invalid shut up in such quarters as we have described, sinking sensibly with a longing for the home she is reminded of at every turn. The doctor of the place has little comfort for them. He identifies its credit with his own, and calls and questions and prescribes, with the air of a man who sees himself half-heartedly to a thankless duty. Soon the Sister of Charity comes in, who, excellent nurse as she may be, is a ghastly show. Then there is the clergyman, as likely as not a man of the stamp that the church appoints to these foreign stations, with great searchings of conscience when reduced to a Hobson's choice. Or else he too is an invalid, who shrinks from all that reminds him of weak chests and their probable consequences. Then there is the end, and blinds that stick half-way down letting the spring that has come too late flash in in mockery. Then the funeral—and there is another grave with its little white cross in some Mediterranean cemetery, and a solitary mourner thinking of that consultation six months before, and all that has come of it.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Yes, you've come and found me
Sitting in my favorite chair;
Busy with my foolish scheming,
Building "castles in the air."
Come and sit beside me, Gerty,
Where the moonbeams sweetest shine,
And on Fancy's wings we'll wander
To this wond'rous "home" of mine.

In a land where a fair river
Mirrors banks of em'rald green,
Where the stars at eve beam brightest
And the moon sheds softest sheen,
In my weird and fitful dreamings,
I have reared my castle wall,
Where, embowered by sylvan forests,
Loom its turrets grand and tall.

There the ambient rays fall richly
From soft moonlike lamps of light;
Crystal jets of perfumed water
Gush from fountains cold and white;
Birds of bright and peerless plumage
Flood the air with matchless song;
Wild'ning strains from harps Æolian
On the breeze are borne along.

* * * * *

Yes, you've come and found me
Sitting in my favorite chair,
Reveling 'mid the fancied splendors
Of my castles in the air.
But your gentle touch has called me
From the misty land away,
And my air-built mansions crumble,
Swiftly crumble, to decay.

OWEN M. WILSON, JR.

FURNITURE---BAD AND GOOD.

One of the happiest results of Mr. Ruskin's teachings has been his indirect influence on the fashion of household furniture. Few persons who find themselves in the warehouses of some great furnishing establishment, surrounded by chairs, tables, sofas and beds of the most varied and sumptuous character, reflect on the conventional, and, sometimes, monstrous shapes and patterns of these articles. They are dazzled by the gilding and varnish, and carvings and stuffs, while the showman descants on the elegance and splendor of his "shaped" articles. To an artistic mind such a show-room is a chamber of horrors, with its grotesque and hideous patterns, and its no less ridiculous titles of "what-nots," "loungers," "Nelson sofas," and the rest. Every thing seems made on the worst principles of beauty or use, and, after an unmeaning fashion, whose sole object seems to be to increase the expense.

Let us take such simple objects as a chair and a table. A round table on a centre leg is a really ugly object, suggesting insecurity from its indifferent balance; sometimes, indeed, liable to be overturned when covered with heavy objects. To guard against such an accident, a heavy circular mass of wood is placed under the leg, which, in its turn, rests on three little feet, whose castors, owing to the weight, are often forced into the carpet. This a large round table becomes an awkward, sprawling, monstrous, top-heavy article, often warped out of shape. This is, certainly, making complicated what nature intended to be simple. Now, in furniture, as in everything else, the principle of simplicity and direct practical purpose insures beauty. Four legs, sloped outwards near the ground, and joined together near the floor with bars, produce a pretty and secure effect. There is no more material used than is necessary; the article is light, and there is no need for that hauling and dragging required to move a massive round table. Some furnishing houses have applied the simple principles thus explained, and, obtaining designs from good artists, have revolutionized furniture patterns. Their philosophy is no other than what may be styled that of the "three-legged stool" developed, from which simplicity an elaborate civilization has led us astray.

A "city madam" furnishing her splendid mansion, selects, of course, some of those vast mirrors whose frames are overlaid with scrolls and twisted horns, an extraordinary melange of crooks and curves, which has been the traditional way of making such a mirror look magnificent. What these things represent no one can tell. A general idea is that the frame of the glass is enriched and carved. Yet it is a fact that these things are cast separately and fixed on with needles and nails. No carving could produce such a result; therefore there is a deception to begin with, also an insecurity, as they loosen with time and drop off. What should be the true principle? A great sheet of looking-glass is in itself a handsome object; and the meaning of a "frame" is to preserve the edges; it is, therefore, subsidiary—it should be broad and handsome, and be strong enough to answer its purpose. That sinuous shape at top, into which mirrors are something cut, is unmeaning, and diminishes the idea of size. A simple following the shape of the glass, with carving on the surface, will have a richness and massiveness of effect that will eclipse innumerable square feet of twists and curves.

Again, a chair is rarely properly made. The shapes we see in drawing-rooms, with carved scroll backs framing a bulging oval of stuffing, are all false taste and uncomfortable. The sitter, leaning back, finds a hard mass pushing into the centre of his spine; if his head drops back his neck comes on the sharp and pointed carving. The legs, too, are bent into graceful curves, with a sensible loss of strength, which has to be supplied by unnecessary thickness. The seat is always too shallow. There are drawing-room chairs called spider-chairs, or some such name, but considered extremely light and elegant—a frail frame-work, which, under a heavy man, or a sudden effort, would collapse into a bundle of sticks. The purport of a chair is not ornament; therefore, chairs with gilt lattice-work, which, if comfortably sat in, would be rubbed and frayed by the human back, are unsuited. So, too, are the chairs in French palaces, with Gobelin pictures of shepherds and shepherdesses woven on them, which have an odd air when a large man sits down or rises. An artistic chair should be curved or hollowed in the back, with a long seat, strong and nearly straight legs. So with a sofa, the back of which is so often to terminate in a favorite shape, like the crook of a stick, for no conceivable object. An average trade sofa, with its covered spring seat high in the centre, so that the occupant finds himself slipping off, and whose feet seem liable to slip off at either side, its miserable sofa cushion and its scrolled head, is the most straitened, uncomfortable place of repose in the world. A proper sofa should have a level flat seat, contrived in a sort of a gentle scoop to the shoulder, so that every part of the figure is supported. Then there are those handsome sitting-sofas, seen in great mansions, which are like a vast arm-chair, made to hold half a dozen. But of all the monstrous objects commend us to the trade mahogany side-board—the vast hulking mass, with the locker at each side, the clumsy drawers, and ugly back. For so huge a mass there is very little utility. Now, by simply asking ourselves the purport of a side-board, we arrive at something more artistic. It is, first of all, a table, and should be made something after the pattern of a table; hence, there should be short feet under it. It is meant to be a sort of convenient store for holding the necessaries, so that a person coming in to eat would find there all the necessary implements. The useless back, therefore, should be restored to its original purpose, and have light shelves or brackets on which to place the jugs and goblets or the stray salver, the cruets, &c. The two lockers should be together as one in the centre, thus getting rid of those unmeaning and monstrous cupboards to extract anything from whose recesses the servant must go on his knees. With drawers above and drawers below, the whole affords double the accommodation, and has the air of a handsome cabinet. The space between the two objectionable lockers, when covered with a rich bit of tapestry curtain, has a good effect. So with bed-room furniture. An ordinary cheap wash-stand, with the hole for a basin, its meagre legs, and skimpy edging of wood running round, is a degrading object. What is wanted is a long, firmly-built table, high, broad, on which a big basin may stand; the top all round should be fenced by a screen, a couple of feet in height, to keep the water from splashing the wall, with no hole for the basin, which is thus raised. Such an article, made with tolerable taste and on principles of common sense, would command respect, instead of contempt, and would be an ornament. In bedsteads there is a vast improvement; and those of brass and iron, now in favor, are handsome enough, though the ornamental work is often very unmeaning. The old wooden bedstead, on four legs, with its rickety frame-work for supporting white dimity curtains, is only seen in farces, where they are seen to rock unsteadily, as the funny man tumbles in. Every one will recall the foot-board, with its corners like rams' horns. Now, a simple brass rail performs this duty picturesquely, and the unpleasant thoughts associated with the inner joinings of the old wooden four-poster, are impossible. If a wooden bedstead is in favor, the solid and handsome French bedstead is a good pattern. The ordinary bracket, hung sometimes by a string from a nail, is a poor object enough, suggesting meanness, poverty, and shifts in the owner. The new school of furniture offers endless shapes; one, that of a little broad gallery with a rail round it, under which are a couple of shelves, the lowest the narrowest. A bedroom cabinet, too, should not be the shallow, skimpy thing we see, but should be broad, with a drawer at top and two doors; a bracket for books should always have a back. Even such a thing as the toilet-glass, swinging on its two slender supports, is meagre-looking; with its supports made in pyramid shape, growing broad as they get near the table, and dispensing with the heavy lump of wood, which is to keep it balanced, the effect would be improved. Curtains, too, are all astray, running with wooden rings on wooden poles, with a grotesque clatter. Sometimes in drawing-rooms we see sham rings fixed to the gilt poles, while the curtains are moved underneath by a complicated system of cords. Experience and sense suggest the true principle. You wish to draw your curtain back or forward in a complete way, with, perhaps, a single sweep of the hand. The pole should be thin and of metal, and the rings large and not thick; then they will fly. Carpets should be laid so as not to cover all the room, and should have a border. There are a hundred points of this kind, which a little reflection will discover; and it is surprising, when the mind has got into this habit of inquiry, what pleasure it will receive from so simple a thing as a well-made piece of furniture. Mr. Eastlake led the way in this practical reform by his book on Household Taste; and it is gratifying to find that some of our upholstering firms have followed his advice.—*All the Year Round.*

"Ef He'd Said Ducks."

During a class meeting held several years since by the Methodist brethren of a Southern village, Brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation. Finding there an old man notorious for his endeavor to serve God on the Sabbath and Satan the rest of the week, he said:

"Well, Brother Dick, I'm glad to see you here. Haven't stole any turkeys since I saw you last, Brother Dick?"

"No, Brudder Jones, no turkeys."

"Nor any chickens, Brother?"

"No, no, Brudder Jones, no chickens."

"Thank the Lord, Brother Dick! That's doing well, my brother!" said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his overburdened conscience by saying to a near neighbor, with an immense sigh of relief:

"Ef he'd said *ducks*, he'd a had me!"

GAMBLING SUPERSTITIONS.

Houdin, in his interesting book, *Les Tricheries des Grecs devoilees*, has given some amusing instances of the fruits of long gambling experience. "They are presented," says Steinmetz, from whose work, *The Gaming-Table*, we quote them, "as the axioms of a professional gambler and cheat." Thus we might expect that, however unsatisfactory to men of honest mine, they would at least savor of a certain sort of wisdom. Yet these axioms, the fruit of long study directed by self-interest, are all utterly untrustworthy.

"Every game of chance," says this authority, "presents two kinds of chances which are very distinct,—namely, those relating to the person interested, that is the player; and those inherent in the combinations of the game." That is, we are to distinguish between the chances proper to the game, and those depending on the luck of the player. Proceeding to consider the chances proper to the game itself, our friendly cheat sums them all up in two rules. First: "Though chance can bring into the game all possible combinations, there are, nevertheless, certain limits at which it seems to stop; such, for instance, as a certain number turning up ten times in succession at roulette; this is possible, but it has never happened." Secondly: "In a game of chance the oftener the same combination has occurred in succession, the nearer we are to the certainty that it will not recur at the next cast or turn up. This is the most elementary of the theories on probabilities; it is termed *the maturity of the chances*" (and he might have added that the belief in this elementary theory had ruined thousands). "Hence," he proceeds, "a player must come to the table not only "in luck," but he must not risk his money except at the instant prescribed by the rules of the maturity of the chances." Then follow the precepts for personal conduct:—"For gaming prefer roulette, because it presents several ways of staking your money—which permits the study of several. A player should approach the gaming-table perfectly calm and cool—just as a merchant or tradesman in treaty about any affair. If he gets into a passion it is all over with prudence, all over with good luck—for the demon of bad luck invariably pursues a passionate player. Every man who finds a pleasure in playing runs the risk of losing." A prudent player, before undertaking anything should put himself to the test to discover if he is 'in vein' or in luck. In all doubt he should abstain. There are several persons who are constantly pursued by bad luck; to such I say—*never play*. Stubbornness at play is ruin. Remember that Fortune does not like people to be overjoyed at her favors, and that she prepares bitter deceptions for the imprudent who are intoxicated by success. Lastly, before risking your money at play, study your 'vein,' and the different probabilities of the game—termed, as aforesaid, the maturity of chances."

Before proceeding to exhibit the fallacy of the principles here enunciated—principles which have worked incalculable mischief—it may be well for us to sketch the history of the scamp who enunciated them—so far, at least, as his gambling successes are concerned. His first meeting with Houdin took place at a subscription ball, where he managed to fleece Houdin and others to a considerable amount, contriving a dexterous escape when detected. Houdin afterwards fell in with him at Spa, where he found the gambler in the greatest poverty, and lent him a small sum—to practice his grand theories. This sum the gambler lost, and Houdin advised him "to take up a less dangerous occupation." It was on this occasion, it would seem, that the gambler revealed to Houdin the particulars recorded in his book. "A year afterwards Houdin unexpectedly fell in with him again; but this time the fellow was transformed into what is called a '*demi-millionaire*,' having succeeded to a large fortune on the death of his brother, who died intestate. According to Houdin, the following was the man's declaration at the auspicious meeting: 'I have,' he said, 'completely renounced gaming; I am rich enough; and care no longer for fortune. And yet,' he added proudly, 'if I now cared for the thing, how I could break those bloated banks in their pride, and what a glorious vengeance I could take of bad luck and its inflexible agents! But my heart is too full of my happiness to allow the smallest place for the desire of vengeance.'" Three years later he died; and Houdin informs us that he left the whole of his fortune to various charitable institutions, his career after his acquisition of wealth going far to demonstrate the justice of Becky Sharp's theory, that it is easy to be honest on five thousand a year.

It is remarkable that the principles enunciated above are not merely erroneous, but self-contradictory. Yet it is to be noticed that though they are presented as the outcome of a life of gambling experiences, they are in reality entertained by all gamblers, however limited their experience, as well as by many who are only prevented by lack of opportunity from entering the dangerous path which has led so many to ruin. These contradictory superstitions may be called severally,—the gambler's belief in his own good luck, and his faith in the turn of luck. When he is considering his own fortune he does not hesitate to believe that on the whole the Fates will favor him, though this belief implies in reality the *persistence* of favorable conditions. On the contrary, when he is considering the fortune of others who are successful in their play against him, he does not doubt that their good luck will presently desert them, that is, he believes in the *non-persistence* of favorable conditions in their case.

Taking in their order the gambling superstitions which have been presented above, we have, first of all, to inquire what truth there is in the idea that there are limits beyond which pure chance has no power of introducing peculiar combinations. Let us consider this hypothesis in the light of actual experience. Mr. Steinmetz tells us that, in 1813, a Mr. Ogden wagered 1,000 guineas to one that "seven" would not be thrown with a pair of dice ten successive times. The wager was accepted (though it was egregiously unfair), and, strange to say, his opponent threw "seven" *nine times running*. At this point Mr. Ogden offered 470 guineas to be off the bet. But his opponent declined (though the price offered was far beyond the real value of his chance). He cast yet once more, and threw "nine," so that Mr. Ogden won his guinea.

Now here we have an instance of a most remarkable series of throws, the like of which has never been recorded before or since. Before those throws had been made, it might have been asserted that the throwing of nine successive "sevens" with a pair of dice was a circumstance which chance could never bring about, for experience was as much against such an event as it would seem to be against the turning up of a certain number ten successive times at roulette. Yet experience now shows that the thing is possible; and if we are to limit the action of chance, we must assert that the throwing of "seven" *ten* times in succession is an event which will never happen. Yet such a conclusion obviously rests on as unstable a basis as the former, of which experience has disposed. Observe, however, how the two gamblers viewed this very eventuality. Nine successive "sevens" had been thrown; and if there were any truth in the theory that the power of chance was limited, it might have been regarded as all but certain that the next throw would be a "seven." But a run of bad fortune had so shaken Mr. Ogden's faith in his luck (as well as in the theory of the maturity of the chances) that he was ready to pay 470 guineas (nearly half the mathematical value of his opponent's chance) in order to save his endangered thousand; and so confident was his opponent that the run of luck would continue that he declined this very favorable offer. Experience had in fact shown both the players that, although "sevens" could not be thrown forever, yet there was no saying when the throw would change. Both reasoned probably that as an eight throw had followed seven successive throws of "seven" (a wonderful chance), and as a ninth had followed eight successive throws (an unprecedented event), a tenth might well follow the nine (though hitherto no such series of throws had ever been heard of). They were forced as it were by the run of events to reason justly as to the possibility of a tenth throw of "seven,"—nay, to exaggerate that possibility into probability; and it appears from the narrative that the strange series of throws quite checked the betting propensities of the bystanders, and that not one was led to lay the wager (which according to ordinary gambling superstitions would have been a safe one) that the tenth throw would not give "seven."

We have spoken of the unfairness of the original wager. It may interest our readers to know exactly how much should have been wagered against a single guinea, that ten "sevens" would not be thrown. With a pair of dice there are thirty-six possible throws, and six of these give "seven" as the total. Thus the chance of throwing "seven" is one-sixth, and the chance of throwing "seven" ten times running is obtained by multiplying six into itself ten times and placing the resulting number under unity, to represent the minute fractional change required. It will be found that the number thus obtained is 60,466,176, and instead of 1,000 guineas, fairness required that 60,466,175 guineas should have been wagered against one guinea, so enormous are the chances against the occurrence of ten successive throws of "seven." Even against nine successive throws the fair odds would have been 10,077,595 to one, or about forty thousand guineas to a farthing. But when the nine throws of "seven" had been made, the chance of a tenth throw of "seven" was simply one-sixth as at the first trial. If there were any truth in the theory of the "maturity of the chances," the chance of such a throw would of course be greatly diminished. But even taking the mathematical value of the chance, Mr. Ogden need in fairness only have offered a sixth part of 1,001 guineas (the amount of the stakes), or 166 guineas 17s. 6d., to be off wager. So that his opponent accepted in the first instance an utterly unfair offer, and refused in the second instance a sum exceeding by more than three hundred guineas the real value of his chance.

As an illustration of the application of this theory, we may cite the case of an Englishman, once well known at foreign gambling-tables, who had based a system on a generalization of this theory. In point of fact the theory asserts that when there has been a run in favor of any particular event, the chances in favor of the event are reduced, and, therefore, necessarily, the chances in favor of other events are increased. Now our Englishman watched the play at the roulette table for two full hours, carefully noting the numbers which came up during that time. Then eschewing those numbers which had come up oftenest, he staked his money on those which had come up very seldom or not at all. Here was an infallible system according to "the most elementary of the theories of probability." The tendency of chance-results to right themselves, so that events equally likely in the first instance will occur an equal number of times in the long run, was called into action to enrich our gambler and to ruin the unlucky bankers. Be it noted, in passing, that events do thus right themselves, though this circumstance does not operate quite as the gambler supposed, and cannot be trusted to put a penny into any one's pocket. The system was tried, however, and instead of reasoning respecting its soundness, we may content ourselves with recording the result. On the first day our Englishman won more than seven hundred pounds in a single hour. "His exultation was boundless. He thought he had really discovered the philosopher's stone." Off he went to his banker's, and transmitted the greater portion of his winnings to London. The next day he played and lost fifty pounds; and the following day he achieved the same result, and had to write to town for remittances. In fine, in a week he had lost all the money he won at first, with the exception of fifty pounds, which he reserved to take him home; and being thoroughly convinced of the exceeding fickleness of fortune, he has never staked a sixpence since, and does all in his power to dissuade others from playing."

It may appear paradoxical to say that there is chance that results right themselves—nay, that there is an absolute certainty that in the long run they will occur as often (in proportion) as their respective chances warrant, and at the same time to assert that it is utterly useless for any gambler to trust to this circumstance. Yet not only is each statement true, but it is of first rate importance in the study of our subject that the truth of each should be clearly recognized.

That the first statement is true, will perhaps not be questioned. The reasoning on which it is based would be too abstruse for these pages; but it has been experimentally verified over and over again. Thus, if a coin be tossed many thousands of times, and the numbers of resulting "heads" and "tails" be noted, it is found, not necessarily, that these numbers differ from each other by a very small quantity, but that their difference is small compared with either. In mathematical phrase, the two numbers are nearly in a ratio of equality. Again, if a die be tossed, say, six million times, then, although there will not probably have been exactly a million throws of each face, yet the number of throws of each face will differ from a million by a quantity very small indeed compared with the total number of throws. So certain is this law, that it has been made the means of determining the real chances for an event, or of ascertaining facts which had been before unknown. Thus, De Morgan relates the following story in illustration. He received it "from a distinguished naval officer, who was once employed to bring home a cargo of dollars." "At the end of the voyage," he says, "it was discovered that one of the boxes which contained them had been forced; and on making further search a large bag of dollars was discovered in the possession of some one on board. The coins in the different boxes were a mixture of all manner of dates and sovereigns; and it occurred to the commander, that if the contents of the boxes were sorted, a comparison of the proportions of the different sorts in the bag, with those in the box which had been opened, would afford strong presumptive evidence one way or the other. This comparison was accordingly made, and the agreement between the distribution of the several coins in the bag and those in the box was such as to leave no doubt as to the former having formed a part of the latter." If the bag of stolen dollars had been a small one, the inference would have been unsafe, but the great number of the dollars corresponded to a great number of chance trials; and as in such a large series of trials the several results would be sure to concur in numbers corresponding to their individual chances, it followed that the numbers of coins of the different kinds in the stolen lot would be proportional, or very nearly so, to the numbers of those respective coins in the forced box. Thus in this case the thief increased the strength of the evidence against him by every dollar he added to his ill-gotten store.

We may mention, in passing, an even more curious application of this law, to no less a question than that much talked of, but little understood problem, the squaring of the circle. It can be shown by mathematical reasoning that, if a straight rod be so tossed at random into the air as to fall on a grating of equidistant parallel bars, the chance of the rod falling through depends on the length and thickness of the rod, the distance between the parallel bars, and the proportion in which the circumference of a circle exceeds the diameter. So that when the rod and grating have been carefully measured, it is not only necessary to know the proportion just mentioned in order to calculate the chance of the falling through. But also, if we can learn in some other way the chance of the rod falling through, we can infer the proportion referred to. Now the law we are considering teaches us that if we only toss the rod often enough, the chance of its falling through will be indicated by the number of times it actually does fall through, compared with the total number of trials. Hence we can estimate the proportion in which the circumference of a circle exceeds the diameter, by merely tossing a rod over a grating several thousand times, and counting how often it falls through. The experiment has been tried, and Professor De Morgan tells us that a very excellent evaluation of the celebrated proportion (the determination of which is equivalent in reality to squaring the circle) was the result.

And let it be noticed in passing that this inexorable law—for in its effects it is the most inflexible of all the laws of probability—shows how fatal it must be to contend long at any game of pure chance, where the odds are in favor of our opponent. For instance, let us assume for a moment that the assertion of the foreign gambling bankers is true, and that the chances are but from 1¼ to 2½ per cent in their favor. Yet in the long run, this percentage must manifest its effects. Where a few hundreds have been wagered the bank may not win 1¼ or 2½ on each, or may lose considerably; but where thousands of hundreds are wagered, the bank will certainly win about their percentage, and the players will therefore lose to a corresponding extent. This is inevitable, so only that the play continue long enough. Now it is sometimes forgotten that to ensure such gain to the bank, it is by no means necessary that the players should come prepared to stake so many hundreds of pounds. Those who sit down to play may not have a tithe of the sum necessary—if only wagered once—to ensure the success of the bank. But every florin the players bring with them may be, and commonly is, wagered over and over again. There is repeated gain and loss, and loss and gain; insomuch that the player who finally loses a hundred pounds, may have wagered in the course of the sitting a thousand or even many thousand pounds. Those fortunate beings who "break the bank" from time to time, may even have accomplished the feat of wagering millions during the process which ends in the final loss of the few thousands they may have begun with.

Why is it, then, it will be asked, that this inexorable law is yet not to be trusted? For this reason, simply, that the mode of its operation is altogether uncertain. If in a thousand trials there has been a remarkable preponderance of any particular class of events, it is not a whit more probable that the preponderance will be compensated by a corresponding deficiency in the thousand trials than that it will be repeated in that set also. The most probable result of the second thousand trials is precisely that result which was most probable for the first thousand—that is, that there will be no marked preponderance either way. But there *may* be such a preponderance; and it may lie either way. It is the same with the next thousand, and the next, and for every such set. They are in no way affected by preceding events. In the nature of things, how can they be? But "the whirligig of time brings in its revenges" in its own way. The balance is restored just as chance directs. It may be in the next thousand trials, it may be not before many thousands of trials. We are utterly unable to guess when or how it will be brought about.

But it may be urged that this is mere assertion; and many will be very ready to believe that it is opposed to experience, or even contrary to common sense. Yet experience has over and over again confirmed the matter, and common sense, though it may not avail to unravel the seeming paradox, yet cannot insist on the absurdity that coming events of pure chance are affected by completed events of the same kind. If a person has tossed "heads" nine times running (we assume fair and lofty tosses with a well-balanced coin), common sense teaches him, as he is about to make the tenth trial, that the chances on that trial are precisely the same as the chances on the first. It would indeed have been rash for him to predict that he would reach that trial without once failing to toss a 'head'; but as the thing has happened, the odds originally against it count for nothing. They are disposed of by known facts. We have said, however, that experience confirms our theory. It chances that a series of experiments have been made on coin-tossing. Buffon was the experimenter, and he tossed thousands of times, noting always how many times he tossed "head" running before "tail" appeared. In the course of these trials he many times tossed "head" nine times running. Now, if the tossing "head" nine times running rendered the chance of tossing a tenth head much less than usual, it would necessarily follow that in considerably more than one-half of these instances Buffon would have failed to toss a tenth head. But he did not. We forget the exact numbers, but this we know, that in about half of the cases in which he tossed nine "heads" running, the next trial also gave him "head;" and about half of these tossings of ten successive "heads" were followed by the tossing of an eleventh "head." In the nature of things this was to be expected.

And now let us consider the cognate questions suggested by our sharper's ideas respecting the person who plays. This person is to consider carefully whether he is "in vein," and not otherwise to play. He is to be cool and business-like, for fortune is invariably adverse to an angry player. Steinmetz, who appears to place some degree of reliance on the suggestion that a player should be "in vein," cites in illustration and confirmation of the rule the following instance from his own experience: "I remember," he says, "a curious incident in my childhood which seems very much to the point of this axiom. A magnificent gold watch and chain were given towards the building of a church, and my mother took three chances, which were at a very high figure, the watch and chain being valued at more than £100. One of these chances was entered in my name, one in my brother's, and the third in my mother's. I had to throw for her as well as myself. My brother threw an insignificant figure; for myself I did the same; but, oddly enough, I refused to throw for my mother on finding that I had lost my chance, saying that I should wait a little longer—rather a curious piece of prudence" (read, rather, superstition) "for a child of thirteen. The raffle was with three dice; the majority of the chances had been thrown, and 'thirty-four' was the highest." (It is to be presumed that the three dice were thrown twice, yet "thirty-four" is a remarkable throw with six dice, and "thirty-six" altogether exceptional.) "I went on throwing the dice for amusement, and was surprised to find that every throw was better than the one I had in the raffle. I thereupon said, 'Now I'll throw for mamma.' I threw thirty-six, which won the watch! My mother had been a large subscriber to the building of the church, and the priest said that my winning the watch for her was quite *providential*. According to M. Houdin's authority, however, it seems that I only got into 'vein,'—but how I came to pause and defer throwing the last chance has puzzled me respecting this incident of my childhood, which made too great an impression ever to be effaced."

It is probable that most of our readers can recall some circumstance in their lives, some surprising coincidence, which has caused a similar impression, and which they have found it almost impossible to regard as strictly fortuitous.

In chance games especially, curious coincidences of the sort occur, and lead to the superstitious notion that they are not mere coincidences, but in some definite way associated with the fate or fortune of the player, or else with some event which has previously taken place,—as a change of seats, a new deal, or the like. There is scarcely a gambler who is not prepared to assert his faith in certain observances whereby, as he believes, a change of luck may be brought about. In an old work on card games the player is gravely advised, if the luck has been against him, to turn three times round with his chair, "for then the luck will infallibly change in your favor."

Equally superstitious is the notion that anger brings bad luck, or, as M. Houdin's authority puts it, that "the demon of bad luck invariably pursues a passionate player." At a game of pure chance good temper makes the player careless under ill fortune, but it cannot secure him against it. In like manner, passion may excite the attention of others to the player's losses, and in any case causes himself to suffer more keenly under them, but it is only in this sense that passion is unlucky for him. He is as likely to make a lucky hit when in rage as in the calmest mood.

IN VENICE THE RED.

Translated from the French for The Chicago Tribune.

Dans Venise la rouge,
Pas un bateau qui bouge,
Pas un pecheur sur l'eau,
Pas un falot.—*Alfred de Musset.*

In Venice the red,
No bark moves ahead,
No fisher's afloat,
Not a single boat.

Alone on the strand,
Lifts the lion grand,
In the air, calm, mute,
His brazen foot.

Around him, in groups,
Ships and chaloupes,
Like herons, that sweep,
In circles, sleep.

On the waves that steam,
In the air while stream,
Like clouds o'er crags,
Their various flags.

The moon, that glides
In silence, hides
Her face in a shroud
Of starry cloud.

Thus abbess gray
Of Saint Croix's abbaye
Has o'er robe unrolled
Her veil's vast fold.

And the leavy ways,
Sad statues that gaze,
And the moving seas,
That sway in the breeze,—

And the paveless streets,
Where hoof ne'er beats,
And the stairways white
Of peer and knight,—

Silent all; save the guard
Who keep their ward,
On the lofty walls
Of the arsenals.

ALLID.

Scene at an Auction.

A writer in the *Spirit of the Times* thus sketches a scene in an auction-room that he witnessed a few days since. The articles offered he said were "damaged goods"—and that women dote on them as they do on curly-headed babies.

The first articles put up were a pair of blankets for which more than a dozen bids were immediately offered. The puzzled auctioneer, however, caught up the highest, which was a dollar, from a female who seemed determined to have them at any price, when ere he could say "going" a male cried out "dollar fifty" from the opposite side of the room.

"Two dollars!" echoed the woman, elbowing her way through the dense mass of females who were separated from the males by a long counter upon which the glib-tongued auctioneer walked to and fro with his goods.

"Two fifty," nodded the man.

"Thank ye, sir; going at two fifty," cried the auctioneer.

"Three!" screamed the woman.

"Gin the fifty?" said the auctioneer, turning to the woman with a half-suppressed smile on his small, sober visage.

A nod from the woman.

"Three fifty I am offered; give me four; come, don't be afraid, they're worth double the money."

"Yes, and that's all."

"Sold!" cried the dealer in hammer, almost bursting with laughter, "to Captain Smith—not John—for four dollars."

"Smith!" cried the woman; "what, my husband!" raising herself on tip-toe to catch a glimpse of him. "Why, you good-for-nothing man; you've been bidding against your own wife. Oh! you impudence! But I won't have them about the house."

THE NUDE IN SCULPTURE.

The nude is divisible into the nude-beautiful and the nude-heroic. The modern sculptor is prohibited from meddling with either of these highest developments of his art, unless he goes back to classical antiquity for his subjects. There have, however, been some beautiful exceptions to this otherwise hard and fast rule, and we proceed to enumerate them. The graceful statues by E. H. Bailey, Eve at the Fountain, a masterpiece of art, which ancient sculptors may have equalled, but never can have excelled, and Eve Listening to the Voice, which would have been as much and as deservedly admired if it had been given to the world before its companion—are the first that suggest themselves to the memory. Here the subject has the advantage of being religious, and the nudity, pure as the mother of mankind in the days of her innocence, when she knew no shame, is as appropriate as it is lovely.

Another example by Mr. E. D. Palmer, an American sculptor, of Albany, in the State of New York, is equally striking. The figure represents a nobly formed Puritan girl, the daughter of one of the "pilgrim fathers," stripped and tied to the stake, preparatory to her cremation by the Indians. In this figure innocence, modesty, beauty, supplication, and terror are inextricably blended, all apparent, but not one overmastering the other in the composition. The whole figure haunts the memory of all who are competent to criticise it as a joy and a sorrow for ever. Here, too, it is the religious element which gives dignity to the work, as may be seen by comparison with the well-known statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Powers. This last, which was made familiar to the British public by the Great Exhibition of 1851, is nothing more than the image of a girl, who might as well, or better, have been draped, and does not even appeal to the sense of the beautiful, and only appeals to it to compel the verdict of the on-looker that the beauty is not of the highest order, and does not represent that of perfect, healthy, and unsurpassable womanhood, like Palmer's Puritan Girl, or Bailey's incomparable Eve.

The same reasoning applies to the use of the nude heroic, and forbids the modern sculptor to seek his subjects among the heroes of modern times, and compels him to go back to the mythological period. The late Patrick Park modelled in Edinburgh a gigantic undraped statue, eighteen feet high, of the great Scottish patriot and hero, Sir William Wallace. A friendly critic remonstrated against the nudity. The sculptor defended it. "Wallace," he said, "though he was once a man, has become a myth, and as a myth he does not require drapery." The reasoning would have been correct if the fact had been true. Wallace is a great historical character and not a myth; but if the sculptor had called him Hercules the piece would have been allowed, and the nudity would have excited no unfavorable comment. In consequence of the mistake in which the sculptor persisted, he could induce no one to support him in the design of erecting it in Scotland. It excited the laughter of many, and the reprobation of more, until in a gust of passionate disappointment he seized a hammer and dashed his work to pieces. On a smaller scale, and as the representative of a personage in Greek mythology, the work would have excited universal admiration. In like manner, the sculptor who executed a nude statue of the Great Napoleon, which long stood and perhaps still stands, at the foot of the staircase in the Duke of Wellington's London residence, committed a grave error. The naked portrait of a man who lived so recently is an offence not only against the principles of high art, but against decency, as perhaps the great Duke of Wellington would have himself admitted, if any sculptor had been daring enough to model a nude statue of Arthur Wellesley.

The nude statues executed by the Greek sculptors, that have come down to our time, are comparatively few in number, but are nearly all excellent, and in accordance with the purest and highest principles of art. There is, however, one, and that perhaps the most celebrated, which if critically considered, in reference to the great rule that nudity to be graceful as well as inoffensive must of necessity be pure and modest, does not merit all the praise that for many centuries has been lavished upon it. The statue is known as the Venus di Medici, and is familiar to most people from the many casts which have been made of it, and exhibited in all the museums and public galleries of the capitals of Europe. Byron says of it in Childe Harold:

We gaze and turn away, and know not where,
Dazzled and drunk with beauty, till the heart
Reels with its fulness; there—for ever there—
Chained to the chariot of triumphal Art,
We stand as captives.

So entranced is the poet with the lovely vision that he will not tolerate either the praise or the blame of professional or other critics.

I would not their vile breath should crisp the stream
Wherein that image shall for ever dwell,
The unruffled mirror of the loveliest dream
That ever left the sky on the deep soul to beam.

Yet in spite of this glowing eulogy and bitter deprecation of adverse opinion, and in spite also of the all-prevailing chorus of praise that has been lifted up for ages in reference to this work, it cannot be accepted as a true representation of the divine Aphrodite of the Greeks, the Goddess of Love and Beauty, or even as the highest ideal of a woman. The form is sensual as well as sensuous, which detracts from its perfect beauty; and the attitude of the goddess, which is that of a woman surprised in her nudity by profane or prying eyes, suggests humanity rather than divinity, the sense of impudicity, rather than the bold, fearless, and unsuspecting innocence of one who knows not wrong, and who never wore drapery or clothes, and cannot therefore feel shame in being without them. Bailey's Eve is in this respect far superior to the Venus di Medici. The sensuous beauty, full, complete, and highly spiritualized, exists in the modern work without the shadow of a flaw. The ancient statue suggests Aspasia rather than Aphrodite, and the action of the two hands is such, that the divinity disappears in the mere mortal.

The heroic form of the Apollo Belvidere is so nearly nude that it may be included this category, and contrasted with the perfectly nude form of the Venus di Medici. The praise bestowed upon it is universal and unanimous, and all concentrated and crystallized in the splendid lines of Lord Byron:

The Lord of the unerring bow,
The God of life and poesy and light,
The sun in human limbs arrayed; and brow
All radiant for his triumph in the fight.

* * * * *

But in this delicate form a dream of Love,
Shaped by some solitary nymph, whose breast
Longed for a deathless lover from above,
And maddened in that vision—are expressed
All that ideal beauty ever blessed
The mind with.

The form is strictly and in every respect human, yet the look, the gesture, the attitude, all portray the divinity which the artist intended to represent. Nothing is added to the perfect humanity of the shape. Nothing suggests the inhuman, and everything the superhuman, but in no respect is anything so superhuman as to place it beyond the sympathetic admiration of the men and women for whose eyes it was intended.

There is another nude or all but nude statue, less celebrated than the Apollo Belvidere, and known as the Mercury or Antinous of the Vatican. This work is esteemed by most critics as not inferior even to the Apollo as a perfect model of human symmetry. The creation—for it is such—is dignified and exalted. It represents man at his very best, his beauty unimpaired in its perfect development by excess, neglect, age, and original or inherited malformation; the admirable progeny of long lines of ancestors, who lived nobly and simply according to the dictates of nature; when the good, the beautiful, and the healthful only mated with the good, the beautiful, and the healthful, and showed by the result what all men might become, if their forefathers and foremothers through countless ages had been exalted in their loves and wise in their selection.—*All the Year Round.*

CATS.

Facts and Fancies About the Felines.

We must go back to the history of that wonderful people, the Egyptians, to find the first mention of cats. They were then so prized that they took a high place among the sacred animals. When a cat died a natural death, people mourned in a regularly appointed manner. The remains were embalmed with costly drugs and spices, so that cat-mummies have been preserved in the same way as great monarchs. From some Egyptian paintings it appears that sportsmen took them out in boats to take water fowl, as we should use retriever dogs, but Sir J. G. Wilkinson finds it difficult to believe that they would take the water. Cambyses took Pelusis by depending upon the Egyptian veneration for the cat. He gave each soldier a live cat instead of a shield, and the garrison surrendered, rather than injure the animals. It has been supposed that the cat owed its consecration and divine honors among the Egyptians to a peculiar physical attitude, contractability, and *dilatability* of the pupil of the eye—exhibiting a mysterious illustration of the moon's changes. This seems to be borne out by the statement of Fosbroke in his Encyclopædia, that the cat was the symbol of the moon, or Isis.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* (first series, X, 507) says the only language, so far as he can ascertain, in which the word for cat is significant, is the Zend, where the word *gatu*, almost identical with the Spanish *gato*, means *a place*,—a word particularly expressive in reference to this animal, whose attachment is peculiar to place and not to person. The inference is that Persia is the original habitat of the cat, where the animal exists in the most perfect state. He thinks it was probably introduced into Europe from Spain, because the Spanish word is almost identical with the Zend. As the Zend, the language of Zoroaster, is a dead one, akin to the Sanscrit, and gave place to the Persian (which dates from the Arabic invasion of the seventh century), the inference is that the cat had been domesticated in Europe prior to that century.

The following quotation from Tennant respecting the old Welsh laws makes it almost certain that cats are no aborigines in those islands. 'Our ancestors seem to have had a high sense of the utility of this animal. That excellent prince, Howel Dda, or Howel the Good, did not think it beneath him, among his laws, etc., relating to the prices of animals (Leges Walliæ), to include that of the cat and to describe the qualities it ought to have. The price of a kitten before it could see was to be a penny; till it caught a mouse, two-pence. It was required besides that it should be perfect in its senses of hearing and seeing, have the claws whole, and be a good mouser; but if it failed in any of these qualities, the seller was to forfeit to the buyer the third part of its value. If any one stole or killed the cat that guarded the prince's granary, he was to forfeit a milch ewe, its fleece and land; or as much wheat as, when poured on the cat suspended by its tail, the head touching the floor, would form a heap high enough to cover the tip of the former.

Cats are seldom mentioned in the mediæval romances as pets. There was a prejudice against them, probably on account of their supposed connection with witchcraft. Mr. Wright, in his *Domestic Manners and Sentiments*, figures an old lady and her cats from a carving on the *misereres* in Minister Church, Isle of Thanet. It is curious that the English *Rule of Nuns* of the early part of the 13th century forbids the nuns to keep any "beasts" but a cat. In mediæval carvings we frequently see subjects reversing the usual relations of animals one to another. In old French this was called *le monde bestorne*, equivalent to the world turned upside down. On one of the *misereres* in Great Malvern Church, the writer of this paper observed a carving showing two rats hanging a cat.

The various names for the cat—French, *chat*; Italian, *gatto*; Latin, *catus*; Arabic, *kitte kitta*; Welsh, *cath*; Persian, *chat*—are derived probably from the sound made by the animal when spitting. *Gibbe*, or *Gib*, applied to the male cat, is a contraction for Gilbert, as that name was formerly applied to a cat, as Tom is now. Chaucer (*Romance of the Rose*) translates Thibert le Cas by *Gibbe our cat*.*

The Rev. S. Lysons, in a work called "The Model Merchant of the Middle Ages," published in 1860, gives a considerable number of facts to show that the story of Whittington and his Cat is not a myth. Several facts in his account of the matter seem indisputable. At the age of twenty-five, Richard (son of William de Whityngdon, lord of the manor of Paunt by Gloucestershire, and born 1361), was so rich as to be able to lend Philip Mansell, his maternal uncle by half-blood, five hundred pounds (five thousand pounds in those days). It is quite certain that he married his master's daughter, Alice Fitzwarren, and became thrice lord mayor of London, namely, in 1397, 1406, and 1419. On one occasion he lent one thousand pounds (or ten thousand pounds of our currency) to Henry IV. His profits as a London mercer must have been very lucrative. With Richard Harweden, he rebuilt the nave of Westminster abbey in 1413, and at his sole cost built and endowed St. Michael Paternoster, the Guildhall chapel, and gave as much as four thousand pounds of our money towards supplying the library of the Graytriars' monastery in Newgate street with books. The cat story does not, however, rest on so sure a foundation. Mr. Keightley thinks that in 1375, when the celebrated voyage is supposed to have been made, the west coast of Africa was nearly as unknown to Europe as America. Mr. Lysons replies that in 1344 (thirty-one years before the cat theory) according to Hackluyt, Machem, an Englishman, discovered the island of Madeira, off the west coast of Africa, and sailed along the coast of Morocco; and upon his information many adventurers went out. Travellers have mentioned the enormous amount of rats, and the scarcity of cats, in West Africa. The Machems, or Machins, appear to be an old Gloucestershire family, still resident in the county—some now living on the property which in the mediæval period belonged to the Fitzwarrens. As Mr. Lysons remarks, it would be interesting to trace whether Hugh Fitzwarren sent his venture out on hearing of his neighbor's discovery. On August 16, 1862, Mr. Lysons was able to add a remarkable confirmation of his theory. On that date he communicated to *Notes and Queries* the discovery of a sculptured stone in basso-relievo, in Westgate street, Gloucester, representing young Whittington with his cat in his arms. An ancient rent-roll in the possession of the corporation of Gloucester (c. 1466) supplies the information that the house (in the foundation of which the relic was discovered) belonging to the great-nephew of the Lord Mayor Whittington. Two able archæologists, Messrs. Frank and Albert Way, saw the stone at the Worcester Congress of the Archæological Institute, and pronounced it of the fifteenth century. 'This discovery,' says Mr. Lysons, 'must, I think, set at rest forever all questions on the subject of the cat; but if sceptics will still contend that there was no part of the known world to which a cat could be sent to realize a sum sufficient to lay the foundation of any person's fortune, let me refer them to the state of things in Morocco, even down to 1780, as described in Dompriere's Tour to Morocco, in Pinkerton's Voyages (xv., 736), where it is related as "a singular circumstance that in the immediate vicinity of Morocco, for some distance around the city, the ground is totally occupied by a number of rats, of a larger species than any I had before seen, which burrow underground like rabbits, and allow strangers to approach very near before they retire to their holes." It is curious that Pennant, speaking of the rebuilding of Newgate by Whittington's executors, says "his statue with the cat remained in a niche to its final demolition on the rebuilding of the present prison."†

We turn to Brand's "Popular Antiquities" for the folk-lore of cats. Melton, in his "Astrologaster," says: "When the cat washes her face over her ears, we shall have great store of raine." The sneezing of a cat was considered a lucky omen to a bride who was to be married the next day. In Willsford's "Nature Secrets," "cats coveting the fire more than ordinary, or licking their feet, or trimming the hair of their heads and mustachios, presages rainy weather." In the "Statistical Account of Scotland," it is stated that if a cat was permitted to leap over a corpse, it portended misfortune.

The tribe Felidæ comprise cats, lions, tigers, leopards, and lynxes. The skeleton of a cat is nearly a miniature representation of that of a tiger or lion. The ethmoid bone is very complicated in the cat, and the senses of smelling and hearing very acute. But it is quite unnecessary for us to decide the peculiarities and attributes of the cat; we must content ourselves by noting some of its varieties. The Angora cat is a very beautiful object, with fine silvery hair.

The Persian cat is often more silky in appearance than the Angora, though the color is different, being gray. Pure white Persians, with blue eyes, are most beautiful animals; but, strange to say, they are always deaf. Those exhibited at the recent cat show at the Crystal Palace had that peculiarity. Some years ago, there was a white Persian cat at Allesbury Rectory, near Coventry, quite deaf. Of her many kittens, those quite white were always deaf, but those with the least color could hear well. The Isle of Man produces the tailless cat, a very curious variety. When these are crossed with an ordinary tailed cat, the progeny exhibits the intermediate stages between tail and no tail.

A tortoise-shell cat is extremely rare. Mr. Broderip, writing in 1847, says: 'A friend, not less noted for his scientific labors than his fund of anecdotes, tells us that some twenty-five or (by a lady) thirty years ago, a tortoise-shell Tom cat was exhibited in Piccadilly, where the Liverpool museum was afterward shown, and where dowagers and spinsters thronged to the levee as was reported in the caricatures of the day. One hundred guineas, says our philosophical friend of many tales, was the price asked; and I saw many a longing, lingering, coron-ted coach at the door of the exhibition room. Cats and spinsters are not always associated, for, at the Crystal Palace show, of the prizes offered, thirty-two were gained by gentlemen, fifteen by married ladies, and only four by spinsters. Mohammed had a favorite cat; that by Petrarch was at its death placed in a niche in his room; and Dr. Johnson took great delight in bringing home oysters for his cat when it was ill. Mrs. Griggs of Southampton row, who died January 16, 1792, left in her house 86 living and 28 dead cats. She left £150 a year to maintain her black servant and the cats. No one could paint a cat like Gottfried Mind, who died at Bern in 1814. He actually had 800 live ones, but these were ordered to be killed, as some were believed to be mad.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* observes that he has observed of the Nemophylla plant, that before the seed has been a week in the ground, all the cats in the neighborhood will come and roll themselves on the place where it was sown. In order to test this, he sowed some in a large vase in the centre of a plot of grass, and, long before the seed appeared, he noticed three or four cats on the top of he vase. They appear to like valerian also, for Topsell, in *Fourfooted Beasts*, 1658, says: "The root of the herb valerian (commonly called *Phu*) is very like to the eye of a cat, and wheresoever it groweth, if cats come thereunto, they instantly dig it up for love thereof." He also says cats "cannot abide rue;" and observes, "to keep cats from hunting hens, they used to tie a *little wild rue* under the wings."

*The game "cat's cradle" has nothing to do with the cat, but is so-called, according to Nares, from "cratche," an ancient word for a manger, and was "cratch-cradle," the manger which held the holy child. In Wickliff's version of the Bible, p. 1390 [St. Luke, ii 7], we have: 'And sche bare hir first borun sone, and wlappid hym in clothis; and leide hym in a "cratche."' The Geneva version of 1557 has "cretche."

†The cat was often used in London signs. The Cat and Parrot was in 1612 the sign of Thomas Paper, a bookseller, near the Royal Exchange. We have also the Cat and the Cage, the Cat and Lion. Some say the Cat and Fiddle may have originated with the sign of a certain "Caton fidele," a stanch Protestant in the reign of Queen Mary. Mr. Hotten points out that if so, it must have lost its appellation very soon, for as early as 1599 we find "Henry Carr, sign of the Catte and Fidle in the Old Chaunge." The Catharine Wheel sign, put up sometime in honor of Catharine of Aragon, queen of Henry VIII., was by the Puritans changed into the Cat and Wheel. The Catharine Wheel was a common sign in the mediæval period, being adopted from its being the badge of the order of the Knights of St Catharine of Mt. Sinai.—*Hotten's History of Signboards.*

ASTEROPE.

The green leaves rustle in the breeze, the summer sun is low,
With crimson, and with amethyst, the sky is all a glow;
The plash of oars comes from the lake, the blackbird on the thorn
Sings songs of love to cheer his mate. And, on the south wind borne,

There comes a sound of tinkling bells from yonder hillside fold,
What time the sunset, gleaming, tips the cloverbuds with gold.
The lark grows still, his clarion shrill ceases, and to his rest
Down drops he eagerly to join his brown mate on her nest.

Oh air like balm! Oh stilly calm! Oh peaceful summer night!
There is not in the long June days an hour so bright
As when the eve begins with dew the flower-cups to fill,
And lilies float upon the moat; and 'yond the pine-clad hill,

Ariseth up the evening star, with silver lamp on high,
And 'plaining zephyrs through the leaves of river poplars sigh;
When from her couch Asterope comes forth, a dark-browed queen,
And draws her purple star-strewn veil across the peaceful scene!

—*All the Year Round.*

Photographing the Pulse.

The ingenious apparatus invented by Dr. Ozanam, of Paris, for rendering the variable beatings of the pulse visible, is already proving itself of practical value. It consists of a camera lucida, about ten inches wide in which a piece of mechanism, moving at a uniform rate, pushes a glass plate, prepared with collodion, in front of a very narrow aperture exposed to the light. In this aperture is a glass tube, in which a column of mercury may rise or fall, as in a thermometer. By attaching to the wrist a rubber tube, filled with mercury, in connection with the tube of the apparatus, the beating of the pulse is received on this artificial artery, and the pulsations are transmitted to the recording apparatus. As the column in the tube acts as a screen, light can penetrate the aperture only where the column is deficient; consequently the prepared plate becomes black under the influence of light everywhere except at such places as the column intercepts it. As the column rises and falls with each pulsation of the heart, these black lines on the prepared plate, pushed regularly forward, will be longer or shorter alternately, and will be successively photographed as being lines perpendicular to a common base, the heart being thus made to register photographically its own pulsations. These photographic representations can be so magnified as to be rendered visible across a large amphitheatre; and such is the peculiarity of the apparatus, in its adaptation to different uses, that it may be modified so as to register the variations of respiration, the irregular action of coughing, and similar physiological and pathological phenomena.

A SINGULAR STORY.

One of Robert Browning's Poetical Heroes and His Return.

Mr. M. D. Conway writes from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

A generation has gone since Robert Browning wrote his poem entitled "Waring." Few things that he has written have excited so much interest. There was such an intense realism about the little romance embodied in it that many of his readers have felt that Waring was a flesh and blood character. And they have felt truly. For your readers who may not be so familiar with Browning's works, I may say that the poem relates to a young literary man of high rank, who, having surrounded himself with company of fine wits at supper, one snowy December night, and entered very fully into the joy of the occasion, disappeared next morning, leaving no trace behind by which his whereabouts could be discovered. There is subtle pathos as well as satire upon the fashionable world on which the young poet (Waring) has turned his back, running through the story.

Oh, could I have him back once more,
This Waring, but one half-day more!
Back with the quiet face of yore,
So hungry for acknowledgement
Like mine!

The poet finds out how much he loves him now that he has lost him, and then speculates whither his friend has gone.

"Ichabod, Ichabod,
The glory has departed!
Travels Waring East away?
Who, of knowledge, by hearsay,
Reports a man upstarted
Somewhere as a God,
Hordes grown European-hearted,
Millions of the wild made tame
On a sudden at his fame?
In Vishnu-land what Avatar?"

The second part of the poem brings us into another literary company assembled many years after, amidst which one breaks out with the words, "When I last saw Waring."

How all turned to him who spoke—
You saw Waring? Truth or joke?
In land-travel or sea-faring?

Then to breathless listeners the guest relates that far away at sea a boat laden with savages came out to sell them wine, and went off at a bound.

Yet I caught one
Glance ere away the boat quite passed,
And neither time nor toil could mar
Those features; so I saw the last
Of Waring! You? Oh, never star
Was lost here but it rose afar!

This is but a brief sketch of a very impressive poem, but it may serve to add interest to the fact that Waring, the man who bore the *nom de plume*, has just turned up.

A few days ago Browning was brought a card, which had on it a well-known name, and be started forward to meet an old man in whom, however, he could still recognize the great peaceful forhead and large proud eye of the subject of his poem. After the supper, which happened some thirty-five years ago, this young wanderer had walked away, leaning on the arm of Browning, who was thus the last person who had spoken with him. He (Domett) was a poet whom the poets could recognize, but the world could not, and so he chose to go far away and live among the wild people of distant islands—

Rather than pace up and down
Any longer London town.

But Browning's prognostication was correct. Though Waring went among the barbarians of New Zealand, and decidedly curtailed the tailors' bills by adopting their fashions, he was too much of a man not to become their chief. He married there, and became a true Avatar. Subsequently he became Governor of New Zealand. He remained there thirty-three years. But he was not idle in other ways. Silently he thought and wrote during those years, and now returns to England with a poem of 14,000 lines, which Smith, Elder & Co. will some day lay before the world.

When this story, which as yet is known to but one or two persons, creeps into the papers, as it probably will, it may furnish our philosophers with another glimpse into the heart of aristocratic society. The number of young men of high position and ample means, who have for some years been showing an inclination to give society the slip, is remarkable.

QUIPS.

How to get a long well—Dig it deep.

—How to cook the Grant goose—With Sage (of Chappaqua) stuffing and Brown sauce.

—Why does a German naturally make the best performer on a wind instrument? Because he was born a Teuton (a-tootin).

—A band, which serenaded a young married couple in one of our suburban towns the other evening, selected a peculiarly happy and flattering piece known as "The Monkey Married the Baboon's Sister."

—Newly married daughter. "How long does the honeymoon last, mamma?" Practical parent. "Until you ask your husband for money, my dear."

—A gentleman of Springfield inquired of another whether a certain doctor had any practice. "Oh yes," was the reply, "I assisted in laying out one of his patients the other day."

—A young girl, at an examination in grammar, the other day, when asked why the noun "bachelor" was singular, blushingly answered, "Because it is very singular they don't get married." She went up head.

—Mrs. Partington says that since the invention of the needle-gun there is no reason why women shouldn't fight as well as men.

—Why should we look to medical men to put down the eccentricies of fashion? Because they can best administer clo'-reform.

—A new Canadian paper started out with the idea of discarding the "u," as in "harbour," "colour," and so forth, but "public sentiment" has forced the paper to take up the letter and use it. The paper, however, makes up the disappointment by spelling "nigger" with one "g" and "dog" with two of them.

—An Irishman fell from a third-story window with a hod of bricks, and had his life saved by falling upon Uncle Lem, an old gentleman who was leaning against the scaffolding. "Uncle Lem's dog was there," says the narrator. "Why didn't the Irishman fall on the dog?" "B'cuz the dog would a seen him a coming, and stood from under. That's the reason the dog warn't appointed. A dog can't be depended on to carry out a special Providence."

—A Newburg damsel has framed the verdict a jury gave in her favor, in a suit for breach-of-promise of marriage, and has hung it conspicuously in her parlor as a frightful warning to all triflers.

—A gentleman lately addressed a passionate billet-doux to a lady in the same town, adding this curious postscript: "Please send me a speedy answer, as I have somebody else in my eye."

—A California editor thus eases himself: "Dolly Vardenism, viewed from a philosophical standpoint, is the realization in material form of all that is most loud, glaring, odd, gaudy, glittering and outlandish. It is the expression of a long-concealed yearning after barbaric display; a spasmodic exhibition of an hitherto unsuspected instinct of savagery and anti-civilization."

—A Boston bride, whose groom remonstrated with her at the wedding for indulging in rather indiscriminate bestowal of her last maiden kisses on a number of male friends, remarked, with natural naivete, that the gentlemen in question had been in the habit of kissing her all her life, and she didn't see why they should stop now.

—Miss Kane, of Baltimore, set out to write a list of the wrongs of women, but found so many of them that she was driven to the conclusion that women suffer a wrong in being born at all. This disposes of the whole question in a nutshell.

—"I never saw such a cold woman as Mrs. —— is," said an envious beauty of another, the other evening. "I feel quite confident that she must give her husband a cold in the head whenever she kisses him."

—A Boston paper says: "If we can't abolish those hand-organs on Washington street, cannot there be some way devised to keep them out of hearing distance of each other? When one is playing 'Ten little Injuns all in a row,' and another 'Pleyel's Hymn,' the effect is annoying."

—At an infant Sunday School the teacher gave the Bible story of the "Prodigal Son." When he came to the place where the poor ragged son reached his former home, and his father saw him a "great way off," he inquired what his father probably did. One of the smallest boys, with his fist clenched, said: "I dunno, but I dessay he set the dog on him."

—A Scotch nurse was out with a baby in the master's garden, and the gardener inquired, "Is't a laddie or a lassie?" "A laddie," said the maid. "Weel," says he, "I'm glad o' that, for there's ower mony women in the world." "Hech, mon," says Jess, "did ye no ken there's ay maist sown o' the best crap?"

—A Yankee editor lately killed a lady in his paper. The bereaved husband visited him. "Villain," cried the enraged husband, "you have killed my wife!" Editor with dignity. "Sir, I am an editor, not a doctor." "That's just it," cried the bereaved husband; "you have killed her on paper, and she's alive." "If she is not dead, I congratulate you." "Congratulate! I demand damages for disappointment!"

—"John" writes to the New York *Sun* from Pittsburgh: "Merchants in Pittsburgh keep cannon in front of their doors to keep the Boston drummers away. But Yankee ingenuity will overcome almost every difficulty. One dark night one of these drummers crawled down and loaded one of these cannon with his goods. The next morning he stood opposite and yelled 'Ya, ya!' at the man who owned the store, until the man got mad and fired the cannon off, sending the drummer's samples into a store opposite. That was his little game. He entered and demanded his samples, and actually sold the man a bill of goods from those samples before he left the store."

WHAT CAME OF A SNEEZE.

A Romance of French Life.

BY OSCAR LENNOX MISCH.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

I.

The City of Grenoble, the only emerald in the crown of cities that the French sovereign possesses in the Valley of the Isere, was alive with excitement on the centennial anniversary of the birthday of the Great Napoleon. The Uncle of the Nephew was much beloved in the little city in the green valley, and the family of the great uncle had taken good care to show an appreciation of Grenoble's devotion to Bonapartist interests by sending orders to the Prefect, M. de la Meuse, to spare no expense in causing the memory of Napoleon I. to be recalled to the minds of the well-wishing subjects of the nephew.

M. de la Meuse, in accordance with the desire of his Royal master, had arranged many and various sorts of amusements to divert the thoughts and employ the time of his temporary charges.

Rustic enjoyments, in which the hardy young men of the Isere tested their strength and capacity to serve, as M. le Prefect observed, with the flower of the army of the "Grand Nation," were followed, in the evening, by a magnificent display of pyrotechnic art, which, but for the evident political purpose of the various pieces presented, might have united the name of entertaining and instructive. Unfortunately, however, Grenoble, like other cities, had its caballing spirits, who, in the happy delusions caused by copious imbibing of poor wine, came to consider the Isere emerald, as unworthy the honorable position it had gained in the estimation of France's sovereign, and, by howls of derision, attempted to scare the poor Prefect into displaying some, to them at least, more congenial evidences of the pyrotechnist's skill.

The poor Prefect was at his wits' ends to know what to do with the unruly disturbers of the great anniversial celebration, and had even determined to use force in the quelling of the riot, which seemed continually to grow larger, when he found himself enveloped in perfect darkness, some of the unruly spirits having dexterously managed to extinguish the fireworks, and wet whatever there was left of the Napoleonic effigies.

M. de la Meuse, as the darkness spread around him, was quietly carried along the streets, on the shoulders of some brawny villagers, who, as they passed before the lighted windows of the Rue Royale, presented their burden as the representative of the Emperor, and, therefore, worthy of a ducking.

Good fortune, however, in the shape of a company of soldiers, interfered in the Prefect's favor, and the Viceroy of His Majesty in His Majesty's most devoted Province, was spared the donning of a second suit of clothes that evening, which would have been necessitated had not the small portion of the "Grand Army" interfered in the pleasant wetting operations of Grenoble's patriots.

"The army had dispersed the rebels," as the Prefect flashed over the wires to the official headquarters; but something had to be done to avenge the insult that the peaceful lambs of the Isere had heaped upon the good M. de la Meuse.

"Prosecute with vigor," came as answer from headquarters in reply to the foregoing message; and, to prosecute, the obedient Prefect set about.

First, however, in Grenoble as in other better known cities, it was necessary to have the prosecutees before the Government could visit upon them the wrath of its injured honor, and so it came to pass that few, very few, of the real instigators fell into the hands of the honor-avenging spirits, alias the gendarmes.

II.

"Do you really love me, my dear Ninon; or are you coquetting with the devotion of my heart?" a young, brawny, though gentlemanly-appearing Iserian was saying to a representative of the female portion of the inhabitants of the emerald town, on the afternoon of the anniversary day above recorded.

A sneeze, loud, continued, but very refreshing to the sneezer, was all the reply the young man, who was deep in the toils of love, but also deep in those of self-conceit, received in return.

The young man, who bore the unaristocratic name of Henri Papan, though of a high-toned family,—his relations having, for centuries, had the sole charge of the grand organ that served as an attraction for the visitors who honored Grenoble with their presence,—sprang to his feet on receiving the very equivocal reply from his cherished Ninon, and, casting her aside, rushed from her presence, swearing that she was false, and fickle, and did not love him. "I shall do something terrible" the descendant of the church organ-grinders of Grenoble ejaculated, as he left the ivy-covered cottage in whose garden Ninon and himself had been making an anniversary of Napoleon I.'s birth-day in a manner that pleased them best.

Ninon, woman-like, began to cry at the consequence of her nose's unruly behavior, and would have followed Henri Papan to beg his pardon for having made a nasal reply to his soulful questions; but Fate, in the form of her step-mother, decided otherwise, inasmuch as she ordered her step-daughter not to fret for the fool, for he certainly would return.

"And suppose he does not, what have you lost thereby?" Madam Robais continued. "Don't you suppose there are just as good fish in the sea of matrimony as the one you have just scared off with a negative? I would like to know whether my step-daughter cannot get a husband to suit herself and me!"

Madame Robais looked grand as she uttered these words; her snowy cap—that indicated her possession of that charming virtue, widowhood—rose fully two inches higher than its wonted position on the matronly brow; and the piercing eyes, that had, in her youthful days, "slam-banged" a certain waist-coated place of the opposite sex, again, for a moment regained the lustre that had made her so dangerous to her male companions in the times gone by.

Ninon, however, stood like a culprit, rubbing with her dainty fingers the attractive organ that had proved so repelling to her lover; and, though her step-mother's words and actions reassured her, still she was unsatisfied as to the course to pursue.

"Surely, I am not to blame for Henri's sudden departure and show of anger," Ninon logically soliloquized. "If he had waited for a few moments, I should have told him I loved him, and then we could have gone to see the rural sports in the Grand Square. But now I suppose I will have to stay at home, for the other beaus have probably all gone for their respective sweethearts."

Ninon must have taken the mental survey of her position very much to heart, for big drops of tears roll down her pretty, dimpled cheeks, as we turn from her mother who seems busily engaged in picking turnips and greens for a holiday dinner, to regard the daughter in her white dress, that, as the former beauty of Grenoble, Madame Robais, says, is the result of well-exercised economy and thrift.

The wearer of the above result, standing so sad and alone in the midst of the vegetable-garden that served the family of Robais as a business and a meal, was a pretty picture to gaze upon,—not even the tears that were chasing each other in beautiful confusion along the cheeks being able to detract from her beauty. In truth, Ninon was not a beauty of the *salon*, though a few weeks' training might have made her so; but she was the pride of her set, and the numerous body of her admirers had already, upon several occasions, attempted to storm her heart, but every time it proved a forlorn hope, for her heart was in custody of the organist of Grenoble, Henri Papan, who had so ruthlessly cast aside Ninon's palpitating organ.

III.

Ninon stood disconsolately, and full of bitter thoughts, at the gateway of her maternal home, watching the cows as they gracefully perambulated over the green fields of the municipal commons, and revolving in her own mind the problem whether cows were not better off than the girl who was admiring them, inasmuch as the beauties of the bovine species cannot scare off their beaus by inadvertent sneezes. Ninon allowed her imagination to run pretty much at large, concerning this and other topics, and her mouth, in harmony with her thoughts, had ejaculated the words:

"Oh! I wish I wasn't Ninon Robais, but a grand lady, like the Countess in her nice castle."

"My fair lady, do you believe the Countess is so very happy?" came as answer to Ninon's outspoken wish; and, coming, too, from a dark-complexioned, handsome man, it rather frightened her, who believed she was speaking to herself, and not to an audience, and such a handsome one, too.

She turned very red in the face, and was about running into the cottage and hiding her face behind the ivy-covered trellises,—thus, leaving, for the second time in one day, a member of the opposite sex without reply to a direct question; but the stranger seemed to divine her intention, and, with considerable tact, begged her to fetch him a glass of milk.

Ninon hastened into the house to bring the desired fluid, and, as she returned, she found the dark-complexioned stranger sitting leisurely, in the shade of the ivy that her mother had been at such pains to accumulate.

Kindly he thanked her for the favor she had rendered him, and, without ceremony—acting as if he were master of the house—he begged her to sit down. Hardly half an hour had elapsed before the handsome stranger knew all about poor Ninon, her lover, and her distress, which had, under the spell of the stranger's voice, seemed to become very small, indeed. The stranger, too, seemed to find his casual acquaintance very attractive, for he spent nearly two hours in her company. As he quitted her side, to go in the direction of the Chateau de Randon, the castle of the great Marshal, who claimed nearly all the surrounding country, and whom Grenoble claimed as its most illustrious son, he kissed her hands with more respect than he would have kissed those of more aristocratic ladies.

The time during which the stranger had kept her company, had flown, in Ninon's imagination, on the wings of speed, and seemed like a dream.

He was so different from Henri Papan, and such a gallant compared to the rustic beauties of the ruder sex that were her acquaintances in her own village, that she could not help admiring him, though she had known him but an hour.

The church organ-grinder, the fireworks, and the rustic sports, even the tintinnabulation of the peaceful cow-bells that awakened the echoes from the hills near by, were forgotten by Ninon, who sat in her chair, her hands crossed in front of her, and her mind in that state of dreamy repose that is more the result of imagination than the consequence of an internal peace.

In the meantime, the Prefect of the Isere was suffering the agonies of political martyrdom.

IV.

Henri Papan, on rushing forth from the garden which had become associated in his mind with bitter feelings, walked straightway to one of the *cafes*, and, by the copious use of absinthe that was given away at the expense of the father of his country, and of Burgundy at five sous the bottle, managed to get his mind into that happy state that makes one believe that the seventh heaven is within his reach.

Naturally, Henri was abstemious, and was never before known to have drank to excess. It, therefore, required a strong incentive to cause him to drink freely; and in what he supposed to be Nisson's foolishness, he readily found the impetus that was required to inflame his brain.

Henri Papan was always considered a very smart and quiet man, attending to his own affairs, which were those of organist, with just exactness, and never mingling in those of others, unless by special request of the parties interested. He was an orphan, having no relations except an old aunt, whose accumulated funds and chattels would, in all probability, some day descend to the nephew, who was keeping up the family name and reputation, and walking in the steps of his forefathers, by playing on the same old organ that for many years had been sending forth musical balm to the religious spirit of the community, or at least that portion of it which attended the large Church of St. Sulpice.

He was naturally of a good disposition, and, in the twenty-two years that his footsteps had made their impressions in the sand of his native town, little could be said in his disfavor. Upon this afternoon, however, he forever blotted the escutcheon of his family, and, by the united efforts of absinthe and Burgundy, succeeded in making the organists of St. Sulpice a byword in the mouth of the strongly-abstemious priests that paid him his weekly stipend of twenty-four francs and fifteen sous.

He felt not the horror of his position as he led the uproarious gang of rebels that evening to shoulder the worthy representative of his sovereign, the Prefect de la Meuse; and, when the battle between the army and the liquor-besotted subjects of the nephew of the uncle had been decided in the favor of the former, one of the trophies remaining on the field of battle was Henri Papan, who, overpowered by the sense of his position and the fierceness of the onslaught made by his new friends, absinthe and Burgundy, had laid himself in his little bed on the hard stones of the pavement that the Board of Public Works of Genoble had expressly provided for cases like his.

Soundly he slept, pleasant dreams, in which he seen himself, at the head of a large force, battling against snakes and French soldiers, flitting across his brain, that, by force of occasional bumping on the pillows the Board of Public Works had founded, had been very lavish in its imaginations.

Luckily, however, the future Bayard of his native land was observed by some friends, who clubbed together, and nobly brought the fallen commander to his lodgings, from which, a few hours later, he had disappeared, just about in time to save the gendarmes the disagreeable duty of sacrificing him to the "nation's" wrath.

V.

The dark stranger who had kept Ninon company on the afternoon of the birthday celebration had evidently not forgotten the locality of the house where he had met her, for the afternoon following witnessed his passing the same house at a time when he was likely to meet the fair occupant.

Ninon had heard of her lover's desertion of herself and of the town, and, though she shed a few tears, she imagined that, in the supply of the day before, she had paid sufficient respect for his memory, which seemed to be entirely obliterated by the presence of the dark stranger, who caused deep blushes on her cheeks as he approached the house.

Unfortunately, on perceiving her, he walked into the garden, and assisted her in arranging the bunch of unpoetic radishes that she was preparing for the table.

Aristocratic as he looked, he did not seem averse to this kind of employment, especially as it forced him to continually bend over Ninon, and gave him such a good opportunity to speak to her, while she was able to listen without showing by her face what she thought of the discourse.

Many and pleasant must have been the expressions he used, for the "Rose of the Isere," as he styled her, looked charmed, and even enraptured, at him as he led her to the entrance of the cottage, into which she disappeared.

As she again reappeared, she was accompanied by Madame Rabais, whose thirty-six years could not be guessed at from the looks of her face, that, like many French faces, retained at her age the freshness and piquancy of maidenhood. The handsome stranger made quite an impression on Madame, while the figure and face of the latter struck him as immensely nice. With unostentatious courtesy, she invited him into the little cottage to partake, if so it pleased him, of the supper that had just been prepared.

He accepted her invitation, and, spiced by his conversation, the meal, though frugal, was still attractive enough to keep the three persons for fully two hours around the hospitable board.

As the stranger bade farewell to the two ladies, Ninon accompanied him to the gate, not noticing that her step-mother looked singularly at her, and remained very quiet all the evening after the stranger, who seemed to infuse a new light within the cottage, had departed.

Ninon's heart had been easily captured, not that she was fickle, as Henri Papan made her out in his own mind, but she was one of those natures that required a magnetic spirit to keep her heart bound tight. Such a one she had found in the man that had just left her.

But, pity for poor Ninon, her step-mother, Madame Rabais, had also fallen in love with her new acquaintance, and the prospect for a rivalry on the part of mother and daughter was not improbable, for Madame's eyes were not very quiet as Ninon, in the happiness of her heart, accompanied the stranger to the gate.

VI.

A number of ladies and gentlemen, whose dress and outward appearance denoted their superiority over the dross of humanity, were gathered in the spacious rooms of the Maison Doree in Paris, two years later than the incidents just related took place.

The conversation of the ladies and gentlemen in question was not in harmony with their outward appearance,—the slang phrases so popular in the theatrical circles of Paris making the rounds of the table in surprising rapidity.

Witty and salient especially were the repartees that, from time to time, flashed from the thoughts of one of the company, who, though silent and pensive enough, still electrified everybody by the brightness of his perception and the piquancy of his replies.

The person referred to, called Frederick by his friend, and M. Lemaire by only casual acquaintances, seemed harassed by bitter feelings as he glanced over the festive board into a corner of the room, where a very pretty young lady was in a very deep and earnest conversation with a young man, whose intelligent face and clear eyes would lead one to suspect in him a clever journalist. Conjecture would not have been at fault here, for the young man, Jules de la Motte, was one of the rising romancists and feuilletonists of his day. He had just finished a new novel, in which he had depicted society in no very flattering light, and upon his latest production the charming young lady and himself had been conversing.

"Do you know, Monsieur, that I am not a Parisienne, as many believe?" the young lady was saying at the time when Frederick Lemaire was, for the sixth time, angrily glancing at the pair.

"Really, Mademoiselle Reinault, the Parisians have already considered you one of them, and, if I mistate not, M. le Directeur of the theatre told one of our feuilletonists that you are a descendant of one of our most brilliant actresses, though your *nom de theatre*, 'Ninon Reinault,' is assumed, I suppose," De la Motte had answered to Mademoiselle's question.

Frederick Lemaire evidently had heard the young man's words, and noted his eager glances. An evident restlessness pervaded him as he arose from the fauteuil he was occupying, and advanced toward the pair before Mademoiselle could reply.

"Let us go home, Ninon," he said to her as he came near enough to be heard.

Ninon seemed ill-pleased at Frederick's request, for she had taken a liking to De la Motte's company, and felt indisposed to release him so soon.

With womanly tact, however, noticing that a scene must ensue should she refuse to accompany Frederick, she excused herself to the young man, at the same time expressing the desire of seeing him again.

VII.

As the doors closed upon Frederick Lemaire and Ninon Reinault, the assembled company commenced joking at the expense of the couple that had just departed. "Frederick is getting jealous," one of the coryphees of the Opera whose beautiful eyes and winning voice had led numerous captives to her feet, exclaimed; "ever since he has visited Southern France, and the consequent *debut* of Ninon Reinault at the Lyrique, he has had eyes and ears for the 'premiere dame' only."

"He must be well recompensed, however, for she is the first lady who, in the short space of a few months, has assumed the role of 'premiere,' and made a hit in any part she undertakes," one of the gentlemen present had supplemented to the coryphee's discourse.

Jules de la Motte had meanwhile moved to the festive board, and was listening with wrapt attention to all remarks about the "premiere dame of the Lyrique," who seemed a mystery to all the members of the profession.

All that was known of her was, that she had, one certain day, eighteen months ago, made her appearance in Frederick Lemaire's theatre, and, chaperoned by Frederick himself, she soon became a star.

Who she really was, and where she came from, had so far been a profound mystery to the members of the profession, with none of whom, except Lemaire, was she on intimate relations.

Jules de la Motte was himself travelling under an assumed name, Paris having sheltered him but fifteen months,—in which short time, however, the *Figaro* had discovered his ready intelligence, and especially his knowledge of music.

He was a large, brawny, muscular man, with heavy beard and whiskers, that seemed, however, to be of recent growth. His deportment, though manly and gentlemanly, was sometimes eccentric,—among others of his strange qualities, being a habit of repelling rather than inviting society.

In Ninon Reinault he had found a charming companion, who recalled days gone by to his memory; and the mention of her name continually caused him to start.

VIII.

It was late ere the party at the Maison Doree broke up, and, after Jules de la Motte arrived at his elegant quarters in the Boulevard Strasbourg, he examined some letters that he took from a package which lay carefully guarded in his secretary.

"It cannot be her," he mentally soliloquized; "for here I have it in black and white that she left Grenoble suddenly two years ago, with a strange man, and was heard of last at New York. Besides, if it were Ninon Robais, she could not help knowing me, bearded as I am."

The young man evidently considered the evidence of the letters conclusive, and replaced them carefully in the package out of which he had taken them.

"Strange! strange!" he muttered to himself, how we mortals assume *roles* to deceive ourselves and society, for which we make untold sacrifices that are never requited. Two years ago, but a poor organist of the Church of St. Sulpice, living on twenty-four francs a week, and well at that; and then suddenly the scene changes, and I become a prominent actor on the stage of journalistic life in Paris. I wonder whether it is Fate that thus throws our frail barks into different harbors; if it is, I only hope the goddess will be gracious enough to let me steer some day into a port where I can meet face to face the villain who took Ninon Robais away from her home."

The young journalist continued for some time to reflect on the instability of everything earthly, but, rendered sleepy by the dryness of the subject, soon after threw himself into the arms of Morpheus, to dream of a beautiful conglomeration of Ninon Robais, Ninon Reinault, and a reformed society.

IX.

A carriage had conveyed Frederick Lemaire and Ninon Reinault from the scene of revelry at the Maison Doree, but behind the glasses of the coach windows an observer would have seen two persons in evident and violent dispute.

"To-morrow I shall seek lodgings for myself," Ninon Reinault announced to her companion. "I will have no more of your foolish and overbearing fits of jealousy. Every time I see a new face that I like, you hurry me off home; and I suppose that, were it not for the sensation it would create to your audiences, you would, like Bluebeard, keep me locked up in a room of your house."

Frederick Lemaire's voice had suddenly toned down, and, as he answered Ninon's remarks, his speech was strangely hoarse.

"Ninon," he said, "I have offered you marriage, and, on the attainment of your next birthday, I will keep my promise, if you so desire; but you must give me one thing in return, and that is your undivided love. When I first took you from your humble home at the suburbs of Grenoble, perceiving your talents for the stage, I was madly in love with you, and I think you were with me, and, until to-night, you have always shown by your actions that that love had not decreased; but beware of Jules de la Motte, the journalist; for I see, with the clearness of perception God has given me, that you will soon change masters if you continue his acquaintance."

The carriage had, in the meantime, arrived at Lemaire's house, and, without further talk, they ascended to their respective rooms, when the agitation of both their minds found relief in writing letters.

That of Frederick Lemaire was short and decisive, and addressed:

"Jules de la Motte,
"Boulevard Strasbourg, 119."

and managed to reach the person addressed as he was arising from his couch, where he had passed an uneasy night.

He opened the letter that was handed him by his servant, and the perusal of its contents seemed to confuse him considerably.

He had hardly finished the reading of the one when a private messenger entered his room, and handed him a perfumed little note, the contents of which were as follows:

"Meet me at three in the afternoon, at the Arbor of Chantilly, in the Bois de Boulogne." This was signed "A Loving Friend." He crossed the messenger's palm with silver, and dismissed that functionary, who had been vainly expecting to be questioned as to the sender of the note.

"I believe I have got a love-affair on my hands at present; and so, my friend, whoever you are, I cannot follow your mandate, kindly given as it is,"—Jules spoke to himself, glancing, in speaking the last sentence, at the first letter he had received.

X.

Jules de la Motte, at 3 in the afternoon, was punctually at the rendezvous that had been arranged for him, at the Arbor of Chantilly. He had taken a seat on the bench of oak stumps that happens to be the only piece of furniture within the arbor, and seemed fidgety and restless, though entirely at sea as to the identity of the person he was to meet here. He imagined, however, that probably some of his playful lady acquaintances, anxious for an hour's quiet conversation, had done him the honor to invite him hither, as many others before him had been invited,—for the Arbor of Chantilly was known as the trysting-place of "*la plus recherche*" of Paris, the *Figaro* seriously said.

Jules de la Motte, before coming here, had undergone the manipulations of the barber's razor, for the beard that, on the evening before, had almost concealed the lower part of his face, had disappeared,—the English whiskers only remaining to testify to the hairy propensities of his face. As he thus sits here, fidgetty and uneasy, we immediately recognize in him the ancient organist of Grenoble, Henri Papan, as also did the lady, who, unseen by him, had entered the arbor, and was staring at him, while he was unconsciously watching the entrance opposite the one through which she had come.

A loud, merry laugh, so near to his ears that it almost electrified him, recalled his eyes to that portion of the arbor which he had hitherto not honored with his attention.

On perceiving the presence of the lady, who, deeply veiled, was still laughing as if something very pleasant had struck her, he rose from his seat and gallantly approached her, begging her to be seated.

He tried hard to peer through the veil that hid her features, but it was impossible, and he was fain to make a virtue of necessity, and await developments.

The lady, still smiling at Jules' request, seated herself, requesting him to follow her example.

"Henri," she commenced,—the laugh that seemed to pervade her still being evident in her voice,—"I shall now answer your question."

The young man, looking puzzled at the young lady's remark, the tendency of which he could not understand, and fearing an indiscretion on her part, hastened to assure her that there must be some mistake on her part, as his name was Jules, not Henry.

"Your memory is poor, Monsieur Henri Papan," the voice behind the veil, still laughing, answered. "I want to give you the answer now to the question you asked me two years ago, at the garden of Madame Robais."

Jules de la Motte stood like a statue, looking at the figure that, in those few words, had recalled so much of his former history to him; but the statue suddenly became full of life, and, on lifting her veil to satisfy himself as to the truth of his thoughts, he discovered Ninon Reinault's smiling face.

"Answer my question, then," Jules de la Motte, now, in his turn, smiling, asked of the fair Ninon, the adored of the Lyrique.

"I love Jules de la Motte," she replied, "and he must accept that love for himself. And, as Henri Papan is probably defunct, there will be no rivalry, I suppose," she added, glancing at him archly.

"You are mistaken, Ninon, if you think Henri Papan is defunct; for only this morning I received this note, which evidently comes from a person acquainted with the organist of St. Sulpice."

He had handed Ninon the letter he had received a few moments before receiving her "*billet de rendezvous*;" and, as she took it with her hands, she quietly remarked that she knew the writing. After reading the contents, she turned to Jules, and giving him her hand, said:

"Jules, he wants you to leave town within forty-eight hours, or, as he says, he will denounce you to the Government as the leader of the gang that outraged the Prefect de la Meuse, two years ago. You will follow his orders, mon cher, but, at the same time, you will take his most cherished possession along with you. And now embrace that cherished object," she added, preparing her pouting lips for the anticipated crash.

Jules did not hesitate to bring on the catastrophe that Ninon herself invited; but, after the welkin had rung sufficiently with the echo of the commingling of their two lips, he set about questioning her as to the author of the letter he had received.

"It is from Frederick Lemaire," she answered. "He is the man who took me from Grenoble, and brought me here to Paris; and though I loved him, as I imagined, fondly, devotedly, it has been all a mistake; and, considering that he offered me marriage last evening, I think your revenge will be sweet. He took your Ninon Robais away from Grenoble, from without your reach; but you are going to take Ninon Reinault, the 'premiere dame' of the Lyrique, away from him who wants to marry her, and has spent two years devoting himself to her for that ultimate purpose."

XI.

The same evening, the express train for Brussels carried Jules and Ninon secretly from the Capital of France to that of Belgium, where Ninon had no difficulty in resuming the triumphs of her Parisian career; while Jules, true to the profession, of which he is a bright ornament, has rescinded the word he wrote against society, for, in that of his Ninon, he has found all he could desire,—all their happiness coming, too, as he one day observed to Ninon, through her answering him with a sneeze.

SABBATH BELLS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

BY T. S. MORRISON.

The Sabbath bells are ringing slow,
Just as they did of yore,
When, years ago, from the cottage low,
We sought the old church door.

There, with the friends of youth, we heard,
In that little church, old and gray,
The promise sweet, from the Sacred Word,
That charmed our cares away.

Though I've wandred far from that sacred spot,
And the cottage warm and low,
Still memory pictures each form and face
As they were in the long ago.

Ah, well! when the wanderings of life are o'er,
And we lay these bodies down,
May we be at rest forevermore,
With each a fadeless crown.

THE STREET BALLADS OF IRELAND.

The Current Songs of the Irish People.

The productions of the Irish ballad writers of the day form the subject of a pleasant paper in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

The passion of love forms, of course, one of the principal themes of the Irish ballad-monger. He treats the subject, generally, with a modest gallantry and distance which is now out of date with poets. The minstrel seldom despairs or threatens to die when deceived, or when the object of his affection is inaccessible. Here is a stanza from "The Western Cottage Maid," a popular Munster lyric:

It was in the month of May, when lambkins sport and play,
As I roved out for sweet recreation,
I espied a lovely maid sequestered in a shade,
On her beauty I gazed with admiration.
How graceful and divine, how benignant and sublime,
More delicious than the fragrance of Flora;
More splendid, tall, and straight, than the poet can implicate
Of the celebrated beauty called Pandora.
To see her rolling eyes, like stars in azure skies,
Or bright Cynthia when ascending from the ocean;
To see her golden hair hang on her shoulders fair;
She's an ornament of beauty and proportion.

The ballad of "Mollie Astore" is a high favorite:

As down on Banna's banks I strayed,
One morning in May,
The little birds with blithest notes
Made vocal every spray;
They sung their little tales of love,
They sung them o'er and o'er.
A grammachree, Ma Colleen Ogue,
Ma Molly Astore!

The daisy pied and all the sweets
The days of nature yield,
The primrose pale, the violet blue,
Lay scattered o'er the field;
Such fragrance on the bosom lies
Of her whom I adore,
A grammachree, Ma Colleen Ogue,
Ma Molly Astore!

Oh, had I all the flocks that grazed
On yonder yellow hill,
Or lowed for me the numerous herds
That yon green pastures fill,
For her I love I'd freely part
My kind and fleecy store.
A grammachree, &c.

Then fare thee well, my Molly dear,
For thee I'll ever mourn;
While life remains in Patrick's breast,
For thee 'twill ever burn.
Tho' thou art false, may Heaven pour
Its choicest blessings down.
A grammachree, Ma Colleen Ogue,
Ma Molly Astore!

Many of the love lyrics allude to the good fortune which sometimes befell farmers' boys, by ladies of rank and station marrying them off-hand, and then starting with them for America:

You lovers now, both one and all,
Attend unto my theme;
There is none on earth can pity me
But them that feel the pain.
I lived between Rathcormac
And the town of sweet Fermoy,
But now I'm in America
With my father's servant boy!

Attached to nearly every town is a minstrel, who is invariably supplied with at least one ditty descriptive of the landscape and romantic attractions of the locality. This ballad is mostly inscribed "In Praise"—of Cork or Dublin, or wherever the place it was fitted for might be. Not only the towns, but the rivers and country seats and mansions have their "praises" chanted. Kilkee (a small watering place in Clare) is thus celebrated:

Kilkee by the Ocean, you're handsome
In the West of the land County Clare,
Where statesmen and ladies of honor,
They go for to take the fresh air,
The breeze from the green swelling water
Is good for the health to repair,
And houses quite fit for an Earl,
You will find in Kilkee I declare.

The concluding verse finishes with a rather equivocal hint as to the impression made on a visitor by Kilkee on the whole:

The strand is the finest for certain,
That ever mine eyes did behold,
And boxes for ladies while bathing,
In case that the day may be cold!
So when you repair to your lodging,
The natives are generous and kind;
No doubt but you'll give them your blessing,
The day that you leave them behind.

The execution of Allan, Larkin, and O'Brien, at Manchester, in 1867, was the occasion of a series of ballads, to which there are constant additions. The broad sheets are usually ornamented with a margin of black, and with a blurred illustration of a cross. A new song sympathizing with the Fenian exiles is introduced with a warning prologue touching the advisability of being on the watch for spies:

My Irish friends, come rally round
To those few verses I'll expound,
About the way that we have found
To keep ourselves from danger.
The mouth that's shut will catch no flies;
Beware of greedy Castle spies;
We just cause have to sympathize
With dogs kept in a manger.

Polemical topics are not popular as a rule with the ballad minstrels. Years ago there was a famous controversial duel between a priest and a parson in Dublin, respectively named Pope and Maguire; and the details of the encounter with casuistical single-sticks or shillelaghs were dwelt upon with unction and perseverance by the street bards. The memory of the engagement has now apparently passed off, but a small triumph of mixed proselytism and romance has been celebrated in "A New Song, called the Lady's Conversion to Catholicity." The lady argues for the doctrines of her church against her lover, who gets the best of the dispute in the end. She surrenders in the following terms:

She says my dearest Johnny, *if all you say be true*,
I see it would be folly not to go so far with you.
I'll forsake my religion, though my friends will me disown,
While I live I'll be contented, and die in the Church of Rome.

This couple they got married and may they have success,
Unknown to friends or parents, they do one creed profess,
Altho' she was hard hearted, at length she did resign,
And now she is converted, which was not her design.

Garibaldi is an object of supreme dislike and execration to the Irish peasantry. The general impression about him is that he is a renegade Roman Catholic, and an assassin and blasphemer, by trade. When he lost favor with the Italian Government, the Irish street minstrel seized the opportunity at once, and came out with "The Downfall of Garabaldi:"

You Roman Catholics now attend
Unto these verses I have penned;
It's joyful news, you may depend,
Concerning Garibaldi!

This traitor he is caught at last,
And into prison he is cast;
He'll surely pay for what is past,
The villain Garibaldi!

CHORUS.

Let us rejoice, both one and all,
From Kerry unto Donegal,
While I relate the sad downfall
Of General Garibaldi!

In deeds of blood he took delight,
He thought too long he had been quiet;
I think the Pope I'll put to flight,
Said General Garibaldi!

With this design, as you may see,
Sardinia's King would not agree;
Proclaimed a rebel for to be
Was General Garibaldi!

The knave resolved to have his way,
The King's command would not obey,
And then, without much more delay,
He fought against Sardinia!

The battle raged with sword and gun,
There he was wounded with his son,
We hear his glass is nearly run.
Alas! poor Garibaldi!

Now, of his wounds if he should die,
We'll dress in black, you may rely,
And rub an onion to each eye,
As we weep for Garibaldi!

During the siege of Paris, the street minstrels continued to prophesy victory for the French, and defeat to the Prussians constantly—thus:

They think to conquer Paris, but its walls are very strong.
Brave Trochu and his army will die there to a man;
He's sworn that the Crown Prince and his army he will defeat,
And what won't die outside the walls, will fall in the retreat.

THE ZIGZAG PAPERS.—I.

Of Changes and Cats.

In the Consulship of Plancus, things were different. *Sed tempora mutantur; nous avons change tout cela*; old times are changed, old manners gone; the former things are passed away, and all things have become new. Years bring the retrospective mind, and memory is the dower of middle age as truly as hope of youth. Blessed is he to whom the phantom of old times appears to bless, not to upbraid.

There is, in every man's life, one moment which changes it forever,—the moment that he first finds out that he is growing old. He is touched, as with an electric shock, by some little thing which he has seen a thousand times, but never noticed before. The first gray streaking round the temples or grizzling of the moustache may touch him. Why, here is Nellie Brand married,—Nellie, Bob's daughter. God bless me! why Bob and I were in the class of '50 together. And now his daughter is married. Well, well! one is growing old, and feels for a moment that the sexton is his next-door neighbor.

As one ages, he lives more and more in the past, and the past grows day by day more tenderly beautiful. Life is like an artist. Its early effects are startling and splendid, but with age come repose and mellowness. Crudities are toned down, asperities softened, and all the past swims through a blessed haze as a midsummer landscape through the fervid mists of noon. Not that age brings entire peace, or complete satisfaction. Man is thoroughly egotistical, and includes in his egotism all things affecting him, his wife, his children, his man-servant, his maid-servant, the stranger within his gates. So, as one grows old, and feels that all around him a new generation is arising which knows not the Joseph of his times, he naturally exalts his times,—the mad days when he was called "lusty Shallow," and heard the chimes with Sir John, and did fight one Ralph Stockfish, a fruiterer—and thinks the present days degenerate compared with the good old times. He consoles himself for his present incapacity by exaggerating the deeds of his youth, and the days in which those deeds were done. Then the skies were nearer mortals, and the gods were more familiar, men were braver, women more beautiful, rents were lower, and marketing cheaper than in the present year of grace and greenbacks. Talk of your Nilssons and Pattis to us who remember Jenny Lind and Malibran! Your Swinburnes and pretty Tennysons, what were they to Byron and Scott? Is Ristori or Janauschek fit to unloose the sandals of Rachel, or could this Mrs. Bowers wear the crown of the Siddons? Nonsense; don't tell me. Happy, thrice happy they who feel the coming on of age without egotism, and who, remembering the past, yet accord to the present a graceful though reluctant meed, conceding that women nowadays are not all painted and padded, nor men invariably selfish shams, nor all the lions of the century to which we invite the attention of our ancestors stuffed with straw.

Human nature is, of course, the same in all ages, neither worse nor better, though circumstances may belittle or magnify its peculiar manifestations which first catch the eye, and are hurriedly accepted as its characteristics at that particular time. Stokes and Cain had the essentials of vicious impulse and violent deed in common. So when we talk of the good old times and lament modern degeneracy, we are only flattering ourselves indirectly and pleading guilty by implication to the accusation of age. Man changes no more than the landscape. Revisit, if you will, the scenes of years ago, the sacred groves where you lounged of afternoons and read the first poems of that promising young author, Mr. Tennyson, to Her (in a poke bonnet and long waist). Is it any longer a Happy Valley? Have not the charm and the enchantment fled? The scene is reft of the "light which never was on sea or land. The consecration and the poet's dream." Wherein the change consists it is not so easy to say. The same intensely blue heaven leans on the delicate and distant hills. The same stream slips and swirls between identical shores to the illimitable and unchangeable ocean. But the eyes that look—these are changed, ah how utterly!

This feeling, akin to that which old Tithonus felt "at the quiet confines of the world," need not now wait till one enters on his seventh or eighth luster ere it enters into a man. The last century has been richer in events and developments than any other age which the world has ever seen, and its last quarter—nay, the last ten years of that quarter—have been its richest and most rife with deeds and discoveries. We, the heirs of all the ages, compress what would have kept the eighteenth century in wonderment for a year into the space of a day. The patriarch might outlive the palm which was planted at his birth, and yet be less rich in experience than a school-boy of the Nineteenth Century. We are fed on extracts of educational meats, and for babes there is condensed milk. It may not be that events of moment occur more frequently now than formerly, but it seems to us as if they did. Let any one aged 25 or 30 ransack the treasures of his memory, reconstruct the past, and compare it with the present. He was a school-boy when the Allies were besieging Sebastopol,—they spell it Sevastopol now. He remembers the time when all our foreign news came by steamers, and extras were issued on the 20th, announcing the arrival of the Persia, "with dates to the 5th,—three days later." Now, the world is belted with cables, and the afternoon papers of San Francisco give London news up to next morning. In those times, the world took its cue from Paris, and trembled at the nod of the Man of the Second of December. And, lo! Napoleon is now the Man of Sedan, an exile in England, and there is no French Empire at all, and Paris has been twice besieged and taken. Disinter your old atlas, and compare it with the brand-new one which your younger sister uses at the High School. Has the frontier of France receded from the Rhine, and how has this huge, sprawling "Germany" come to be written over that part of the map which was erewhile covered with a patchwork quilt of petty Principalities,—blue Mecklenburgs, crimson Coburg-Gothas, pink Anhalts, and pea-green Schwartzbergs? Then there is Italy,—where are the States of the Church, the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Kingdom of Naples? Gladstone, Disraeli, Russell, Gortschakoff,—these we know; but who is this man Bismarck, and what has become of Austria? How came the King of Sardinia to be King of Italy, with his residence at Rome, and his son to be King of Spain? There is Africa, which used to be a bare mass of ochre, fringed with a thin coast of settlements, inscribed "Hitherto Unexplored Regions." Now it is fitted with rivers, lakes, and all the modern improvements; and little hop-o'-my-thumbs prattle of Ujiji and the Nyangwe as glibly as Du Chaillu. The Arctic and Antartic Zones have been platted like suburban towns. In America, the Great American Desert has melted into air,—into thin air; and Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, have arisen in its stead like exhalations. Ogden, Denver, Salt Lake,—these cities have sprung to being to the music of advancing civilization, as rapidly as the walls of Troy rose to the pipe of Apollo. Railroads now run where the savage roamed, and passengers shoot buffalo from the windows of peripatetic hotels. Yokohama is a suburb of San Francisco, which is an outpost of New York. Americans have seized upon Yeddo,—another change; we first heard of it as Jeddo,—and cocktails are quaffed in Canton. The world has changed to us as much as it changed to Rip Van Winkle. A new generation comes to us, and speaks the beautiful words of the Greek play:

Behold! the twig to which thou layedst thy head
Is now grown up a tree.

When we were young,—not that we are old yet,—there was an agricultural implement called a plough. It is no longer used, and has been superseded by the plow. Once there were theatres, and centres, and things; they have given place to theaters and centers. Verbs were words which signified to be, to do, or to suffer, and were divided into active, passive, and neuter; now the schoolboy's shining morning face is made haggard by unhallowed communings with active transitives, active intransitives, voices, noun-substantives, inflections, conditionals, and those exceedingly Irish parts of speech, disjunctive conjunctions. In our time, when a man wished to die, small-pox, or cholera, or consumption sufficed for his simpler tastes. Now, we, in the ampler light of later science, perish of acute pneumonia, pulmonary phthisis, and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Nay, the microscope comes to our aid, and fills our matutinal rasher with trichinae, which not even condurango, the sun-bath, hydropathic treatment, or magnetic healing can cure or charm away. Yes, indeed, the times have changed, and we have changed with the times. Fortunate we if the wine of life which we poured out so lavishly a few years ago—or was it centuries?—has mellowed and ripened with age, not turned into vinegar!

Talking of vinegar reminds one irresistibly of cats. Why is it that that exceedingly useful quadruped, the cat, has never had one of her nine lives taken by a biographer? History is mute and the Muse silent, and but rarely is puss' tale found in contemporaneous literature. With, perhaps, the exception of Mr. Whittington's cat, and that owned by Dr. Johnson, no pre-eminent tabbies have filled the sounding trump of mighty fame. The credit of being the noblest animal has been appropriated exclusively by the horse, the dog, the lion, and the elephant; and the cat has never received the attention of a "Now, Sir," at the hands of the most rural Debating Society. These things ought not to be.

The cat presents ample fields of research to the mind of the moralist. No allusion whatever is made to her varied capacity for lying down where she can be trodden upon; nor yet does the writer dilate upon the singular power of attraction for boot-jacks and soap-dishes which exists in the male of the species. Given a moonlit night, and a suspicion that another of his kind votes in the same ward, and a tom-cat of average ability and ambition will draw to him irresistibly every bootjack and other article of domestic flying artillery within a radius of fifty yards. Far more noteworthy is the singular characteristic possessed by the cat in all families where a servant girl is employed,—omnivorousness. The cat, in all well conducted families, is a species of domestic scape-goat, on whom is laid the burden of the iniquities of Mary Ann and Corinthia, and who is then, with curse, communication, and broom-stick, solemnly "scatted" into the back yard. What no one else is willing to acknowledge as his or her deed, is credited to the cat. The cat has been known to purloin corkscrews, wherewith feloniously he has opened very particular brandy and quaffed it to the dregs. He has not scrupled to draw up Havana cigars with his mouth, and loaf-sugar and breakfast Souchong he esteems as the dust in the balance. He is, having been littered under Mercury, a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles in the shape of jewelry, and lace collars or silk ribbons are not too fine for his Tabby.

This peculiarity of the cat, universally observed, though rarely chronicled, would seem to indicate that he might with advantage be added to the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington. In reply to the query, "Who stole the Buell Court-Martial records?" how convenient to reply to the House resolution in the words, "It was the cat!" On the broad shoulders of the same animal might be laid the publication of the Treaty correspondence; and he, his heirs, administrators, and assigns, might accept the responsibility of the Supplemental Article,—Secretary Fish's kittens succeeding, on a strict party vote, to the mantle of Marshal Brown's pups.

One word in conclusion: The cat figures conspicuously in at least two pages of antique history. In the time of Shakspeare, cats were brinded, and had developed a peculiarity of mewing thrice,—a limit which, unhappily, has been of late unjustifiably exceeded by degenerate descendants. On one occasion, as is recorded in the history of ancient Rome, a number of Gauls had surrounded the Capitol, and seemed certain to secure an entrance. One dark night, when the policeman was off his beat, and all was favorable for the accomplishment of his nefarious designs, a Gaul scaled the back-fence and entered the kitchen with a stealthy tread. The bolts gave way. In another moment, the she-wolf would have been suckled in vain, and ambitious orators robbed of one of their happiest allusions,—when the Gaul trod on the tail of the family cat. He—the Gaul—was walking "in his stocking soles," so as to make no noise. The cat moved to amend the original motion by inserting his claws in the robber's leg. The would-be-burglar was unable to conceal his emotion, and remarked: "——————!" The noise awakened the family; a policeman was called; the thief was secured; Rome was saved; and, thereafter, to the decline and fall of the Empire, the cat received divine honors, bootjacks were heaped upon his altar, the manufacture of bologna sausage was prohibited, and a heavy protective duty levied on fiddle-strings, so as to encourage home production by discouraging foreign competition.

ALLID.

REAL LIFE.

For the Chicago Tribune.

BY M. M. STACY (BELLE BEACH).

I look about and view the world
With all its busy life;
There's not a corner meets my eye
But tells of this unceasing strife.
The forest deep in beauty grows,—
The valley and the plain,—
While every growth that man attains
Is over weary paths of pain.

The little bird that builds its nest
Upon yon tiny spray
Does naught, it seems to us, poor souls,
But sing its happy life away.
No weary cares its heart oppress,—
No starving children cry,—
But yet God's children, each and all,
Must labor, though they weep and sigh.

The lazy herd feeds on the hills,
Of want they do not dream,—
Content with what the present brings,—
Quench thirst from sparkling mountain stream,
While Man, the image of his God,
Crowned King of all the land,
Must earn his bread by sweat of brow,
With all this wealth at his command.

And so we weep, and toil, and hope,
And hope, and toil, and weep,
Believing in God's holy word
To guard and guide His wandering sheep.
The richest one of all is poor
Without His watchful care,
And, toiling all alone our way,
We feel the more how poor we are.

ENGLEWOOD, June, 1872.

THOUGHTS FROM HUGO.

Translated for The Chicago Tribune.

An angel! Thou art mad. There is no flying mammifer but the bat.

—Conscience calls before Duty, as the cock before the day.

—June seemed to have been seized by a magician and prisoned in that labyrinth.

—That was the age when a Queen, knowing that she would be damned, imagined Hell to be like a bed with coarse sheets.

—The guard which honors strongly resembles the guard which guards.

—She had a title to the divine cynicism; she had the confidence of an Olympian, who feels herself daughter of the Gulf, and may say to the Ocean: Father!

—The strokes of the pick in old monuments have their effect also in customs and in charters. Not an old stone falls that does not drag down an old law. Instal the Senate of a square hall in a round chamber, it will be different. Change the shell, and you deform the mollusk.

—Saint Paul is but a saint with extenuating circumstances; he only entered Heaven by the artist's door.

—It is difficult for fame to cross the water.

—The peerage has a menagerie called Heraldry, wherein roar unknown monsters.

—If, under Louis XI, you would be great, be Pierre de Rohan, Marshal of France; if you would be powerful, be Olivier le Daim, the barber.

—Scarlet eminence is splendid; gray eminence is terrible. To be a worm, how powerful! All Narvaez combined with all O'Donnell produce less effect than one Sor Patrocinio.

—Blessed rest of the angels before God and the baby on the breast!

—The honest man takes up arms on the winning side.

—We do not always despise what we disdain.

—Faith in the inn at the end of the journey is part of the belief in Providence implanted in man.

—The Englishman addresses God thus: My Lord.

—Forgetfulness is but a palimpsest. Let one incident come back and all that has been effaced revives in the interlineations of the astonished memory.

—There are two ways of being inaccessible: to be very lofty or to be very low. More surely than the eagle escapes the arrow do the infusoria avoid the heel.

—Happy folk should hide themselves like malefactors.

—Were there no month of April, the world would be far more virtuous than it is.

—There exist certain disinterested ferocious insects, who sting while they are perfectly aware that they will die in stinging.

—We do not know all the shapes which God may assume.

—For the Ocean he had given the Pearl.

POST-CARDS.

No doubt there are very good reasons why the post-card has turned out a very great success. In the first place, there are a number of indolent people in the world who are very glad to be saved the trouble of folding a letter and putting a stamp on an envelope. There are an equal number of awkward people who never could find the right-sized envelope, or remember where they had laid the stamps. A few economists, no doubt, feel a savage sort of satisfaction in the saving of a half-penny. Then, too, there is the host of fussy people, the people who must be talking, and who never can keep their fingers off pen and paper. It is an immense relief for people who have nothing to say, to seize a post-card and say it. A letter, however short, implied some sort of moral responsibility, and afforded some sort of guarantee against pure meaningless chatter. A mere note had to observe some sort of grammar, and to aim at an appearance of sense. There were a few lingering traditions, too, which prevented correspondence from sinking into an incessant epistolary pea shooting. But the post-card has to make its own traditions, and for the time the idlers and the fussy folk have it all their own way. One may scribble a post-card while lounging for a few minutes after breakfast, or waiting to see whether the morning turns out a sunny one; one may pencil a post-card on a shop-counter, or drop one into the letter-box at a railway station. The fussy man has hardly bidden you good-bye, before a post-card arrives to tell you something which he had forgotten to observe. You flatter yourself you have shaken the busybody off, but he button-holes you again through the Post Office. A thousand purposeless inquiries are littered over one's table, and each is followed up by fresh postage-cards with the mystic "R. S. V. P." But even the inquiries are better than the mere gabble of "What a pleasant morning!" or the feeble joke which is thought good enough for a half-penny card. It is not, however, the idle folk, or the awkward folk, or the fussy folk only who exult in post-cards. This is an age of hurry, and the post-card is the perfect expression of the age. The old courtesies of society—its ceremonious bow, its well-turned compliments, its refinement of address and demeanor—have all vanished with the leisure which produced them. Nobody has time to play Sir Charles Grandison in the crush of a modern drawing-room, where intercourse is reduced to a passing bow, and conversation to a friendly epigram. The artist sends pot-boilers to the Academy, and "wishes he had time" for nobler work. The very scholar rushes for sheer life through pamphlets and octavos, and dismisses his dusty folios to the garret. We have discarded hour glasses from our pulpits and cut down the sermon to twenty minutes. Our very holidays are a race against time, and the tourist returns triumphant at having done Syria and the Pyramids in a month. The post-card is the fitting correspondence of an age like this—of a world which believes itself too busy to put a sheet of paper into an envelope. We are proud of it, as we are proud of our express trains and our telegraphs. It helps us to hug ourselves on the whirl in which we live, and the wonderful way in which we manage to live in it.

We are not so Quixotic as to plead against "progress," or the pride which our age feels in the consciousness that, like John Brown's soul, it is always "marching on;" but it must be owned that in the case of the post-card we have a few losses to set off against our gains. We can hardly open an old drawer, or look over a bundle of our grandmother's correspondence, without a sly suspicion that the post-card can hardly be regarded as the climax of the art of letter-writing. No doubt it is the completion of a process which has been going on for a long time before. Our grandmothers' letters were very serious matter. The heavy postage seemed to necessitate a corresponding amount of thought and correctness in the composition of them. They were written at long intervals, and for the most part on distinct occasions and with a special purpose. Their length and the very shape of the paper on which they were written gave them a sort of literary impress. To write, in fact, such letters as our fathers used to receive in their early days required not a little literary skill. To acquire this skill, to be a good letter-writer, was one of the chief aims of the higher education of the time, and there can be no doubt that a high standard of excellence was pretty generally attained. It is unfair, perhaps, to cite as specimens of average correspondence such letters as those which are familiar to every reader of the novels in the last century—in Clarissa, for instance, or Evelina; although the very form which these novels assume, and the fact that no novelist of to-day is able to manage it, prove clearly enough that the notion of good letter-writing was familiar enough then, and has become pretty strange to us now-a-days. But any bundle of old letters which we turn out of a drawer is enough to convince us that a high standard of composition had been reached by the bulk of intelligent and educated people.

There is another social loss which the post-card is likely to bring home to us, though, as in the last case, it is rather the process of which the post-card is the culminating point than the post-card itself which is responsible for it. We remember a very distinguished biographer telling us that at a certain stage in the life which he was describing he found the series of letters on which he had mainly relied suddenly fail him. The break marked, in fact, the advent of the penny stamp. Up to that point he had in his hands a mass of real letters, giving detailed accounts of the writer's daily life, sometimes treating in a serious way of serious subjects, but always distinguished by a certain literary excellence. But from the moment of the reduction of the postage the biographer found himself lost in a chaos of petty notes. Here and there he found an admirable saying or a jotting of really important intelligence, but it required his utmost skill to bring them into any literary form at all, and he found himself thrown mainly upon oral traditions and the memory of existing friends for the close of his biography. Both historically and socially such a change involves a very real loss. There is probably no way in which we can form so true an estimate of society or character in the past as through its common correspondence. We can all of us remember the amazing life and reality which Mr. Carlyle gave to Oliver Cromwell by the simple publication of his letters. In the case of speculative or literary men the loss is much greater than in that of men of action. Strike Arnold's letter out of Arnold's life, and there remain simply the pamphlets of a rather hot-tempered polemic, and the dim traditions of a great schoolmaster. But even if the temper of really great men could be read as fully and distinctly in books and actions as it is in their correspondence, the little incidents of social life, the passing phases of social feeling, the common joys and sorrows of the time, can never be preserved in any form but that of letters. A distinguished French author who landed in England with the aim of investigating the real life of the English people was recommended by a cynical friend to spend his time at Bow street. And it really seems possible that the future historian of our own day, if he wishes to know something of the social life around us, may be driven for lack of better materials to a study of the police reports. The penny stamp has killed all future Horace Walpoles. Nobody nowadays would dream of turning, as the great letter-writer of Twickenham did, his correspondence into a moving picture of the humors and phases of the day. Still less, if he attempted such a task, should we find it done with the wit and *abandon* which has passed out of vogue with the letters of the Georgian era. The two orders of correspondence which have as yet resisted postal reform will hardly help the future Macaulay. The "Indian letter" can hardly be called a letter at all. It is, in fact, a diary kept from month to month. Morning after morning the wife who has left her "Judge" in his Indian jungle chronicles Mary's measles and Johnny's outbreaks in the nursery. Evening after evening the Judge sits down in the cool of sunset to tell his spouse how many taxpayers he had thrashed into duly rendering their Income-tax, and what prospects there are of sport and "pig-killing." It is a pleasant homelike way of living together on paper across a thousand miles of sea, but it is not letter-writing. The very entries day after day are jealously divided by their special dates. There is no sort of connexion or composition, but rather a marked jealousy in every line of anything "so formal" as the appearance of it. Such a correspondence is no more letter-writing than a dictionary is a book. On the other hand, love letters, for the most part, are really correspondence. What literary feeling cannot do, the glow of emotion and a certain poetic composition really does. We don't know what truth there is in a statement we have sometimes heard, that a Billingsgate fishwoman, once fairly roused into passion, always expresses herself in pure and racy English. But it is certain that anything like ardent feeling has a very healthy influence on style, and that "the vows of lovers" are generally expressed with a singular terseness and precision of phrase. The feeling of ease, too, the enjoyment of a common leisure which is almost incidental to such a correspondence, the longing to interest and the certainty that your correspondent is quite disposed to be interested, the consciousness of sympathy on a thousand points, and the wish to be sympathetic on a thousand others, give love-letters a vivacity and interest, a variety of tone, a grace and propriety of phrase, a completeness of form, which few others can rival. But of all kinds of correspondence, love-letters are the most useless for acquiring a knowledge of anything but the writers themselves. The world without lies like a dreamland somewhere over the edge of the letter-paper, and so far as any social revelations are concerned, we look on with perfect equanimity when the brown little bundle over which so many tears and kisses have been shed half a century ago finds its way reverently to the fire.

But if the thought of what we have lost in the old-fashioned letter tempts us to look with a little severity on the note, it is at once restored to something like favor when we look on the post-card. The note, if it had passed almost out of the sphere of literature, had still some literary qualities of its own. It lent itself admirably to a certain pungency and wit. Its scope was necessarily short, but many of Voltaire's most charming epistles are not an atom longer. To say a thing briefly, and yet with elegance, was of itself a training in style as it was a training in courtesy. There was still room enough for a story, provided it was a very little one, and the limitation of space sometimes gave an edge to what would otherwise have been a commonplace jest. Even if the graceful but elaborate curiosity of the older letter was inevitably abridged, it was not wholly discarded, and one often admired the art which could turn "Yours sincerely" into a pretty compliment, or throw a dash of sentiment into a "Yours ever." But grace and wit and affection vanished utterly from the post-card. Hurry has to the expression by what we may call the telegraphic style—a style like Melchisedek, without end or beginning, and which jerks along over the wreck of grammar without the aid of prepositions. The last rag of courtesy is discarded with the last rag of English. There is no room for a story, even if there were time for telling it. A jest on a post-card would simply look out of place. As for any trace of affection, one would as soon expect it on a signpost. The insular reserve which has so long struggled against the traditional necessity of saying that it cared for anybody at the close of a note is able to fall dexterously back on the "publicity" of the new vehicle of communication. It would be "indelicate" and "un-English" to air one's deepest sentiments on a card which lies open to the jibes of a postman or the criticisms of a maid-servant. By the help of this theory we are able to ask our friends to dinner with less ceremony than we use to the footman when we ring for the coals, and to scribble "home early" to a young wife with a greater absence of formality than precedes the friendly nudge which broker bestows on broker at the Stock Exchange.—*London Saturday Herald.*

A POEM.

From the German.

When I was young and tender, too,
I had to mind and had to do
Whatever mother bade me.
She used to have a walnut stick
Which kept me on the double quick—
And that is where she had me.

When older grown, and quite a beau
Among the girls, I used to know
A Miss Priscilla Cadmy:
And with the help of smiles and nods
I fell in love at forty rods—
And that is where she had me.

When I was older, say sixteen,
I thought it time to have a Queen,
And asked her if she'd wed me,
She said she did not much object,
Or words to something that effect—
And that is where she had me.

And when, to make the matter straight,
I went down to negotiate
Affairs with Colonel Cadmy,
He said he did not care to sell,
He told me I might go to—well—
That was where he had me.

I drowned my sorrow in the cup,
Until I got my dander up—
I could not have been madder.
When she proposed that we be one,
In spite of Pa, the thing was done—
And that is where I had her.

Two lovely children on my knee,
I'm proud to say, belong to me—
That is, to me and Madam;
For when we left our native sod
We spent a year or two abroad—
And that is where we had 'em.

A DESSERT-PLATE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Yes, I know I'm very pretty,—that's no news to me. I've seen a good many flowers in my time, but I never saw any so beautiful as my own posy. Real flowers, if you look at them close, almost always have some little fault somewhere; and its just the same with fruit. I've handled a good many peaches in my time, but I never came across one as perfectly speckless as the painted ones,—which may make a difference to *them*; but, for my own part, I prefer painted peaches to real ones. The painted ones have no juice and stones to make me sticky. I sometimes get quite angry at being messed, and stained, and littered, as I am, with one thing and another. As I said before, I know that I am a beauty; and I do not think that it is polite for any one coolly to pour a spoonful of preserved ginger on my bouquet, and then expect to be thanked for it. How would a human-clay beauty like to be treated in that way? My bouquet, however, is not the only thing that makes people notice me. Did you ever see a more graceful shape, or more exquisite complexion than mine? I'm a very different sort of creature from those poor workhouse-blue willow-pattern plates. And yet,—will you believe it?—the other day a gentleman (I suppose he called himself,—a grovelling idiot *I* call him), gave me a contemptuous flip with his finger, and said that he preferred those old-fashioned things to new fangled finery. He made out that there was quite an interesting love story on those willow-plate patterns, about a handsome young Chinaman eloping with a beautiful young Chinese lady, and being chased by the angry papa, and getting away in a boat, and being killed at last, and their two souls flying up to heaven like two doves. I don't believe a word of it; but if the plates were meant to tell all that, doesn't it prove that they must be rubbish? Who could have guessed the story, if he had not been told? You might as well put down a lot of scratches, and say it meant the *Times* newspaper. I'm a very different sort of creature, the potters be praised! I look delicate, don't I? But you wouldn't say so if you knew all that I have gone through. I was "raised," as the Americans say, in North Staffordshire. Such a queer place,—miles of smoky towns running into one another; chimney-stacks, kiln-cones everywhere; coal-pits, iron-works, great yellow hollows with clayey water at the bottom; lots of meeting-houses, and public-houses with big swinging sign-boards; weighing-machines, railways, tramways, muddy canals; magnificent new buildings, substantial old buildings, tumble-down old hovels, and trim new cottages, all either smoke-begrimed or smoke-smeared; the whole let into and patched with grassy, wooded country. The patches, however, soon lose their grass and trees, and look as dismal as worn-out, dusty hearth-rugs. You can soon see that there is plenty of clay to be got in that part of the country. The cottages have porcelain plates on the doors, Parisian ornaments in their windows, and red and black tiles for their floors. The street footpaths are paved with bricks arranged in figures, on which the potter's clogs make a heavy clatter; the splendid brick railway station in the town in which I was raised is paved with beautiful tiles, like those you see in the fine new churches, and the dreary, waste places all about are heaped with bricks and tiles and broken saggars. (If you don't know what broken saggars are I will tell you presently.)

For hundreds of years earthenware has been made in the part of England I have been telling you about; but, until some 150 years ago, the Staffordshire potteries only turned out poor, coarse stuff, and very little of any kind in comparison with what they turn out now-a-days. The Staffordshire potters are a great army now, encamped over nearly fifty square miles; and, besides making all she wants for herself, England sends abroad a good deal more than £1,000,000 worth of crockery every year.

Just 150 years ago, a Burslem potter was coming up to London, on horseback of course, instead of by the North Staffordshire and Midland Railways. At Dunstable he noticed that his horse had bad eyes, and asked the hostler of the inn at which he was stopping to tell him what he had better do to them. The hostler burned and crushed a bit of flint to powder, which he blew into the horse's eyes. I don't know whether it did them any good; but the Burslem potter, whose name was Astbury, noticed how snowy white it was, and made up his mind to put burned flint into his pottery when he got back to Burslem; and so he did, and made his pottery ever so much better. Ten years after the burned flint was blown into Mr. Asbury's horse's eyes, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood was born at Burslem. Well, this Mr. Wedgwood made use of a discovery that Mr. Cookworthy had made,—he was a worthy cook of clay,—to-wit, that first-rate china-clay can be got in Cornwall; and Mr. Wedgwood got a great artist, of the name of Flaxman, to help him in making his ware beautiful; and after Mr. Wedgwood, came Mr. Minton and Mr. Copeland,—and here I am, the blushing beauty you see me.

If you will insist on hearing my history, I will tell you. I have gone through a good deal, as I said before; but that is nothing to be ashamed of,—quite the opposite. A good many biographies of people begin with, "I was born of poor but honest parents." My parents were all honest,—I had four instead of two like you, poor human-clay creatures who are so fond of boasting of your ancestry (I wonder whether your ancestors feel inclined to boast of you). I will not deny that my parents may have been considered poor in their native places, but they were worth a good deal when they got into Staffordshire. Ground flints, calcined bones, china-clay, and Cornish granite were my parents. The clay and the granite were cousins; they both came from Cornwall. The rivers there wash the clay out of granite, and then drop it in hollows called catch-pools. When it is dry, it looks very much like whitey-brown sugar. First it is ground into dough in a mill in which ever so many knives go round and round; and then it is either stacked away in loaves to improve by keeping, or mixed with water till it looks like cream. Other mills grind up the granite and the flints, &c., and the colors. The mills in which the granite and the flints are ground are great, headless white drums, in which thick beams, with blocks of stone on them, crunch slowly but steadily round, gradually crushing all before them. My first recollection is of a great tub, in which a splashed, pale-faced man, in a flannel coat and an apron, was stirring up the milky clay, granite, &c., out of which "china slip" is made. Then I was strained through fine sieves called "lawns;" and then I had to run past magnets, waiting to drag every bit of iron out of me, into a hot, shallow tank lined with plaster of Paris. The plaster and hot flues that run along the walls soon turned me from cream into hasty pudding, and then putty. Afterwards, I was handed over to a man called a "flat presser," who clapped me down a plaster mould upon a disk with a vertical axle. A boy, called a "jigger-boy," made the disk spin round by turning a handle, whilst the man pressed me flat with his hands and tools. Then, so to speak, he cut my hair—sliced off the stuff that overlapped the mould—and, *hey, presto!* I was a plate as far as shape went. But you could have doubled me up then, like a crush hat. So I was put into a hot, dark room, with ever so many more plates, and so on. A man, who seemed to be evaporating, took charge of us, and put us on shelves, and turned us until we were dry. Next, a number of us were piled up in a saggar, with clay cockspurs, needles, triangles, etc., between, to keep us from sticking to one another. A saggar is a great, coarse, earthen vessel, like a hollow cheese. When the saggar had been made air tight with clay, it and ever so many more were put into a kiln,—piled up in great columns,—and then the fires were lighted, and a nice baking we got for nearly two days and nights. When we were taken out we were called biscuit; and the common plates had patterns printed on them before they were glazed, but we china plates had to be glazed before we could be printed. A man who looked half poisoned with lead, swished me about in a tub of stuff, and then I was put into the furnace again. When I came out I had a glossy glaze on me, and was handed over to a long-haired young fellow in a blouse, who had a mug full of beautiful flowers before him. He painted them on me,—more beautiful than the real ones, as I said before,—violet and gold and green and ruby and pink and purple. In the same room, more long-haired men in blouses were pouring just such stuff as I was before I had been dried in the shallow tank, out of jugs into plaster of Paris moulds, in order to make Parian statuettes. When I had been painted, I was once more sent back to the furnace; and I can assure you that I was getting tired of the fire by that time. But, after I came out, my troubles were over. My fine colors were delicately burnished by a young woman, who handled me as such a delicate beauty as I ought to be handled by her lady's maid; and then I and my sisters were put into a beautiful show-room, where we met the best of company—Parian and porcelain and majolica. Everything there was exquisite, either in shape or in color; and some of us were exquisite in both. Our family attracted great attention, even there. We had hardly been out a week, before an old gentleman fell in love with us—yes, with the whole lot of us. And now that he has got us, he vows that he will never part with us; so it is no good of your looking longingly at me like that.—*Good Words.*

A Grammatical Dialogue.

The following conversation between a young lady who wrote for magazines and an old gentleman who believed he could speak English, occurred somewhere in Massachusetts, and is quoted for the benefit of grammarians.

Old Gentleman. "Are there any houses building in your village?"

Young Lady. "No, Sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building."

Gentleman. "True; I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from to be being built. And how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?"

Lady. (Looks puzzled a moment, and then answers rather abruptly). "Nearly a year."

Gentleman. "How much longer do you think it will be being built?"

Lady. (Explosively). "Don't know."

Gentleman. "I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built, for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it, and the new one being only being built, instead of being built as he expected he can not—"

Here the gentleman perceived that the lady had disappeared.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical Events Here and Elsewhere.

The Past Week at the Academy of Music and Globe Theatre.

Extra Attractions Promised by the Minstrels and Circus.

Miss Tucker's Concert—Aiken's and McVicker's New Theatres.

Joseph Jefferson's Blindness—Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

CHICAGO.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Frank Mayo is generally acknowledged to be a meritorious artist, taking high rank among American actors of secondary ability. He has a good voice and figure, and is sufficiently familiar with stage methods for all ordinary exigencies. His brief season at the Academy of Music has not been as successful as it deserved, although the audiences have been of fair size and appreciative. The version of the play which has been rendered is his own, and varies from that already familiar to Chicago audiences in essential particulars. It is in the main good, the telling points of the story being presented with passable fidelity, and the foreshortening of the plot—if we may be permitted to borrow a term from the technique of another art—done without more than the usual violence and disregard of the proprieties of fiction. A dramatized story, at the best, ambles lamely after its progenitor. Crime that develops slowly, and with elaborate fulness of incident, through the leisurely chapters of a novel, springs to full stature upon the stage, without the gradations which renders the change true to reality and inoffensive to the imagination. As with crime upon the stage, so it is with other qualities, the persons of the drama becoming virtuous, wise, witty, or intelligent in the brief shifting of a scene. In this play the principal moral of "Man and Wife," the evils resulting from excessive physical culture, are not made prominent. The lesson is one which the stage would teach but poorly, and the omission is not observed. *Geoffrey Delamayn* is the scion of a noble house, stupid, uneducated, with the lower instincts strong within him, and a passion for vulgar praise. But he is not so destitute of personal magnetism that he is unable to win a certain degree of regard and admiration from an elegant lady, who promises to become his wife. Mr. Mayo has all the physical requisites for impersonating the part, but, in the earlier scenes, he intensifies the *stupidity of his prototype, exaggerates his visible capacity for meanness*, and develops in him, in too sudden and startling a manner, the inclination to crime. This is partly a fault of the situation, but the shading might be a little more delicate. *Geoffrey Delamayn*, as the novelist has conceived the character, has within him the germ of bad deeds, which rise slowly into leaf and flower under the influence of strong temptation, and only culminates in an act of desperate wickedness when the feeble light of the man's reason is clouded by long-continued drunkenness. Mr. Mayo is forcible throughout, keeps his own conception of the character well in hand, and is always master of the situation. It is in his ideal, rather than in his impersonation, that he is at fault. In the last scene he is good, his final points made upon hearing the contents of the letter being especially vigorous and effective.

The remainder of the characters, as distributed, were of uneven excellence. Miss Denin played the part of *Ann Sylvester* with much force, and was the recipient of frequent applause. *Sir Patrick Lundy* was not intended to be so weak and senile as he appeared in the hands of Mr. Padgett, who is too much in the habit of depriving his old men of all virile qualities. Mr. Evans as *Arnold Brinkworth*, and Mr. Maynard as *Mr. Moy*, the attorney, sustained their parts meritoriously, although the exertions were not excessive. Mr. John Webster did all that was required of him in the negative and platitudinous *role* of *Julius Delamayn*. Mr. Spencer Pritchard enacted the part of *Perry, the Trainer*, better than could have been anticipated, considering how unlike the actor is to the personage simulated.

The fictitious ladies who flit through the pages of Wilkie Collins' lively and ever-shifting story, belong to the better walks of life, and are generally well-bred. Of Miss Denin's satisfactory treatment of the high-spirited *Ann Sylvester*, we have already spoken. Miss Annie Campion, looking handsome in a most becoming dress of white and crimson satin, personated the lovely *Blanche Lundy* with elegance and propriety. But the parts of *Lady Lundy* and *Mrs. Glenarm*, both ladies of society and breeding, were entitled to more respectful consideration at the hands of the gentleman who assigned the characters. The manner in which Mrs. Bradshaw played the part of *Hester Dethridge* was not without effect upon the audiences who witnessed the successive performances of the week.

Among the best defined persons of the novel "Man and Wife," is *Bishopriggs*, waiter at Craig Fernie. The character was taken by Mr. Melville with an unctuous felicity of dialect, and a warmth of coloring that made it one of the most attractive features of the play. To the many words of praise that the programme deserves, we have only to add that the scenic appointments were handsome and appropriate, and the costumes carefully prepared and generally correct.

It was highly creditable to Mr. Mayo, and to the management, that the audiences increased in size nightly, and at the three last performances filled the theatre. "Man and Wife" was withdrawn on Thursday night, and only repeated at the matinee yesterday afternoon. On Friday evening "Damon and Pythias" was given, with Mr. Mayo and Mr. Evans in the leading parts, the entertainment being introduced by the farce, "A Bull in a China Shop," with Mr. Mayo as [illegible], in which role he did himself infinite credit. A character with a vein of stolidity seems to fit him exactly. The matinee was well attended. A week of agreeable entertainment closed last evening with "Richard III.," which gave Mr. Mayo full scope in the legitimate, where he shows himself to be lacking neither in force, grace, nor dignity. Miss Denin, as *Queen Elizabeth*, acquitted herself handsomely. To-morrow night Johnny Thompson, the protean actor, appears in his new play, "On Hand, or True to the Last."

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The public is indebted to the Wyndham Company for many excellent things in the line of theatricals. The organization has almost invariably been above the average in ability, and, in whatever it has presented for the approval of the public, the most conscientious regard has been shown for all minute details of acting and of scenic appointment. If, as happened in some cases, there was nothing supremely good, it was equally true that there was little or nothing to offend the most fastidious taste, which are, perhaps, a more desirable result. We can say, with perfect truth, that in no troupe ever before the Chicago public for a length of time has there been so little matter for severe criticism. With the rich humor of Parsells, the low comedy touches of Ryan and Giddens, with such ladies as the Misses Rignold, Cowell, Goodall, and Mrs. Wilkins, with one or two good character actors, and the proper amount of good filling and padding, all supervised and directed by so accomplished a manager as Charles Wyndham, failure was, of course, impossible. We do not mean by these phrases of high compliment to indicate that the company has not had its vulnerable points, and retained members whose presence was damaging, or that the policy pursued has been always the best suited to the public demands, or most conducive to the interest of the manager. It may not be invidious in this connection to mention Mr. Fitzpatrick, a clever and genial gentleman off the stage, but not strong in any line of theatrical business and with no special call for the vocation. Mr. Fitzpatrick's stage methods are extremely faulty, and his elocution is so very peculiar that he always seems to be touching off his voice as if it were a bunch of fire crackers.

The chief error made by Mr. Wyndham has been that of supposing with a small stock of plays, of a high order, and bordering closely on the legitimate, he could hold the favor of the public, and keep his coffers full. The attempt to do this in New York and Philadelphia has only been attended with moderate success. Chicago is a child among cities, and that style of management will not win here as yet. The experience of the next decade will perhaps be different. We venture upon these remarks with diffidence, for we have no desire to lose from our city a manager and a company who have done so much to elevate the standard of the drama.

The plays of the past week have been "Rook [illegible]," a comedy of Taylor, and the French operetta "The Debutante." The bill has been [illegible] criticised in our columns. The first piece is not exactly new, although unfamiliar to theatre-goers in Chicago, having been produced at the Museum under the management of Frank [illegible] several years ago. It is a pleasant comedy, [illegible] the range of humor is limited, and its several parts do not fit the various members of the company with any great degree of exactness. [illegible] It is hard to say in what direction their merit lies, or which of the *dramatis personæ* are deserving the more credit. Many of the points are broad rather than elegant, and there is a consequent tendency to overacting. The acting has been generally good, with exceptions already intimated, and the manner of putting the piece on the stage has been unexceptionable, the deck of a ship being deserving of more than ordinary praise. The matinee performance, which closed the week, was a little more successful in point of numbers than the other entertainments.

To-morrow evening Mr. Charles Wyndham will take his benefit, and, if the public make it a substantial one, they will do honor to themselves, and pay a worthy tribute to a clever manager and excellent gentleman. The "Marble Heart" has been selected as the play for the time. Mr. Wyndham will essay the part of *Volage* for the first time, Mrs. Anna Cowell will play *Marco*, and Mr. W. C. Taylor, who has made a rather favorable impression on the lovers of the drama in some of his roles, will play *Raphael*.

Elaborate preparations are making for the production of "The Lancers," which will be brought out with great care, and the most elaborate scenery. Mr. M. Strauss, the excellent scenic artist of the Globe, with a corps of able assistants, has been for some time engaged on the work, and no pains will be spared to make the scenery equal in elegance to anything ever seen in the city. The master-piece of the setting of the last act, which will represent a Turkish scene, with mosque minarets, and other peculiarities of an Oriental landscape, will be [illegible] each supported by a colossal female figure, crowned with a tier of [illegible]. The entire set, wings, flies, etc., will consist of not less than fifty-four pieces. It is to be hoped that the patronage of the public will be such [illegible] the close of the season with this immense outlay, and will prove eminently satisfactory to the manager.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The Minstrels continue their ever-varying programme of comic amusements at the West Side Opera House. Every week finds upon their bills some new and attractive feature. This will be the third week of Johnson and Powers, who are well known as song and dance men. The [illegible] will come in for a touch of burlesque, [illegible] will be exceedingly humorous [illegible] will be an entertaining act in which Arlington will personate *Yarmouth Diver, the Hash Eater*, and Cotton's *Lingering Look*, his associate. The concert will have several new songs, and the acts will embody much that is original and excellent. Minstrelsy always thrives at this season, when the more legitimate drama withers away.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

The attendance of persons of all ages has been large at this circus during the past week. A grand programme will be presented this week for the pleasure of the little folks. The fairy spectacle "Cinderella" which has been prepared at the cost of $15,000, will be given in the ring, with all the appointments necessary to render it attractive. The play will only be on the afternoon bills, and will be supplemented by such illusions as the feats of Ling Look, the Fire King, in his celebrated sword act, Yamadiva, the Man Serpent, and the performances of Mons. Leopold, and M'lle Geraldine. Among the novel collections are the Brazilian performing ponies, which are said to be truly remarkable. All of the company, which now numbers 175 performers, will appear every afternoon and evening during the week.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

The New York Circus will exhibit four days, afternoon and evening, at the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets. The troupe is well appointed and has the best trained horses, the most skilful riders, the best acrobats, and the funniest clowns that the country affords. If the purses of our citizens are to be depleted by circuses, it is a pleasure to know that those which they patronize are first-class. The immense canvas will be brilliantly illuminated with gas everywhere distributed. A portion of the varied entertainment will consist of the fairy play "Jack, the Giant Killer." During the progress of the performance the ears of the audience will be beguiled with melodies from one of the best bands travelling. The circus will be sure to have a successful season.

BLANCHE TUCKER'S BENEFIT.

The farewell benefit of Miss Blanche Tucker will take place at the Union Park Congregational Church, next Tuesday evening. Miss Tucker will be ably assisted by Signor Farini, Miss Fannie Goodwin, Mr. Ed Schultz, Mrs. Davidson, and Mr. Bowen. Miss Goodwin will sing an aria from "Lucretia Borgia," and "Angels ever Bright and Fair," from Handel; Mr. Schultz will sing a grand aria from "Crispino," and Signor Farini will give the "Infelice." The remaining selections are made with taste and discretion. The accompaniments will be played by Signor Ledochowski. The concert, with the array of talent presented, should be successful.

BURLINGTON HALL.

This place of amusement, convenient to those people of the extreme South Side who patronize amusements, will be occupied for the next two weeks by Mr. Charles McEvoy with his Hibernicon, which illustrates the scenery and music of Ireland, and is particularly interesting as reminiscences of their home to those who have wandered hither from the Emerald Isle. The entertainment consists of songs, dances, and characteristic sketches, in pleasing variety.

AIKEN'S NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Aiken is progressing rapidly with his theatre. The side walls are nearly half way up, and the stage and auditorium begin to show what they will look like when the finishing touches have been given. The auditorium will seat eighteen hundred people, and will have standing room for several hundred more. The arrangements for ventilation and for speedily vacating the theatre are easy and ample. Mr. Aiken expects to be able to open his place of amusement to the public in August, with an excellent new stock company which he is getting together as rapidly as possible. Mr. Aiken and Mr. Lawlor, both actors of reputation will do the leading business. Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder and Mrs. Charles Hill will take the parts of old women. Miss Ada Gilman, late of the Globe Theatre, Boston, and Miss Emma Maddern, already a Chicago favorite, will be the soubrettes. Miss Anna Lanergan is to be the leading juvenile lady. The policy of the managers will be to give the public the greatest variety possible, alternating in their attractions between their stock company, which will be made strong enough for any emergency, and the best stars the country can afford. Among the sensations of the season will be "Article 47," and "Humpty Dumpty," with Fox as the clown, on the presentation of which a large amount of money will be expended. Much greater attractions than these are promised, of which we are not at liberty to speak at present. The situation of the theatre in the midst of a populous region, convenient to the best hotels, with finished streets and sidewalks, and with stage and street car lines at its very doors, insures it of the patronage of the whole city, and of continued prosperity.

M'VICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

The roof of McVicker's Theatre has been on for some days, the inside supports and framework are all in place, and the auditorium seems nearly ready to receive its interior finish. A slight beginning has also been made on the scenery, which will be rapidly completed under the hands of a competent artist. The exterior of the building is hardly near enough completion as yet to show what it is going to resemble, or to afford the writer any fit architectural metaphor by means of which he could convey to others a correct idea of its appearance. The elaborate ornamentation of the proscenium has already been described at length in our columns. McVicker has only partially engaged his stock company. It is understood, however, that he has already arranged with Mr. M. Lanergan, an actor of ability, well known in this city, to do the leading business, and is now in New York completing his list. The public will not be disappointed in expecting that the new company will be worthy of the theatre, which will be one of the handsomest in the country.

ELSEWHERE.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S MISFORTUNE.

There is no actor nearer to the hearts of his countrymen than Joseph Jefferson. Any private calamity of his is always looked upon as a public misfortune. The announcement, therefore, last week, that he was in danger of losing, permanently, the sight of one of his eyes, was received with universal sorrow. Mr. Jefferson was advertised for an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, to commence from the 10th, but the sudden culmination of his disorder prevented his appearance. A temporary retirement has become necessary, which may possibly become permanent. The genial actor will be comforted in his tribulation by the consciousness that he bears with him the tender regrets and sympathies of myriads of loving friends. From Baltimore, under date of June 11, he writes as follows:

"My left eye has been overcast by a mist for some time. The pain became so intense that I was alarmed and called upon Dr. Chisholm, one of the celebrated oculists of Baltimore, who told me that I was threatened with the loss of sight in one eye and possibly in both. To-day I had another examination under the opthalmoscope by the eminent German oculist, Dr. Reuling and I regret to say he gives me the same cheerless intelligence. Nothing can save my sight unless I at once give up my profession and submit to an operation which will not only keep me in bed for two days but confine me to darkness for a longer time. Dr. Reuling will at once perform the operation, gives me every hope of recovery by attending to my case in this, its early stage, but cannot take the responsibility if I expose my eye to the continual glare of the light, or delay in at once submitting to an operation. I would have informed you before, but I am only just in possession of the serious fact."

THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

Our New York friends who are pleased with the reminiscence, are enjoying at the Theatre Comique, a retrospective play, portraying the late disastrous fire in Chicago. Delicacy suggests that we should speak of it through the organism of another; we, therefore, quote from the New York *Tribune*, as follows: "The play is pictorial of that afflicted, but strong and resolute city, as it was during, and immediately after the great conflagration. It is not so much a play as it is a collection of pictures. The element of sensation pervades it, and photographic incidents cluster all along its current. The drift of the production is sufficiently evident from this hint. Mr. Hart has lavished money on the scenic setting and embellishment of the piece, and his enterprise has been thus far rewarded with full houses. The principal parts in "Chicago" are played by Mr. O. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Harry Hotto, Mr. Chas Norris, Miss Lizzie Madden, Miss Nellie Sanford, Miss Minnie Madden, and other performers. An elaborate panorama of the City of Chicago holds a conspicuous position in the piece, and the termination of the whole affair is the arrival of a railway train, bringing provisions from New York for the starving and homeless people of the burned city. Afternoon performances take place at this theatre every Wednesday and Saturday.

ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.

A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" asks the authority for the following anecdote of Garrick: "In the early part of Garrick's career, at Drury Lane Theatre, a tragedy was produced in which Roscius sustained the part of a King. Though there was nothing remarkably brilliant in the play, it met with no opposition until the fifth act, when Garrick, as the dying monarch, divided his empire between his two sons in the following lines:

"'Jointly 'twixt you my crown
I do bequeath!'

"When a quaint man getting up in the pit, rejoined:

"'Then, gods! they've got just half a crown apiece!'

"This threw the whole house into such a comic confusion that not another word of the tragedy was uttered on the stage."

A DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.

What could delight the heart of a young artist more than the reception accorded to Emma Albani, a new prima donna, at Florence. We learn that to the artist were presented a beautiful wreath of gold and laurel, elegant jewelry and floral offerings without number. In addition to many enormous bouquets, each several feet in diameter, and decorated with satin sashes very long and wide, there was presented a large, graceful tree, composed of the choicest flowers. At this point there descended a floral shower. Soon the entire stage was covered, and it was several minutes before the combined efforts of the prima donna, the tenor, and all the servants sufficed to clear it. As the curtain fell at the termination of the last act, the delight of the audience culminated in a climax of enthusiasm perfectly indescribable. Emma Albani was six times called to the honors of the proscenium. The beautiful young artist was, indeed, completely overcome with the violence of her emotions, and her countenance was bathed in tears."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Edwin Booth is starring the provinces not remote from the metropolis....Lotta started on her annual pilgrimage to England on the 15th instant. She has not made any recent appearance in the "Money Lender."....Janauschek will give a series of performances at the Globe Theatre, Boston, commencing to-morrow evening....Edwin Adams still lingers lone and swarthy "Under the Palm" at Booth's Theatre. The pastoral sentiment of this drama is becoming rather overstrained and tiresome....Mrs. Oates, with her burlesque company, have been playing at the Union Square Theatre, New York, during the past and previous weeks with considerable success. The New York *Tribune* calls the lady manager a "nimble and dashing performer, which is lively, but not inappropriate praise."....The agent of Edwin Forrest lost $3,000 on the floor of the barber shop of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, a few days since, which stuck with unaccountable tenacity to the fingers of the lucky finder....Efforts have been made to induce Miss Madeline Henriques to return to the stage, but she has not yielded as yet....Mr. John S. Clarke is playing with continued success in London. His latest novelty is *Waddy*, in the play, "To Parents and Guardians."....The Vokes family have gone to Boston to play an engagement. The Boston Theatre has engaged them....The prostitution of Wallack's Theatre to burlesque indecencies will occur July 22, at which time Lydia Thompson will take charge of it with a new and bewildering mass of diaphanous gauze and padded lower continuations....The plain inscription of Alexandre Dumas' monument is "Alexandre Dumas, 1802-1870," on the marble slab which covers his tomb and his father's, General Dumas, Marquis Davy de la Pailleterie. The burial place is in the middle of the cemetery of Villers-Cotterets, between four tall and sombre pines...."Article 47" was withdrawn from the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, last evening....Mr. J. H. Selwyn is to be stage-manager at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, next season....The Boston *Gazette* alludes to the play of "Back Friday," as "that disreputable piece of fatuous prurieney."....Shakspeare's birthplace was visited, during the year ending in April, 1872, by about 7,500 persons....The legitimate has vanished from Philadelphia boards and "Dark Friday," which is supposed to be a shade less objectionable than "Black" ditto, with light variety shows, and harmonious minstrelsy, rule the hour, and alternate with the effervescing soda water of early summer....Minstrelsy has invaded Lina Edwin's little theatre in New York. Sable harmonists from Georgia are there....Madam Fanny Cassanova, the female Van Amburgh, has been severely bitten by one of her performing wolves at Tyrol. The wolf died—by violence. The lady recovered....The "Long Strike" is on the boards at Wallack's Theatre. It ought to be successful, the many thousands of striking mechanics and workmen having abundant leisure to hear it....New York twits Boston with literary ignorance or oversight, because the newspapers of the latter city seem to be unaware of the fact that the sensational drama "Article 47" was written by a Frenchman named Belot....The New York *Tribune*, in a long editorial, bitterly bewails the decay of the legitimate drama, which, however, it hopes will be but temporary....Ben De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis, has been recently given over to minstrelsy under the management of Tony Pastor. Pastor's troupe embodies several female novelties....Signor Tamberlik is in Madrid performing an engagement. Offenbach has returned to Paris from Vienna. "Corsaire Noir" will be brought out in September....The street organists in London are so persistent that even the sweet strains of *Trovatore* sound unattractive to the ears of the devotees of the opera....Mr. Schoelcher, author of a life of Handel, has presented some valuable manuscript compositions of that author to the Library of the Musical Conservatory of Paris....A correspondent of the Albany *Argus* describes Strauss as a little finical dandy, who, when conducting an orchestra through the mazes of an operatic *potpourri*, impersonates in a ludicrous manner the lyric characters to whom the strains belong....Santley was received with great enthusiasm at his first concert at St. James Hall, after his return to London. The pieces set down for him on the bill were Handel's "Rudder Than a Cherry," Wallace's "Bell Ringer," and Dr. Boyce's "Hearts of Oak;" but in consequence of the boisterous applause which his singing provoked, other favorites were added, among the most successful of which was "The Yeoman's Wedding."....Bellini, the baritone, is expected in this country again this fall. Mr. Santley will be back again, probably in conjunction with the Tamberlik troupe....Aimee and troupe played at St. Louis last week with tolerable success....Theodore Thomas is playing his usual series of summer concerts in New York with great success. The Central Park Garden is said to be quite too small for the large audiences which nightly visit it....Mlle. Nilsson made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's on the 28th ult, in "La Traviata," in company with M. Capoul. On the same night Adelina Patti appeared in Prince Poniatowski's new opera, "Gelmina," at Covent Garden....A monument of Schubert has recently been inaugurated at Vienna with festivities....An opera of Rubinstein's entitled "Feramors" has been produced at Vienna without success....Strauss will lead the band at the International Ball, in Boston, in the second week of the Gilmore Jubilee....Mlle. Schroeder, the prima donna of the Stuttgardt Opera House, who is engaged to appear in Vienna for the autumn, has lately been in London. She was a pupil of Madame Viardot, and was the successor of Mlle. Nilsson at the Lyrique, in Paris, when under M. Carvalho's direction....The 19th of June is the time set for the appearance of Madame Schneider on the London boards....It is scarcely necessary to state that during the season of English opera in New York, Brookhouse Bowler and young Chatterson received no compliments from the press. Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Drayton, and Miss Howson received a reasonable meed of praise. The most ambitious effort of the latter was the *role* of *Leonora* in "Trovatore," which tasked the little lady's powers to the utmost....Among the many words of commendation bestowed upon Miss Kellogg since her last engagement in London, there is here and there a syllable of dissent. A critic in the *Queen* newspaper finds that, although she has improved since her former visit, in method and in acting, her voice is "thinner in timber," and, in excited scenes, her intonation is strained and imperfect. The same authority, nevertheless, acknowledges the great enthusiasm with which she has been on every occasion received. Miss Kellogg will sing before the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 20th instant....The love of pantomime is not confined to the juvenile breast, but grows green, vigorous, and perennial, in the adult bosom. The announcement that Fox, the American Grimaldi, will next season turn his back upon the metropolis of the country, and make a provincial tour, will be grateful news to readers of every age and station. Whatever theatre in Chicago should be sufficiently fortunate as to secure his services the coming season, will reap a rich financial harvest. Mr. Fox is pre-eminent among the pantomimists of the present day for his rare humor, remarkable individuality, and exquisite sense and knowledge of his art. We hardly venture to state the number of times he has performed in the well-known pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty." His career has been long and laborious, and he has achieved fame and fortune. His first appearance outside of New York will be at the Globe Theatre, Boston, on the 17th instant.

LITERATURE.

George Sand is at work upon a "Life of Christ."

—Over a million of volumes of Oliver Optic's books have been sold in the last ten years.

—Bret Harte is to publish soon a new volume of sketches, called "Mrs. Scragg's Husband, and Other Pieces."

—Eleven editions of the first volume of John Forster's life of Dickens have already been called for in England before the publication of the second volume of the work.

—A Boston woman claims to have read last year fifty metaphysical and scientific works, as many more of history and belles-lettres, besides 500 novels, plays and poems.

—Mr. John D. Stockton, of the Philadelphia *Post*, will shortly publish a volume of critical essays on the acting of the principal players in the United States. The volume will be called "The American Stage."

—The bloody-minded Buntline has been at it again. The latest production which he has launched upon a helpless public, he has given the mild title of "Red Dick, or the Tiger of California."

—"Why Women Cannot Be Turned into Men," is the title of a pamphlet just published in London.

—Mr. Julian Hawthorne, the son of the illustrious novelist, has completed a work of fiction, which is to be published in New York. The hero is a divinity student in New England, but before the denouement the scene is changed to Egypt.

—Jean Ingelow is said to be engaged on a long poem, by far more pretentious than any of her other works.

—When Bryant, the poet, was in Mexico recently he met an American lady, and after the introduction she said to a friend: "Everybody in New York knows Mr. Bryant, and they all go to hear his minstrels sing."

—Although the Shakspeare Library at Birmingham was founded only eight years ago, it already numbers more than 4,000 volumes of Shakspeariana, including nearly 400 different editions of the poet's works.

—Dunlop says that in all European literature there are not more than 300 distinct plots, and 250 of these are earlier than Christianity.

—There is a report which seems to be well founded, that the veteran journalist, Mr. B. P. Shillaber, who invented Mrs. Partington, has written a new volume, in which the queer old dame will communicate more of her reflections on life and affairs.

—The new work of Strauss, author of the "Leben Jesu," is entitled "Essays in Religious History and Literary Miscellanies."

—M. Jules Levallois (once Sainte Beuve's amanuensis), has in press "Sainte Beuve, the Poet, the Critic, the Public and the Private Man."

—From penny-a-lining some literary men have reached halfpenny-a-wording. Mr. Geo. A. Sala, according to the *Printers' Register*, made a curious contract for writing the "Thanksgiving number" of the *Graphic*. He was to put together 37,000 words, and to be paid for his task at the rate of a halfpenny a word. It is asserted that upwards of a quarter of a million of copies of it were required. One halfpenny per word, however, was not such very great pay as may be supposed. Mr. Sala had a heavy task to perform; he had something like a volume to write, in a great hurry, and he got less than $80 for it.

—An interviewer penetrated to the den of the poet Swinburne the other day, and among other things got the following opinion of some Americans: "You have, I think," said Mr. Swinburne, "produced but two poets whose minds are of a distinctly original order—Edgar Poe and Walt Whitman. They differ in almost every other respect; but still they may be classed together in this. Stay, though, I ought to add the name of a third writer—Bret Harte. Some things in his 'Luck of Roaring Camp,' are inexpressibly fine. I had no notion of what treasures lay in the book until a friend urged me to read it. I had seen it on the railway stalls uniform in binding with those Mark Twainisms which I abominate, and had confounded it with them. But when I came to look at it I was delighted with its more than charm, its—in places—really lofty beauty."

—The following is Miss Hawthorne's Preface to the English edition of "Septimius:"

"The following story is the last written by my father. It is printed as it was found among his manuscripts. I believe it is a striking specimen of the peculiarities and charm of his style, and that it will have an added interest for brother artists, and for those who care to study the method of his composition, from the mere fact of its not having received his final revision. In any case, I feel sure that the retention of the passage within brackets (*e. g.*, p. 37), which show how my father intended to amplify some of the descriptions, and develop more fully one or two of the character studies, will not be regretted by appreciative readers. My earnest thanks are due to Mr. Robert Browning for his kind assistance and advice in interpreting the manuscript, otherwise so difficult to me.

UNA HAWTHORNE."

WEDDING-TIDE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

She goes, at the single, silver chime,
With loving lights in the brown of her hair;
She carries away my heart and eyes,
And leaves me her kiss at the foot of the stair.

Two firm, white arms are about my neck;
Her lips, and her eyes, and her heart kiss mine;
She kisses the words that she will not speak,—
Kisses like sunbeams mingled with wine.

She passes away, up the long hall stair,
Into the shadow, out of the light,
With her last "Good night,"—for the time is coming
When she and I shall not say "Good night."

CHICAGO, June, 1872.

Mrs. Hilton's Creche.

One of the latest and most successful charities of London was started a year ago by a Mrs. Hilton, who proposed to meet the wants of many poor women by taking in babies for twopence a day. The average attendance is sixty-five; the mothers take their children in the morning, and call for them again at night; the children meanwhile being washed, fed, and, when they are old enough, taught. A single case illustrates the working of the institution. There are two children who are brother and sister—the first four years old, the second nine months. Their mother is a widow whose youngest child was born three months after her husband's death. She is a charwoman, and if she could not get her children looked after while she is at work, she would have to go with them into the work-house. Every day she goes out to work she leaves her children at the creche; as she goes home in the evening she calls for them, pays twopence out of her day's earnings for their day's keep, and takes them home, clean and well fed. The creche is a large nursery, with forty or fifty children in it, some amusing themselves with toys, some creeping on the floor, some learning to walk; all kept clean and tidy. The children are thus not only looked after, but are taken into healthy surroundings and given companionship and amusement. No children could be better off. They are not in the mere charge of hired nurses, but are looked after by an ever-watchful charity. Mrs. Hilton has surely taught ladies who want a charitable mission where to find one. A cradle school in the neighborhood of every crowded street would soon tell on both the health and morals of the population. Such schools are now among the most pressing wants of the poorest classes, not only in England, but here in America.

A New Cure for Blindness.

About a year ago, Prof. Nagel, of Tubingen, published reports of cases in which he had, by the use of strychnia, restored sight to patients suffering from decay of vision or from blindness. Strychnia, as is well known, is a deadly poison, but it has wonderful effect in stimulating the nerves; and Prof. Nagel found that in diseases of the optic nerve whether functional or organic, its operation was alike speedy and efficacious. The quantity used is of course exceedingly small, one-fortieth of a grain, mixed with water, and this solution is not to be swallowed, but is injected under the skin of one of the arms, which seems to render the result the more remarkable. This remedy has been tried by oculists elsewhere with marked success; and among recent instances occurs a naval Captain, aged fifty-two, whose sight was so much impaired that he required to be led about. Within a few minutes after the injection, as above described, the fog which darkened his eyes became less dense, and an impression of light was perceptible. After three days' use of the remedy, (an injection night and morning,) he could make out the furniture of the ward with sufficient clearness to guide himself about without feeling; "and, on the fourth day of treatment, without help, he succeeded at midday in walking alone through the thoroughfares of the city to the home of his family, a little from the infirmary." May we hope from this experience that henceforth the number of cases of blindness will be largely diminished.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CHICAGO.

Her Youth—Catastrophe—Triumph.

For The Chicago Tribune.

BY REV. PROF. W. S. BLANCHARD.

Chicago, Queen,
By nations seen,
The country's rising light,
With silver tongue
The Muse hath sung
Her roseate morning bright.
'Mid bud, green leaf, sweet prairie-flower,
She blushed, she smiled, at morning hour;
In dalliance with the virgin Earth,
Sprung Juno-like, full-fledged at birth;
Flung out bright symbols on the sky,
The Lake's blue, dancing waters by;
Proved Star of Empire, on its way
Fretting these Western gates of day;
With giant tread, colossal pace,
Outstript all rivals in the race
For Honor, Glory, world-wide Fame,
And won immortal patriot name!
With pillar, tower,
Great shrines of power,
She flung her boundaries forth,—
Vast colonnades,
Sweet sun-fed shades,
Traced south, and west, and north;
Far, far and wide,
In gorgeous pride,
Came palace, hall and spire,—
In Freedom's light,
All radiant, bright,
Warm with its altar-fire!
Proud, mighty mart,
She, Commerce, Art,
Gave now, unmatched career;
Rang clarion call;
Drop't loud footfall,—
So loud earth's millions hear!
She, knowledge, bright,
Gave deepening light,
Reared its majestic fane;
The classic page,
Undimmed by age,
Each student read again;
Life's fair, bright zone
All beauteous shone,
Majestic, lovely, grand,—
Flashing bright gems,
Starred diadems,
With Glory's arch o'ercanopied,—
Vast monument,
A Power unspent,
Pride of an eager world,
Freedom's bright home,
Whose flashing dome
The stars and stripes unfurled!
O, can such grandeur ever shade!
Such sparkling lustres dim and fade!
There spread a cloud of horrid gloom!
Life's promise, blast, find sudden doom
Of darkness, sorrow, death, despair!
Thro' all her light drive Ruin's share!
Her shrines of Glory, shrines of Power,
Sink! Sink her columned piles and tower!
Be withered, blasted at a breath!
Sink into ashes, silence, death!

HER CATASTROPHE.

One awful night, disaster came;
The robes of life were turned to flame;
The city bowed her stalwart form,
Fell in a fiery hurricane storm.
Imperial shrines, proud works of art,
Great thrones of grandeur, central mart,
Palace, proud temple, lofty tower,
Went down before the Fire-God's power!
Dark Ruin rushed along each path
In heating vengeance, terror, wrath;
Blazed out in fearful volumes wide,
Which men with courage long defied—
In vain. No earthly power could quell,
Check the dark horror of that spell,—
The raging Fire-Fiend's scorching flood,—
Nought save the power supreme of God.
Dread, tossing flames, with forky tongue,
Burst wild around, fierce upward sprung,
Like ocean-waves terrific roll,
Send thrills of horror thro' each soul;
With demon rage they leap and glare,
Burn, scorch, devour, rend, break, and tear;
Hideous with thunder, storm, and pour,
Drowning Niagara's century-roar.
One awful, crashing, withering blast
Strode maddening, furied, unsurpassed;
Bore vengeful sounds along the air,—
Told Ruin's wholesale work was there.
Appalling sight! The terrors grow;
The burning waves no boundaries know,—
Pour through each dun, deserted street,—
The work of peril, death, complete!
The lurid fires lick up the dust
Then, fiend-like, to the stars they burst;
With crashing boom, with thunderous tread,
Startle the cerements of the dead!
Wrapt in dark Midnight's curtained zone,
Weird, dismal, dread, terrific, shone;
Vast sea of blood, a mantle spread
Far round the city's towering head,—
Symbol of that dread Judgment Day
When Heaven and Earth shall pass away,—
While Consternation's startling cry,
In deepening moans, distress, went by.
Thousands, appalled, stared with surprise,
Their life-work passing from their eyes,
With agony, despair, made dumb,
To Fate, relentless, forced, succumb!
The gazers looked, desponding said:
The Glory of Chicago's fled;
Not, not again, will she arise,
The beacon-star of Western skies!

CHICAGO'S TRIUMPH.

With blasted shrines, the Fire-God's prize,
A blackened, charred, a desolate mart,
See her from ruin, ashes, rise
Grander, to be her second part!
The young, proud city of the globe,
Struck by tongued, forked lightnings, red,
Folding away her flame-lit robe,
To-day she lifts her prostrate head!
Of living fibre is she made,
Deep deluged by o'erwhelming woe;
In Saxon energies arrayed,
With centuries in which to grow,
She laughs at ills with giant nerve,
Heroic 'mid devouring wrath;
Nations, the country, pledged to serve,
Life stirs along her blackened path!
Touched by her woes, the generous fair
Of mighty lands compassions feel,
Millions swift to her portals bear,
Great brotherhood of man reveal!
Love heals her wounds with cordial, balm;
The Heavenly Dove re-stars her crown,
Broods o'er the desolate, ashen calm,
Gemming with future high renown.
On every hand come words of cheer;
The tongues of men are loosed in praise;
Her name, her fame, world-wide grown dear,
More dear the monuments she'll raise.
Again in glory she shall stand
Beside the Lake; her pillars grand,
In new-wrought marbles, flash and shine;
Ray-gorgeous emblems beam divine;
Unfading garlands wreathe and twine;
Vast monuments of Glory, Pride,
Trace and uprear on every side;
New palace, temple, gilded tower,
New fairy shades, fair smiling bower,
Palatial hall, grand colonnade,
Proud works, of art of royal grade,
In new-born grandeur be displayed.
As sudden from her ashes, dust,
The Phœnix, she shall glorious burst!
Again, proud, peerless Western Queen,
New-risen, shall she be beauteous seen,
The nation's landmark, beaconing guide.
The people hail with fondest pride;
Speak of her matchless, growing fame;
Yield to the magic of her name.
Great Western World's commercial seat,
Where mammoth railroads course complete;
With prairie-realms of golden wheat,
Of tasselling corn, luxurious, sweet;
Grasses where late the bison beat;
Fair fairy flowers that Beauty greet,
Where herds of kine, swift-bounding, fleet,
Find emerald groves their proud retreat
From vexing flies and scorching heat,
The sultry summer day's defeat,
Where flocks by thousands graze and bleat,
And sportive lambs in gambols meet,
White as the wintry snows, as neat;
Fatten sweet birds, dainties to treat
Lords of the soil, which Kings might eat;
Where prairie-land with luxury grows,
The air perfumed with spikenard, rose,
Where purple wine each vat o'erflows,
And Illinois an Eden glows.
Contiguous realms, vast empire, grand,
With kindred products at command;
Imperial world to greatness grown,
Thro' all the kingdoms, countries known.
Tho' for an hour she lost her crown,
A charred monument fell down,
With burnished tools, in morning air,
The builders passing everywhere,—
Smith, artisan, the masons strong,—
Great architects, 'mid Freedom's song,
Planning proportions grand to rise
And fret again the Western skies,
Cheered by a more than Orphean strain
To lay foundations, build again,—
Chicago yet, 'neath blazing star,
Millions in want shall summon far,
Who, standing 'fore her star-lit brow,
To her who asked for bread shall bow!
A city, glorious in her prime,
She yet shall grow, become sublime,
Grander in spoils, achievements won,
Than e'er was known 'neath any sun,
Till wanderer on the Grecian strand,
Where valor fought and wisdom planned,—
By ancient Tiber's turbid wave,
Where haughty Cæsar edicts gave,
Where Art's proud splendors flash and ray
To tell of triumphs passed away,—
Shall see no wonder crown his view,
Travelling the realms, the countries thro',
From no past matchless Glory's gleam
E'er catch so fair, so bright a beam,
As that which breaks and flashes here,
Making the land to millions dear!

How the World Will End.

Planets are continually integrating diffused materials which they encounter in their progress through space, and it has been estimated that the earth adds to itself nearly one hundred and fifty billion such meteoric particles every year. Secondly, it has been proved that every planet must be slowly losing a part of its molar motion of rotation. The effect of tidal waves, which are caused by the gravitation of liquid towards other planetary bodies, is to retard diurnal rotation; and, in fact, the terrestrial day is lengthened by reason of the friction of the tides, and it is destined in the remote future to give about 480 hours between sunrise and sunset. The earth is also losing molecular motion by radiation. That some terrestrial heat is lost without compensation—and very slowly, of course—can hardly be doubted, and for the state of things thus ultimately to be produced we may find a parallel in the present condition of the moon. That appears to afford an example of the universal death which in an inconceivably distant future awaits the entire solar system. If along with the dissipation of the molar and molecular motions, the planets are also losing angular velocity, this loss of motion will ultimately result in their integration with the sun. Of two facts which bear upon the subject, one (familiar to all students of science) is the observed retardation of Encke's comet by the resistance of the medium through which it moves. The other, which, so far as I know, has not hitherto been mentioned, is that all the planets are nearer the sun than they ought to be, according to Bode's law, the variation being most conspicuous, as might be expected, in the case of Neptune. It is at least worthy of notice that the discrepancy is such as might have been caused by a slow diminution of the angular velocities of the planets. Another fact, that the interplanetary spaces are filled with matter, and that consequently all planetary bodies rushing through them must meet with resistance and lose momentum, proves that immense momentum will be eaten up by the resistance force. This loss of tangential momentum must bring all the planets nearer the sun. As the planet slowly draws near the sun its lost tangential momentum is replaced, and somewhat more than replaced, by the added velocity due to the increased gravitative force exerted by the sun at the shorter distance. At the last the planet must strike the sun with the tremendous force. The heat generated by the earth and the sun alone in such a collision would suffice to produce a temperature of nearly 5,000,000 degrees, centigrade. Of course, disintegration would immediately follow, and the next stage is the dissipation of the whole into a nebula.—*Lecture of Prof. Fiske before the American Geographical Society.*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15.

The only special feature in the local money market to-day was the decline of New York Exchange. Currency was in demand, and this being the middle of the month the railroads require large amounts to liquidate their pay rolls up to the end of the last month in accordance with their usual custom. This has taken out a good deal of currency in addition to the demand for crop purposes and made currency temporarily so scarce here as to oblige some banks to contemplate ordering currency from New York.

The demand for currency depressed the price of exchange to 75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

Money continues easy, and the majority of the banks would be willing to increase their loans.

The market for long loans on city real estate is well supplied, and there does not seem to be as much difficulty about titles in the negotiation of loans as was apprehended in connection with the loss of the records of deeds, and the difficulty of getting abstracts. A great many loans for large amounts ranging from $20,000 to $100,000 have been negotiated lately at from 8 to 9 per cent, and for small amounts at 10 per cent without any trouble.

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,061,071.31	$357,117.01
Tuesday	3,439,467.72	318,985.52
Wednesday	3,434,980.47	249,449.53
Thursday	3,342,835.94	230,798.81
Friday	3,450,197.34	417,322.81
Saturday	3,449,657.37	322,331.04
Total	$21,168,210.16	$1,927,505.76
Corresponding week last year	17,482,970.85	1,686,870.14

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,436	4,886	7,922	3,606
Wheat, bu	21,745	39,550	2,025	60,761
Corn, bu	211,130	272,415	311,609	275,308
Oats, bu	161,780	32,309	39,295	20,098
Rye, bu	1,386	3,370	750	765
Barley, bu	1,250	190	1,200	....
Grass seed, lbs	20,090	9,880	1,353	....
Flax seed, lbs	22,860	62,571	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	16,600	22,130	786	5,843
Cured meats, lbs	121,460	47,020	319,132	169,000
Beef, brls	38	....	35	....
Pork, brls	....	1	35	601
Lard, lbs	16,780	10,350	20,920	132,125
Tallow, lbs	21,320	33,190	....	12,290
Butter, lbs	121,690	82,210	62,144	154,750
Live hogs, No	6,092	10,832	5,365	6,212
Cattle, No	1,637	2,039	3,514	1,633
Sheep, No	676	1,210	....	....
Hides, lbs	150,430	142,680	94,340	109,737
Highwines, brls	173	180	185	350
Wool, lbs	392,580	809,294	105,418	45,398
Potatoes, bu	2,498	1,174	120	....
Lumber, m	6,463	9,737	2,582	2,680
Shingles, m	1,640	3,410	2,705	2,214
Lath, m	626	685	223	676
Salt, brls	....	....	2,085	2,894

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 786 bu wheat; 1,644 bu corn; 657 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 108 cars wheat; 492 cars and 20,600 bu corn; 290 cars and 4,000 bu oats; 4 cars rye. Total (894 cars), 450,000 bu.

The following were the the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	June 15, 1872.	June 8, 1872.	June 17, 1871.
Flour, brls	35,953	27,134	27,978
Wheat, bu	123,865	151,455	218,040
Corn, bu	1,416,440	1,996,150	1,359,817
Oats, bu	363,781	952,698	213,652
Rye, bu	8,407	17,597	11,405
Barley, bu	13,870	16,125	2,160
Live hogs, No	57,294	65,344	43,947
Cattle, No	16,665	18,003	13,577

SHIPMENTS.

	June 15, 1872.	June 8, 1872.	June 17, 1871.
Flour, brls	41,069	25,149	35,763
Wheat, bu	97,189	38,028	415,455
Corn, bu	1,638,669	1,920,881	1,471,749
Oats, bu	273,693	243,191	220,294
Rye, bu	13,861	15,858	4,861
Barley, bu	22,009	12,056	1,210
Live hogs, No	48,897	55,749	35,069
Cattle, No	12,529	14,488	11,621

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, with small changes in prices, except in wheat and highwines. The reported movement of produce was more active, but the trading was slow in most departments, though it was the end of the first half of the month; but trading on the last half has not been extensive, most sellers preferring to take the option of a whole month or nothing. The grocery trade was less active than on either of the preceding days of the week, but there was no abatement in the firmness that has characterized the market for the past half dozen days or more. Coffees continue excited and are still working upward. The stock in this market is light and the different grades of rio were to-day advanced ½c. Hard sugars were also higher, prices at the refineries having advanced, in consequence of the "strike." Rice, syrups, soaps, and other articles in the list were unchanged. Under the head of dry goods there was nothing new to note. Only a moderate business was doing, and values underwent no material change, the prevalent feeling being firm. There was a good consumptive and speculative demand for the better grades of butter, and prices were well sustained, notwithstanding the continued liberal receipts. Strictly choice yellow dairy is firmly held at 16@18c. Low grades are inquired for to some extent, both on local account and for shipment, but the excessive supply keeps the market weak, and sales drag at 7@12c. The inquiry for grain bags was again active, and the market was buoyant. Cheese was in moderate request at 11@12c for Western, and at 13@14c for New York factory, with sales chiefly at inside to medium figures. Coal remains inactive at $8.00 for Lackawanna, and $9.00 for Erie. Dried fruits and fish met with a fair inquiry on interior account, but the local demand was extremely light. There was no change in values. Hay, hides, and leather were quoted quiet and steady at former prices. Oils were unchanged. There are comparatively few new features to note in connection with the market for lumber. The attendance of buyers at the yards was small to-day, and a light business was transacted. Prices, however, remain firm and unchanged. In the metal and tinners' stock market business was less active, and for a few of the leading articles prices were easier. Nails were dull, a few holders granting concessions to the extent of 12½c per keg. Iron, naval stores, and wool were quiet and easy. Poultry, potatoes, and eggs ruled less active, and the views of dealers were less firm. Broom corn, beans, and cooperage were again dull, at about former figures.

Highwines were dull and weaker, owing to a decline in New York. Holders asked 85c per gallon, but there was no bid over 84c at the close.

Lake freights were rather quiet, and unchanged. A total of ten charters was reported, which will carry out 340,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 7c for corn, 7½c for wheat, and 5c for oats to Buffalo, by sail; 12½c for corn to Oswego, and 13c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 25c to Boston, and 23½@23c to New York.

Provisions were rather more active, with no change in prices. There was but little product offered, probably because the receipts of hogs are less, recently, and do not threaten the stability of quotations, as they did two or three weeks ago. Neither was there much demand, the sum total of the inquiry being for two or three lots of mess pork, mostly to fill options. Hence the market was steady, but its speculative character is still apparent in the fact that pork for July sells 20c per brl higher than cash pork, though half of this month has already expired. Meats were scarcely mentioned. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.50; do seller July, $12.50@12.52½; do seller August, at $12.80@12.85; do seller December, $12.75@12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.70@8.75; do seller July, $8.62½@8.65; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4¾@4½c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ½@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@11c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $12.80; 3,250 brls do seller July, at $12.50; 500 brls do seller August at $12.62½; 750 tcs lard at $8.72½; 500 tcs do seller 1872 at $8.37½; 100 tcs summer at $7.80 loose; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10½c; 40 tcs do at 10½c; 210 tcs do without inspection, at 8c; 1,000 pcs summer-cured bacon hams at 10½c canvassed.

Flour was dull and rather weak, in sympathy with a downward tendency in New York, which caused buyers to withdraw, except a few who wanted lots for local use. White winter extras were quoted at $8.50@10.75 for good to choice; red winters at $8.00@9.00 for common to medium; spring extras at $7.00@8.00 for good to choice; and $6.25@6.75 for common; spring superfines at $4.25@5.75. Rye flour at $4.40@4.75. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville City), at $10.75; 100 brls do (do Eagle), at $10.50; 75 brls do, on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $8.50; 300 brls do at $8.25; 300 brls do at $8.25; 300 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.60; 75 brls rye flour at $4.50. Total, 1,550 bu. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00, and 50 tons do at $11.50 on track.

Wheat was quiet, dull, and easier, averaging ½c lower than yesterday, but weakening 1½c from the closing price of Friday, with few buyers at the decline. The receipts here were larger, and wheat was quoted heavy in New York. The shipments of the week from that point are only 103,000 bu, and stocks are reported to be on the increase, as they are here, notwithstanding light receipts. The true state of the case seems to be that prices in New York are too high for Liverpool buyers, and prices in Chicago are too high for New York buyers, while poor Buffalo is stagnant for two weeks past, being too weak to establish a price between the conflicting quotations between Chicago and New York. Seller July opened at $1.48, declined to $1.47, advanced to $1.48½, and fell to $1.47½ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.49@1.50½; seller August at $1.43@1.44½, and seller the year at $1.22½@1.24½. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No 1 spring at $1.50; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.50½; 5,000 bu do at $1.50½; 11,200 bu do at $1.50½; 16,000 bu do at $1.50; 900 bu do at $1.49½; 900 bu No. 3 spring at $1.38; 400 bu rejected do at $1.20; 400 bu by sample at $1.54½; 400 bu do at $1.53. Total, 41,000 bu.

Corn was rather less active, but firm and steady during the greater part of the session at the outside quotations of yesterday, though in liberal supply here, and quoted heavy in New York. Holders were strong, knowing that the movement of corn across the Atlantic is the most active ever known, 1,360,000 bu having been shipped out from New York this week; the low price of corn as compared with wheat acting as a powerful stimulus to buying the cheaper grain for consumption. There were a good many buying orders here, probably sent under fear of injury to the next crop by bad weather. Our shipments of this week exceed the receipts by 212,000 bu, and the stock in store is diminished by that amount, plus the withdrawals for city consumption. But towards half-past 12 o'clock buyers gradually withdrew, and the market sagged under the weight of offerings, cash corn being especially dull. Seller July opened at 46½c, fell off ½c, advanced to 46½c, and declined slowly to 45½c, closing at 45½c. Seller the month closed at 45c and fresh receipts at 45½c. Seller August closed at the same [illegible] No. 2 inside. Cash sales were reported of 19,000 bu [illegible] 1 at 45½c; 25,000 bu do at 45½c; 16,800 bu do at 44½c; 40,000 bu do at 45½c; 20,000 bu do at 45½c; 148,000 bu do at 45c; 10,000 bu do at 44½c; 10,000 bu do at 44½c; 15,400 bu rejected at 43½c; 6,600 bu do at 43½c; 1,200 bu do at 45c; 900 bu no grade at 30c; 800 bu by sample at 35c. Total, 365,600 bu.

Oats were tame and irregular. The syndicate kept the market steady on seller the month or cash for oats in old houses, but outside of that the market was visibly weakened by the larger receipts, and the certainty that half a million bu per day would come in here if there were storage room to receive them. But "there's the rub." The Java took out 100,000 bu of oats this morning, the largest cargo of grain that ever left this port, but it was asserted on good authority that the room from which they were taken, in the Illinois River Elevator, is contracted to be kept vacant, or filled with corn during the remainder of the current month. This is a new tactic, and will probably be met by a new feint on the side of the shorts. The contest wages more and more bitter as it proceeds, and the party who is running the corner seems just as confident and determined as ever, though the indications now are that, even if he succeeds, he will feel like complaining with Virgil: *Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena.* Seller the month sold at 41c; do "regular," slow sale at 35c; seller July sold at 34@34½c, and seller August at 31c. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu at 41½c; 60,000 bu at 41c; 10,000 bu in N. W. depot at 38c; 1,200 bu do (later) at 35c; 24,000 bu rejected at 32c. Total, 79,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's figures, with sales of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 71c; No. 1 was nominal at the same price.

Barley was neglected and nominally unchanged, at 54@55c for No. 2, and 45c for No. 3. Cash sales were 400 bu by sample at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 55c; and 800 bu do at 53c. Total, 2,400 bu.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending June 15.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 15.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,164	7,932	101
Tuesday	3,478	12,294	200
Wednesday	4,738	13,813	1,408
Thursday	3,828	11,732	669
Friday	1,837	6,098	678
Saturday	1,102	3,779	25
Total	17,147	56,638	3,171
Friday	17,559	63,650	3,474
Week before last	16,908	70,685	4,273
Week ending May 25	17,782	70,398	2,156
Total 4 weeks	69,396	260,754	13,074

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,769	8,879	635
Tuesday	1,891	6,391	....
Wednesday	1,206	10,291	180
Thursday	2,134	10,786	29
Friday	3,514	6,865	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	10,503	42,661	834
Last week	14,510	52,485	764
Week before last	14,251	49,696	1,032

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	86
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	43½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The past week has been a disastrous one to a majority of Western shippers. All who have handled common and medium grades have lost more or less heavily, according to the magnitude of their operations, as the market has been largely overstocked, and values have depreciated ¼@½c per lb. Of the entire supply, perhaps three-fourths was composed of cows, rough, half-fattened steers, and Texas cattle. Although the inquiry for these descriptions was more than usually active, the combined demand did not prove sufficient to prevent a steady accumulation, and prices rapidly receded. A large number of sales were reported at the low range of $3.50@4.50, while inferior mixed lots, and thin, through droves of Texas cattle sold down to $2.75@3.25. So far as good to choice corn-fed cattle were concerned, the condition of the market has been such as to give little cause for complaint. In sympathy with the market for the poorer sorts a somewhat easier feeling has prevailed, but under an active demand sellers were enabled to realize promptly, and at prices ruling barely ¼c lower than last week. Stock steers are still in good demand, but the increased receipts enable feeders to fill their orders at lower prices. Milch cows with young calves are inquired for to a moderate extent only, and sales are slow at $25.00@30.00 for common to medium, and at $35.00@50.00 for good to choice. Veal calves have been plenty, and have been sold at a shade lower prices, or at $3.75@4.50 for inferior to common, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice. Texas cattle may be quoted at $3.00@3.50 for thin through droves; $3.75@4.50 for common to fair droves wintered North, and at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice.

To-day the market was dull, and generally weak. The receipts were large for a Saturday, and embraced a very poor class of stock, and with only a few buyers in attendance trading was extremely slow. A considerable portion of the fresh receipts were Texas cattle. Sales were effected at $3.00@5.00 for inferior mixed lots to extra steers.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75 @7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.30 @6.65
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25 @5.75
Medium Class—Common to medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00 @5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75 @3.50

HOGS—The receipts during the week aggregate 56,638, against 63,650 last week, and 70,685 week before last. For the four weeks ending to-day 260,754 have arrived, and since Jan. 1, 1,861,741. The market opened active and firm this week, Monday's and Tuesday's arrivals being disposed of at a slight advance on last weeks prices, or at $3.65@4.05. The large receipts of Wednesday, however, caused a sharp reaction, prices receding to $3.50@3.95. Since Wednesday the supply has been more moderate, and prices have crept back to about the opening rates, or to $3.65@4.05, at which range the market closes firm. The demand has been steadily active, and the accumulation of stock was at no time very considerable.

To-day trading was active. The receipts reached only 3772 head, and with a good demand to meet. The pens were well cleared by mid-day, sales making at $3.65@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.90 for medium, and at $3.95@4.05 for good to really choice. Stags, sows, and inferior mixed lots are quotable at $3.00@3.50. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
38	241	$3.90	32	190	$3.90	48	245	$3.90
86	190	3.90	44	200	3.85	30	205	3.85
61	257	3.75	45	200	4.00	85	211	3.90
38	192	4.05	53	210	4.00	21	200	3.90
41	268	3.80	48	256	3.85	25	205	3.80
118	262	3.90	86	263	3.75	51	302	3.90
62	201	3.90	34	216	3.12½	52	208	3.95
45	340	3.50	58	263	3.80	41	212	4.00
48	265	3.75	38	180	4.05	38	242	3.90

SHEEP—The sheep market continues extremely dull. There has been a light demand at $3.75@4.25 for common; at $4.50@5.00 for medium; and at $5.25@5.75 for good to choice. Lambs are scarce and nominal.

CLOTHING.

BETTS.

For Men's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
For Nice-Fitting, Well-Made Spring or Summer Suits.
For White Duck or Linen Goods.
For any article of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
For Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Ties, etc.

LARGE STOCK AND LOW PRICES, AT

E. W. BETTS' CLOTHING HOUSE,
324 & 326 STATE-ST.,
Opposite Congress.

SUMMER RESORT.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
Season, 1872—On the European Plan.

This well-known and popular summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class Restaurant attached. Table d'hote for children and servants. For further information address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor, City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, June 13, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, June 15, 12 noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, June 20, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, June 22, 2 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK...Thursday, June 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, June 29, 1 p. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	June 19	Parthia	June 22
China	June 26	Calabria	June 29
Russia	July 3	Abyssinia	July 6

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans of ship and berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, [illegible] South Market-st., Chicago.

"Temperleys' Line of Steamships," sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PHELPS, CARTER & DARKE, [illegible] London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and [illegible] W. A. STRONG, [illegible] West Madison-st., Chicago.

LACES, &c.

Consignment
Of 500 Lace Points,
From a
Leading French Importer.
The goods
will be sold at our
Retail House,
328 & 330 W. Madison-st.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

Choice Dress Goods.
Banded Jaconets,
Banded Cretonnes,
French Organdies,
Plain and Striped Suitings,
Black Iron Grenadines,
Silk Stripe Grenadines,
in great variety.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
328 & 330 W. Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.
COOK CO. BONDS
Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

COAL.

COAL!
We invite the attention of the public to the fact that we have established a Branch House at Chicago.
E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,
New York, Buffalo, and Chicago,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Wilkesbarre Coal,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Wilkesbarre, Lehigh, Blossburg & Soft Coals.
HORATIO PEATT, Agent,
146 MARKET-ST., cor. Monroe.

SUMMER RESORT.

White Sulphur Springs.
Greenbrier County, West Virginia.
These celebrated Springs (the great Saratoga of the South), so long and favorably known for their valuable ALTERATIVE WATERS, their charming summer climate, and the large and fashionable crowds that annually resort to them, are now open for the season of 1872. Their capacity for accommodation is from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is now in excellent running order to the Springs. Travellers from every section of the Union can reach them by continuous daily railroad lines.
Charges for the Season: Board, per day, $3; Board, per month, $80.
G. L. PEYTON & CO.

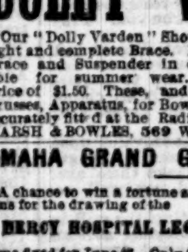
DESKS.

DESKS.
THAYER & TOBEY
Furniture Co.,
86 to 92 West Randolph-st.
A fine line of Cylinder Desks.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S
PASSENGER STEAMERS.
FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at...9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at...8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at...7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at...10 a. m.
Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at...11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at...7 p. m.

SCALES.



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MISCELLANEOUS.

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I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 121 Wabash-av, corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
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Dock for lease. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on dock in rear of Central Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge.

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Great Reduction!
In order to save the unavoidable labor, expense, and breakage attending the REMOVING of our stock of
CHINA,
FANCY GOODS,
GLASSWARE,
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We have decided to give the burned-out people of Chicago the benefit of a discount of from Fifteen to Twenty-five per cent on our entire stock, which is not inferior in quality or variety to the best in Chicago.
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ARE NOW OPENING AT
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A stock of Musical Goods, consisting of
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GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
Which, when arranged, will form the largest and most complete stock of Musical Merchandise ever kept on the West Side. It is our intention to make the above a FIRST-CLASS MUSIC STORE in every respect.
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GOLD PENS.
The largest and most complete stock in the city, for sale by
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,
Stationers, Printers & Blank Book Mfr's,
14 AND 16 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. § Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	‡5:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	§9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	5:00 p m	5:25 a m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:20 a m	*7:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:20 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:20 p m	11:45 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:45 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†5:00 a m	§7:30 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	§6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:50 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	§7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*9:35 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*4:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*9:00 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:20 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:47 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:10 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. F. BROOKS,
429 South Clark-st., corner Polk.
For the last 13 years practicing in Chicago, still continues to cure all forms of Infectious and Impure Diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature. Ladies and gentlemen may call or address the Doctor on all confidential matters, and may rely upon being easily and speedily relieved. Patients can be provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc.

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464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Ladies' rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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DR. A. G. OLIN, 865 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

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DR. J. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

THE MUMMY OF GOTTINGEN.

The new Rath of Gottingen sat in his leathern chair close to the stove. On a rude table at his elbow were assembled the little appliances necessary to his comfort, on the evening of his first day in office—a huge jug of beer and an ample tobacco-pouch.

He wore an easy velvet coat, somewhat shabby, loose slippers covered with roses in carpet-stitch, the work of some good Bertha or Matilda, and a smoking-cap with a long tassel, which hung down over a thoughtful, contemplative face—a face that should have belonged to a studious professor rather than to a man whose calling led him into the busy walks of life.

Rath Marquardsen was a young man, little over thirty; his talent had raised him thus early to the honorable position he held in Gottingen. It seemed to him but yesterday that he was a student in the venerable university, taking notes of lawyers' lectures in the great saal of the college, or strolling the streets arm in arm with his chosen comrade, the Captain of the Prussian corps, their white and green caps stuck jauntily on their heads, and their great dogs following closely. The streets were full of Prussians, red-capped Vandals, yellow-crested Swabians as ever, they sang the old drinking-songs in their rich voices, bass and alto and mellow tenor, so sweet, that the Rath was fain to pause a second in his administration of justice while the singers streamed past the windows of the court house.

The books he used to study were piled in confusion on the floor of his parlor, where he had tossed them out of the trunk on the day of his arrival. He had neither wife nor sister to arrange them for him, so there they would in all probability remain.

He was half-minded to refresh himself with a little reading, but was too lazy to get up and fetch a book.

Just then came a knock at the door.

"Herein!" called Rath Marquardsen, and the old Clerk of the Court House entered, staggering under the weight of a pile of musty old volumes.

"You bade me clean out the drawers, and bring you these old books to look over, Herr Rath," said the Clerk. "Here they are, the records of justice in Gottingen for the last hundred years. Surely your Worship won't be troubled to read those old things! Better let me throw them into the stove."

And he tossed the books upon the table with a gesture of disdain.

But the Rath regarded them with a very different eye.

"Pray leave them there," cried he, spreading his hands over them as though to guard a treasure. "Ah, that will do. Wilt thou try my beer and tobacco?"

The Clerk went away muttering, "When the Herr Rath has been as long about the Court as I have been, he will not care for law books out of business hours."

Antiquity had an immense charm for the Rath; the worm-eaten calf-skin bindings, blackened edges of the leaves, and musty smell of ancient books, helped him to call up the vanished generations who had used them. They began to pass before the eye of his fancy in shadowy rows, reacting the tragic and tranquil scenes of their little day on earth.

Therefore, the moment the clerk was gone, he drew the lamp near him and began to turn over the yellow pages of the records.

They were not particularly interesting. Most of them were meagre notes of trials, compressed into as few words as possible; but at length, in examining the very oldest book of all, he came upon an entry which interested him so much that he read it over and over again. The page was headed, "Trial of Jacob Winterwerb for Forgery," and at the bottom of the leaf was pasted a sheet of crumpled letter-paper, closely written in a curious, crabbed, but sufficiently legible hand.

Our book-worm pounced upon this ancient manuscript as a gold-digger might pounce upon a nugget, or a gourmand upon a *chef-d'œuvre* of Soyer. Putting on his spectacles—for, like many Germans, he was troubled with weak eyes—he began to read the faded yellow writing.

AUG. 7, 1751.—I have returned from home after a long, trying day in the Court House, commenced the manuscript, but weary, although I am I cannot sleep; I cannot forget the events of the day. A strange gloom hangs over me. A fearful curse which was muttered in my hearing, keeps obtruding itself upon my memory, and some power I am totally unable to control or resist, impels me to write it down.

Yet surely it was enough that the recording angel should mark Jacob Winterwerb's imprecation; must his fellow-sinner record it too? As Rath of Gottingen, I have had to try my old neighbor Jacob for the dark crime of forgery. It was hard for me to try him, but the extreme hardness of my case is, that I still believe him guilty, although his countrymen have acquitted him.

I have had more opportunity for observing his daily conduct than any other man in Gottingen, and what I have noticed makes me fear he has forsworn himself to-day. "He would plead his own cause—he would defend himself." Yet, he was quite clever enough to do it well. We were boys together, Jacob and I, and wicked though he be, I bear him a kindness still. I cannot endure to let my mind dwell upon his eternal loss. I am impelled to write it down. Probably every one else who was present in the Court House to-day has forgotten the extraordinary curse by which he bound himself, but the remembrance of it keeps me restless in spite of my fatigue.

He said, raising his hands toward heaven, "If I am not speaking God's truth, may my body never turn to dust in the grave."

Poor Jacob! hated by all but me, perhaps God of his mercy may yet lead you to repentance.

I am safe enough in writing down what he said, because no mortal eye shall read the lines now written until Jacob and I shall both have gone to our accounts. I shall leave the manuscript sealed and directed to my son Franz; he will do with it as he pleases.

Jacob Winterwerb has lived in the house adjoining mine ever since his marriage, thirty years ago. Our gardens lie side by side, separated only by a low rose-hedge. His eldest brother, Herman, was the richest merchant in Gottingen, which is saying something where all are wealthy.

The brothers lived together until Herman's death, which took place two months ago.

Their household consisted of the two old men and two lads, Peter, the son of Jacob, and Gustel, the son of their poor sister Netta, who died young, leaving her little child to the care of his uncles. Poor Netta Winterwerb! Ah, well, well, I have ever taken a peculiar interest in her boy!

My Franz and the two youths next door were school-fellows and play-fellows, just as Jacob, Herman, and I used to be many years ago. Netta's son was a good, honest lad, kindly and generous; but Jacob's boy inherited his father's mean and selfish qualities, and these were but fostered by the education he received.

The rich uncle was an invalid for three years before his death. It was Gustel who tended him like the gentlest nurse, who wheeled his chair about the garden, who lighted his meerschaum, or brought him his coffee, or rubbed his cramped limbs by the hour.

Walking in my garden on these occasions, I often heard the sick man say, "Good boy, you do not get tired of me—you do not think me a burden; but you shall be rewarded. I shall leave you every kreutzer I am worth in the world. You shall be the richest man in Gottingen." And I used to see the lad's fine eyes grow dim as he stammered forth:

"Oh, my dear uncle, I do not want your money. I take care of you because I love you; you are the only friend I have on earth."

"I know all that, Gustel; but you must be my heir, remember that."

Then the father and son would enter the garden, and seeing this uncle and nephew conversing so lovingly, used to be distraught to anger. I then heard Jacob say to the young man:

"See that sneaking hypocrite yonder, worming himself into your uncle's favor, in hope of inheriting his wealth. Go you and rub his gouty feet, and fetch his coffee, and you may supplant Gustel yet. Go, I say, and speak him fair. No? you are are a lazy fool. You had rather break lamps on the Anlage with the students, or drink beer till you are like a brute, than take a little trouble to make your fortune. If that detestable Gustel is your uncle's heir, it will be your fault."

And Jacob used to give his son an angry push toward the couple in the arbor.

Peter tried hard to please his uncle, but he set about it in such an awkward manner, and got so soon tired, that he never made any progress in supplanting Gustel.

Half an hour's conversation with the poor invalid was more than he could put up with, and he was glad to rush away at the first opportunity to the Bier Kellers, where the students spent their time in gambling and drinking.

I knew the whole family history—how Gustel had been beaten and tyrannized over by Jacob and Peter when he received sweetmeats and toys from his uncle in his childish days; and how, now he was too old to be beaten, they showed their hatred and jealousy quite as plainly, though in a different way. I saw more than I liked to see out of my window, or while walking in my garden, and Herman was wont to complain of Peter, and praise Gustel to me, always ending with his intention of making the latter his heir.

There was something very like murder in old Jacob's eyes when he saw his brother and nephew together. At such times I trembled for my neighbors, so rich, but so little at ease or content.

At length Herman died. He had not been able to leave his room for some months before his death, and there Gustel had attended him with the greatest tenderness.

The funeral was over and the will was read.

What was our surprise to hear that it was made in favor of Jacob, not Gustel. I shall not linger over what is so well known to every townsman of Gottingen. No need to tell how the universal suspicion of foul play gained ground, or how suspicious circumstances came cropping up by degrees, until at last Jacob Winterweb stood his trial on the charge of having erased the name of Gustel, and inserted that of Peter, and had been acquitted.

In the sight of men he is now virtually spotless; how stands he in the sight of God? It is this question which troubles me, for I cannot believe him innocent, knowing all I know; yet if guilty, how came Matheus and Folkshausen to swear that they witnessed the drawing out and signing of the will? Can Jacob have bribed them to perjure themselves also? If so, a crushing weight of guilt hangs over him. That was an awful curse—"If I am not swearing God's truth, may my body never molder in the grave."

I might, indeed, have damaged his cause, but I was the Rath, not one of the witnesses.

The next entry was dated two years later:

1753.—It is almost two years and three months since the trial. Jacob Winterwerb's first act on gaining possession of Herman's hoards was to turn his nephew out of doors. Nothing was heard of the poor youth until six months afterwards, when he came to my dwelling late one night, worn to a shadow. His clothes were threadbare, but the saddest change was in his pinched, sunken face—the once handsome face that his Uncle Herman had so loved and admired.

He had been living in a miserable garret upon the pocket-money he had saved during his prosperity, and the sale of his uncle's various gifts; but this store was spent to the last kreutzer, and for the last two days he had been starving. Another year, he said, would see him through the university and fit him for a profession. and he implored me to give him some copying to do, to assist him in some other way to make a little money. "Do it," he urged, "for my Uncle Herman's sake." I was indeed most willing to befriend him for the sake of my Netta, his mother, my own poor early love; so he came to live with us, and he and Franz attended lectures together.

Jacob never forgave me for harboring the lad, whom he hated, as bad men will always hate the injured; he had kept up the semblance of neighborliness until then, but at that time our final rupture took place. Gustel got on well; he is now a Pfarrer in Ziegelhausen, useful and respected.

Jacob's strange curse is haunting me today. I have but just returned from his funeral, and ere I sleep must conclude my memoir. Perhaps when the last word is written I may be able to forget.

Jacob's end came very suddenly. I fear me his son was no gentle nurse during the one week of his illness.

A vast concourse of his townsmen helped to lay Jacob in his grave, beneath the row of yew-trees called The Seven Sisters, in our cemetery outside the Friedrich's Thor. It is there the great men of Gottingen all lie, each in his narrow house, underneath his heavy marble monument.

The tallest yew-tree has Jacob's tomb in shadow. There stands the hoary sister, gaunt and grim, stretching her black arm over the white urn, whereon she sheds her crimson berries in autumn, staining the marble like drops of blood, and weeping icy tears the winter through, which gradually wash out the stains.

O Jacob! Jacob! is that marble urn and your gorgeous coffin all that is left to you of your wealth? Farewell! I am not your judge. You have entered the presence of a higher Judge, into whose hands we must all fall at last.

"Du lieber Himmel!" muttered Rath Marquardsen, fingering the yellow manuscript tenderly, "This man should have been a philosopher or a preacher; he was thrown away upon the magistracy."

There was a note at the foot of the page in a different handwriting, to the effect that Franz Volkhausen had found the above among his late father's papers, and had placed it with the annals of the Court House for the year 1753.

Rath Marquardsen sat meditating beside his stove, but his delight with the manuscript was fast changing into a creeping, grisly terror, such as he had never experienced in his life before.

Jacob's strange curse had taken full possession of his imagination. He was afraid to look up lest he should see the old man's covetous, cruel eyes fixed upon him. He had a horrible idea that if he turned round he might find him at his elbow, or peeping at him from behind the window curtain, which he was certain moved slightly. In his unreasoning trepidation, the Rath got up and made an undignified retreat into his bedroom, looking behind him at every step.

But wicked old Jacob followed him there, and tormented him all night in dreams. He dreamed that he proceeded to the cemetery at Fredrich's Thor, got the sexton to open the grave, and found Jacob's corpse undecayed in his velvet coffin; that it opened its eyes when the light reached it, and springing up, clutched him by the throat.

He awoke trembling, with cold drops of perspiration standing on his face. Falling asleep again, the same vivid dream awakened him.

Strange to say, the impression did not wear off, like most hallucinations, with the daylight, but Jacob's history haunted him all the time he was busy in the Court House, and, instead of going home to his dinner, he went to his friend and crony, Professor von Schenck, of the College Museum, and showed him his treasure-trove, the yellow manuscript.

A very long discussion between these two erudite men of Gottingen ended in their taking their hats and setting out arm in arm for the cemetery.

Marquardsen led his friend past the forest of little black crosses where the peasants lay to the broad alley where reposed the great and noble, a stately assembly of broken columns, snowy urns, and tall monuments. The tombs of those lately dead were known ere you came close enough to read the date of their inscription, by the fresh wreaths of everlasting, which dear, loving hands had hung upon their tombstones last All-Souls' Day. Bright gardens flourished over the breasts of these much-lamented ones.

The name of Winterwerb was well nigh forgotten in Gottingen, so that Rath did not dream of searching among these for Jacob's grave. He hurried on to where the seven old yew-trees stood in hoary array, and there, sure enough, was the beautiful marble urn, no longer white, but grey and venerable after the lapse of a century.

"Here it is!" cried Marquardson, in a hoarse tone that almost startled himself, "Jacob Winterwerb, who departed this life June 23, 1753, deeply respected and regretted."

"Stay you there," said the business-like professor, "while I summon the sexton."

"Not I," said our friend, trying to conceal a shudder, "I shall accompany you."

The day was far advanced before the sexton and his assistants had removed the urn and dug away the earth from the coffin-lid. Several people, attracted by what was going on, came hurrying up just as the coffin was raised and laid upon a flat tombstone. Rath Marquardsen shivered, and would have fain retreated, but shame kept him on the spot. He was not prepared for the sight that met his eye when the lid was raised.

The Professor rubbed his spectacles, and bent over the coffin calmly speculative, as he was wont to inspect a new curiosity in the museum.

He lifted the folds of the shroud, which, to his intense amazement, was white and spotless as it was on the day of Jacob's funeral, and beneath lay the corpse undecayed after a hundred years' sojourn in the tomb. The Rath gave one trembling glance and turned away hastily, seized with a sudden fit of shivering, while the spectators passing around the coffin shouted with horror and wonder.

"We must have this fellow in the museum!" cried the professor, delightfully, "a perfect mummy, preserved by miracle—if indeed there be such things as miracles. I shall write to Heidelburg and Munich, and get Schulze and Von Heine here to examine the corpse, and then I shall prepare a paper for the Alterhumer Blatt."

"No, no, Von Schenk, put him back in his grave; I shall never forgive myself for this desecration of the tomb. I wish I had not read that confounded manuscript, then should I not have had that wild dream, nor have brought you here to disturb the dead. Replace him, I pray you."

"I shall place him, not replace him. He shall stand between our Theban mummy and our Mastodon giganteus, in the left hand corner of the great museum saal. My dear sentimentalist, the responsibility rests upon the University of Gottingen, not on you. Pray set your mind at ease."

The Rath turned away in real disgust and walked home, pursued by the voice of Von Schenk, who called after him to inquire whether he was willing to resign all claims to the mummy, which was his property by right of discovery.

It was a long time before he prevailed upon himself to visit the museum. At length some ladies begged him to take them over the college, and he could not well refuse.

Old Jacob was leaning against the wall in his corner between the geological animals and the ancient Egyptian; he was dressed in his shroud, and very grim and horrible he looked, but he was surrounded by an admiring crowd to whom Prof. Van Schenk was relating the true story of "The Mummy of Gottingin."—*Colburn's Monthly.*

A Story about Daniel Drew.

The "Editor's Drawer" in the June number of *Harper's* has this story:

Apropos of Mr. Daniel Drew's contract with Duncan, Sherman & Co. to deliver to them five millions of dollars of Erie stock during the year 1872 at 55, we have the anecdote of that eminent speculator:

Not long since he met a Methodist clergyman in New Jersey, and having rather a fancy for him, asked him if he wouldn't like to make a little money. The minister replied that he never speculated nor gambled in stocks, not believing it to be right; besides, he was only worth some fifteen thousand dollars, and could not afford to peril it. Mr. Drew, after some further chat, said he could suggest something that would be perfectly legitimate, and proposed, if the parson would act upon his suggestion, to guarantee him against loss, while the prospects for a handsome profit was quite promising. The arrangement was accordingly made. Some weeks later the divine came over to New York and called at Mr. Drew's office to ascertain the result.

"Well," said Uncle Daniel, "the fact is, that thing I told you about has busted; but I promised to guarantee you against loss, and I will keep my promise."

So, figuring up the amount invested, with simple interest, Mr. Drew handed over a check, and the pastor congratulated himself upon the result.

"But," said he—and here is where Uncle Daniel's joke comes in—"but, Mr. Drew, I told one of my elders what you had agreed to do with me, and he went and bought a little stock."

"Did he?" said Uncle Daniel. "Why, how sorry I am! I'm afeered he has lost some money."

"Yes," continued the good man, "and he told another of the Trustees, and he went and bought some."

"You dont tell me!"

"Yes, Mr. Drew; and the brethren thought it was so good of you to give *me* a p'int that *they all went and bought.*"

"Well. I'm so sorry!"

"So am I."

"Well, they must have lost considerable money—must have pretty much cleaned 'em out. They oughtn't to've done it. Buyin' stocks you don't know nothin' about is mighty risky business. You tell 'em that."

"But, Mr. Drew, they're nearly ruined."

"Shouldn't wonder; and I'm truly sorry."

The good parson returned to his flock, most of whom had already ascertained the true condition of things. *Somebody* had "unloaded" to the country brethren. Probably it was not Uncle Dan'l!

FREEMASONRY.

Its Antiquity, Growth, and Prosperity.

Masonry is believed to have existed "ever since symmetry began and harmony first displayed her charms." It has been traced to the building of Solomon's temple, and it is said the architects from the African coast, the Mohammedans, introduced it in Spain about the sixth century, as a protection against Christian fanatics. Its introduction into Great Britain has been fixed at the year A. D. 674; and other authorities assign it a much earlier origin. The Grand Lodge of York was founded A. D. 926. In 1424 Freemasonry was interdicted in England, but afterwards it rose to greater popularity than ever. The Grand Lodge of England was established in 1717; that of Ireland in 1749; and the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736. In 1738 Freemasons were excommunicated by the Pope.

Tradition informs us that Masonic lodges were dedicated from the building of the first Temple at Jerusalem to the Babylonish captivity. From that time to the coming of the Messiah they were dedicated to Zerubbabel, the builder of the second Temple; and from that time to the final destruction of the Temple by Titus, in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, they were dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Owing to the many disorders and massacres which attended that memorable event, Freemasonry fell into decay. Many of the lodges were entirely broken up, and but few retained sufficient members to make them legal. Under these circumstances a general meeting of the craft was held in the city of Benjamin, when it was observed that the principal reason for the decline of Masonry was the want of a Grand Master to direct its affairs. They therefore deputed seven of their most eminent members to wait upon St. John the Evangelist, who was at that time Bishop of Ephesus, to request him to take the office of Grand Master. Although well advanced in life, being nearly 90 years of age, from an early association with Masonry, he had always sought to elevate the order, and now accepted the new trust; thus completing by his learning what John the Baptist had accomplished by his zeal. After his death the Christian lodges were dedicated to both these distinguished personages, since which time it has been a custom of the Freemasons to regularly celebrate the 24th of July in commemoration of John the Baptist, and the 27th of December in commemoration of St. John the Evangelist.

In an address delivered at Baltimore on the occasion of the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in that city, by John H. B. Latrobe, the following historical facts were embodied:

"At the beginning of the eighteenth century Freemasonry had ceased to be a healthful and vigorous society, whose occupation was in building edifices. The ages were no longer dark. Learning, emerging as the morning sun above the hill-tops from the gloom in which it had been hidden, was gradually illumining Europe. The printing press was revolutionizing the world. America had been discovered. Enterprise was on foot everywhere, and marching with a giant's strength. Labor, rattling impatiently the chains with which guilds and corporations bound it, was struggling with freedom. Research, careless about the mysteries of rites, was busying itself about the mysteries of art, and year by year unveiling them. Other men became competent as architects and builders, and the Freemasons, ceasing to be a necessity as craftsmen, found themselves in exclusive possession of their peculiar ceremonies only. Year after year the society became feebler. William III. had been its last royal patron; Sir Christopher Wren its last Grand Master in England; and at length, somewhere about the year A. D. 1717, four lodges were all that remained of the once powerful organization that had built York and Westminster, and Ely and Canterbury, and Lincoln and Durham, and to which the monarch had been indebted for his palace and the baron for his hold. This was the lowest ebb in the fortunes of Freemasonry. The tide then turned. The practical feature of the order was abandoned altogether. It became speculative in its character; and in a little while we find the Grand Lodge of London permanently established, and Freemasonry once more attracting to its lodges rank, and wealth, and influence. But the Grand Lodge of London was not without its troubles. The Masons of York, rich in muniments, with a charter dating back 900 years, disputed the authority of the new creation; and it was not until the beginning of the present century that harmony was secured, and the authority of the Grand Lodge of England recognized by all parties."

Masonic lodges have been closed in Austria since 1794. The attempt to procure the reopening of them in 1849 failed. The Vienna Freemasons not long since endeavored to obtain an authorization to reconstitute the former lodge of that city.

Freemasonry was introduced into the United States in 1730, and at once became popular. Washington was the Master of a lodge, and a greater part of the officers of the army of the Revolution were members of the fraternity. The first lodge of Freemasons in this country was established in New Jersey in April, 1730, by a warrant from the Mother of Lodges, the Grand Lodge of England, under the hand of the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master.

The revolutionary struggle caused Freemasonry to flourish for a time, but it subsequently languished, and it was almost inanimate at the time the first Grand Chapter was formed. The first edition of "Webb's Freemason Monitor" was published in 1797. Then again it revived, and though checked by the works of Abbe Barruel and Professor Robinson, it bore them down at length with the multiplicity of its assertions, and continued increasing until 1816. The official returns of lodges in the United States at that time, estimated the number at nearly eight hundred and fifty. In 1826 the increase showed a total of 2 000 lodges, numbering 60,000 members. At this time intemperance was on the increase and it was asserted that the Freemasons encouraged the vice, rather than aided in its suppression. Indeed, "refreshments," including intoxicating drinks, became an attractive feature at their lodge meetings, until the tendency of the evil becoming manifest to the thinking members, intoxicating beverages were prohibited in some of the lodges.

About this time, John G. Stearns published a pamphlet taking ground against Freemasonry, and William Morgan, the "lecturer" of the Batavia Lodge, became conspicuous as the author of a book purporting to reveal the secrets of the order. His abduction soon after, precipitated a storm of contempt and enmity against the entire system of Freemasonry, and John Q. Adams, with his friend Livingston, both prominent members of the Government, and leading anti-Masons, took radical measures against the order, Mr. Adams' famous letter, published in pamphlet form, is well known.

The anti-Freemasons have not maintained any organization since these occurences, which took place during Jackson's administration, and yet a small body of men claiming to perpetuate that distinction recently met and nominated Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the son of their illustrious leader, for the Presidency.

Recent statistics estimate the number of members of the Masonic order in the United States at more than four hundred and sixty-six thousand.

The strength of the Masonic order in the United States and British provinces, as set forth in the following statement, is as nearly correct, as can be obtained from the most authentic sources: Alabama, 10,428; Arkansas, 7,673; British Columbia, 148; California, 8,106; Canada, 2,022, Colorado, 582; Connecticut, 12,784; Delaware, 722; District of Columbia, 783; Florida, 1,781; Georgia, 13,167; Idaho, 225; Illinois, 30,299; Indiana, 21,205; Iowa, 11,462; Kansas, 2,645; Kentucky, 18,929; Louisiana, 6,099; Maine, 12,130; Maryland, 4,791; Massachusetts, 28,366; Michigan, 18,016; Minnesota, 5,000; Mississippi, 12,308; Missouri, 14,872; Montana, 355; Nebraska, 986; Nevada, 921; New Brunswick, 1,312; New Hampshire, 6,032; New Jersey, 7,736; New York, 74,078; North Carolina, 11,184; Nova Scotia, 880; Ohio, 20,225; Oregon, 2,203; Pennsylvania, 29,840; Rhode Island, 4,253; South Carolina (estimated), 14,000; Tennessee, 16,969; Texas, 10,516; Vermont, 7,024; Virginia, 8,000; Washington Territory, 348; West Virginia, 1,590; Wisconsin, 7,013. Total 468,455.

DISCORDS.

It had some grains of truth, at least,
That fable of the Sybarite,
For whom, because one leaf was creased,
The rose-strewn couch had no delight.
I think not even sanguine youth
Expects its gold without alloy;
But this is still the sober truth:
A little pain can mar much joy.

'Tis pity, that one thwarting thought,
One adverse chance, one sudden fear
Or sharp regret, can turn to nought
The full content that seemed so near:
But this strange life of ours abounds
With notes so subtle, they afford
A thousand discords and harsh sounds
For one harmonious perfect chord.
—*Chamber's Journal.*

—A man's politics are sometimes made known by the papers worn in his daughter's panier.

—Nathaniel Shelton, of Niles, has obtained a judgment of $10,000 against the Michigan Southern Railroad for being thrown off a train in motion.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 246 East Washington-st.:
Lincoln-av, near Sophia-st, nice cottage and lot, 50x125, $5,866.
North Clark-st, near Diversy-av, two-story dwelling of 8 rooms, and lot 37 feet front, $4,000.
North Halsted-st, near Diversy-av, Lincoln Park and street cars, a fine, large two-story residence, and lot 100x120, $9,000.
Fullerton-av, splendid large new residence, and large lot, $16,000.
Division-st, No 300, new two-story and basement brick store, with cottage in rear, rents for $132 per month, $9,000.
West Polk-st, No. 370, store and dwelling, lot 24x100, $3,500.
Park-av, corner Leavitt-st, two-story and basement brick house of 8 rooms, lot 55x124, $5,000.
Larrabee-st, near Belden-av, two-story frame house, 10 rooms, barn and lot, 36x125 $5,000.
North Clark-st, near Belden-av, two lots, $3,000 each.
Fullerton-av, near Hurlbut-st, two lots, $3,000 each.
Lincoln-av, near Larrabee-st, lot, $1,500.
Orchard st, between Belden and Webster-avs, 7 lots, $1,500 each.
Orchard-st, near Sophia st, two lots, $1 200 each.
Larrabee-st, east of Willow-st, one lot, $1,300.
Halsted-st, near Sophia-st, 100 lots, $1 150 each.
Halsted-st, near Belden-av, 2 lots, $1,100 each.
Halsted-st, near Wrightwood-av, six lots, $1,000 each.
Burling st, near Sophia-st, 20 lots, $1,000 each.
Lill-av, east of Lincoln av, 4 lots, $900 each.
Sheffield av, near Diversy-av, 11 lots, $800 each.
Dunning st, near Lincoln-av, 4 lots, $1,000 each.
Clybourn-av, near Larrabee-st, 1 lot, $2,500.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., REAL Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 336 Wabash-av:
54x125 feet corner of Douglas place and Moonaway-place.
80x125 feet Douglas-place, near Prairie-av.
50x125 feet Prairie-av, near Thirty-eighth-st.
55x165 feet Prairie av, near Thirty-seventh-st.
110x165 feet Prairie-av, corner of Fortieth-st.
25x150 feet Prairie-av, north of Twenty-sixth st.
100x166 feet Michigan-av, corner of Twenty-ninth-st.
50 or 100x165 feet Michigan-av, corner of Thirty-second-st.
100x165 feet Michigan-av, corner of Thirty-third-st.
50x165 feet Michigan-av, near Thirty-fourth-st.
44x180 feet Indiana-av, near Twenty-fifth-st.
ALSO,
18 lots with good improvements at Englewood.
30 lots adjoining South Lynne.
12½ acres at Hinsdale.
5 acres in Section 22, 37, 14.
20 acres in Section 34, 38, 14.
40 acres in Section 28, 38, 13.

FOR SALE BY STEDMAN, POPE & CLAPP, 76 East Madison-st.:
170 feet on Greenwood-av, cor. Forty-seventh-st.
50 feet on Greenwood-av, near Fifty-fourth-st.
48 feet on Indiana-av, near Thirty-first-st.
50 feet on Lake-av, cor. Fiftieth-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av, near Forty-eight-st.
100 feet on Prairie-av, near Twenty-eighth-st.
50 feet on Shurtleff av, near Twenty-first-st.
25 feet on Wentworth-av, near Thirty-first-st.
50 feet on Waverly-av, near California-st.
100 feet on Clark-st, in Grove.
25 feet on Harrison-st, near Western-av.
50 feet on Jackson-st, near Western-av.
75 feet on Lake st, near Wood.
50 feet on Rebecca st, near California.
75 feet on State-st, near Thirty sixth.
27 feet on Wilcox st, near Cutler.
A cottage and lot on Warren-av, just west of Union Park, for $4,500.
Two story house on Calumet-av, near Twenty-ninth-st, cheap.
Five houses, cheap, west of State-st.
Law Library of 170 volumes, small payment down, balance in one and two years.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.:
IMPROVED.
$28,000—Wabash-av, south of Twelfth-st, 25x180, east front, 3-story marble front.
$15,000—West Monroe-st, east of Ladin, 25x190, south front, 3-story marble front.
$25,000—West Monroe-st, west of Hoyne, 64x125, north front, 2-story brick, etc.
$5,500—West Washington-st, east of Oakley, 30x125, south front, 2-story frame, good.
$4,500—Fulton-st, east of Lincoln, 30x125, 2 story and basement frame, good.
$4,000—Warren-av, east of Western-av., 24x127, north front, 2-story frame.
UNIMPROVED.
Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., 33 feet, west front, at $300.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first st., 50 feet, east front, at $125.
Calumet-av., corner Seventy-sixth-st., 300 feet, at $6.
Barnside-st., corner Seventy sixth, 200 feet, at $5.
34 lots, 200 feet west of Humboldt Park, offered in exchange at a bargain.

FOR SALE—JUST OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—Mitchell-st, lots between Laflin and Ashland avs, at $1,000.
Henry-st, lots between Laflin and Ashland-av, at $950.
Ashland-av, lots between North-av. and Blanche-st at $1,000.
Lexington-st, between Leavitt and Hoyne, at $1,000.
Sixteenth-st, between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st, at $900.
West Jackson-st, west of Campbell-av, 55x228 feet, with front also on Owasco-st, the whole together for $4,200.
Easy terms on most of above.
J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY D COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Dealers, 138 West Madison st, at a great bargain:
$15,000—50 feet, with 2 houses, corner Peoria and Madison, will sell for part cash, balance easy terms; or will trade for outside lots or acre property.
$3,500 each 6 new houses, 9 rooms each, pleasantly located near Van Buren-st, cars. Terms easy; monthly payments if desired, or will rent part of them at $30 per month, with privilege of buying.
$1,900—A nice 6-room cottage, nearly new, lot 25x125, on Sholto st, near Polk.
$600—31 feet on Madison, near Sangamon, a decided bargain.

FOR SALE—$6,500—FULL BLOODED DOMES tic men, look after this elegant new house, 10 rooms, gas, water, bath; 2 lots 24x125, on Warren-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN ST.—A SPLENDID corner, 25x128 feet, on East Van Buren-st., near depot of L. S. & M. S. and R. I. & P. Railways; splendid business property; only in the market for a few days. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with 5 years' lease, No. 445 Milwaukee-av; a bargain for a business man. Inquire of C. F. HATTERMAN, 447 Milwaukee-av, or 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON SOUTH MAY-ST. FOR $900, on easy terms, worth $1,100, if taken at once. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$300 CASH AND $25 PER MONTH—A neat new four-room cottage and lot, in fine neighborhood, on Thirty-first st, three blocks west of Archer-av., very cheap, I want to close it out. Inquire of owner on property, from 6 to 7 o'clock every afternoon while this notice appears.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT ON Winchester-av, near Van Buren-st. Price, $3,600. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL SECURE THIS pleasant house, 3 blocks west of Union Park, brick basement 2-story cottage; elegant finish, gas, water, bath, barn, and lot. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON KANKAKEE BOULEVARD at Thirty seventh, Forty-seventh and Fiftieth-sts. 180, 400, and 82 feet on Michigan-av, at Forty second, Fifty first, and Sixty-second-sts. 200, 300 feet on Indiana-av, at Thirty-seventh and Fifty-first-sts, 7 acres near the Park, on Sixty-second-st, cheap. B. L. HONORE, 211 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE ON Fulton-st, near Robey, at a sacrifice. J. C. McCORD & CO., 443 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., 25 feet, $900; 30 feet for $850. Cheap lots at Washington Heights. L. L. WILSON, with Clarke, Layton & Co., 375 State-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE FINE TWO-STORY AND basement houses in Johnson-court, just completed and ready for occupancy, at a great bargain. J. C. McCORD & CO., 443 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE FINEST BRICK houses on the West Side, at a bargain, on Washington-st. J. C. McCORD & CO., 443 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LIVE MEN, here's an opportunity; cottage and the best lot on Warren-av, near Union Park, $4,800, for desirable lot or cottage and lot north of Lake st. Difference cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 200 FEET DEEP, FRONTING Central Park. This is desirable property, and cheap. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT WITH house, on Cottage Grove-av., near University, title perfect; offered very cheap; terms easy. J. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF COTTAGES AND lots, on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., others on West Side. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PROPERTY NOW offered on Wabash-av., lot 30x150, east front, together with improvements; near Harmon-court; terms easy. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES near Union Park, from $8,000 to $20,000.
Beautiful residences on South Side avenues at a great bargain.
A large number of cheap cottages on monthly payments, and cheap lots outside fire limits, and a very large line of desirable and cheap property in all parts of the city, and large tracts of land in Michigan and Indiana for exchange. S. L. TRIPPE, 75 Market-st., Room 33.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—FOR LONG TERM, AT a very low figure, 20 or 40 feet on Market, near Randolph-st. C. McDONNELL, 12 Masonic Building.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS, ½ MILE from the new Western Boulevard, now being improved, and between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts. Only $22 down, balance in monthly payments of $10 each without interest. N. T. FITCH, care J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING houses. Cottage and lot on Washington st, $2,800; cottages and lots, 30 feet on Leavitt, $3,100 and $1,000. Very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS invited—The valuable property, comprising 80 feet, east front, on LaSalle-st., by 100 feet, south front on Calhoun place, being adjoining the Union National Bank Building, now in process of erection, and directly opposite the Chamber of Commerce—is offered, for one week, at a price and on terms that will make it a bargain for purchaser. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS, on monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts, on and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars, and supplied by water. Price from $600 to $750 per lot in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & COUCH, 301 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal st.—South Water-st., east of Clark, north front, 20x150, at $650. Block between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts, east front, on Wentworth-av., with slips from the river; very desirable for manufacturing purposes. North Wells st., south of Eugenie st; 25 feet front, at $300. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR A FEW DAYS, 10 large lots near Lawndale R. R. station, Twenty-second-st., and Ogden Drive, to persons that will improve.
5 cottages and lots on West Side.
Also, vacant lots, for sale and to lease, in different parts of the city. N. F MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, 3½ acres of land fronting on Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson sts., for $23,000, all but $2,000 cash. A beautiful property; subdivided into 38 lots. ALFRED JACKSON & WILLIS G. JACKSON, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, TWO more of those handsome cottages, with water and large lots; also lots with water and sidewalks close to suit purchasers. JOHN F. EBERHART, 101 Park av.

FOR SALE—403 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 10 rooms, in good order. Very great bargain, and terms to suit, with furniture if desired. Will take a good team of horses and rig as part pay. Owner on premises, 140 feet west of Wabash-av., south front.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BRICK HOUSES AND lots in a desirable part of the city, from $4,500 to $6,000; $600 down, balance $50 per month. Houses have gas, water, baths, furnace-pipes, speaking tubes, etc. Are in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing. Offered for ten days only at the above figures. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40x130 ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., just east of Wentworth-av., cheap. A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—168 CHEAP LOTS SOLD WITHIN the last 30 days. Will sell 100 more at wholesale, on a good margin. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE residences and residence property in South and West Divisions.
Also, some very desirable lots and acre tracts on the boulevards and avenues approaching and adjoining the great South Park.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HOLMES, BAKER & RICE, No. 15 Exchange Building:
UNIMPROVED.
150x150 feet, corner, near Woodlawn Station.
100 feet at Kenwood.
5 acre Block in 28, 39, 14.
100 feet on West Lake-st, near Lincoln-st.
75 feet on Forty-fourth st, near Vincennes-av.
40 acres in 17, 38, 14 fronting on Boulevard.
50 1-2x130 feet, corner of Grant Place and North Clark-st.
50 1-2x125 feet on Ontario-st, south front, near Kingsbury st.
75x125 feet on West Lake-st, near Wood-st.
45x80 feet on Canal-st., near Madison-st.
20x80 feet on Canal-st., near Monroe-st.
100 acres near Maywood.
Lots in Bradwell's Addition.
Lots in Sheffield's Addition.
180 feet on Union Avenue, near Forty-first-st.
92x147 feet on North Wells-st., near Menomonee-st.
26x120 feet on Goethe st., near Clark st.
40 acres in town of Lake, Sec 32.
40 acres in Town of Cicero, Sec 32.
Lots on Atlantic st., near Fifty-first-st.
Lots on Wentworth av., near Fifty-first-st.
40x100 feet on Fourth-av., near Harrison st.
Lots in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of 31, 39, 14, near Rolling Mills.
200 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-first st.
300 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-first st.
35x170 feet on Michigan av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—19 LOTS NEAR Campbell-av, south of Harrison. Will sell cheap or exchange for house and lot.
2 lots on Indiana-av, and farm in Michigan for house and lot.
Lot on State st, near Twenty-fourth. Wants house on West side.
Lot on Vincennes road, near Forty-first-st.
One block in Irving Park to trade for North side property.
Lots in Irving Park, at less than acre price.
Lots on Monroe st, near California st.
Lots in Morton's subdivision, block 10.
Lots in Maywood and Riverside. Would take house.
Several lots west of Western-av, on Monroe, Adams and Jackson sts. Some fine property at Englewood. Would take house.
Some fine lots at Ravenswood. Would take farm.
Some fine lots just west of Western-av, near Bright-on House. West house and lot on west side.
Some fine lots on Tyler st, between Throop and Loomis-sts.
Also on Jackson-st, near Ashland-av.
Also near Wood-st, on Jackson-st.
A. P. DOWNS & CO., 92 S. Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON LAKE ST., WITH 2 stores and dwellings, will be offered very low for a few days.
1 lot on Van Buren-st, 25x156, only $1,350.
2 lots on Harrison-st, very cheap, $1,200 each.
2 lots on Campbell-av, very choice, at $1,200 each.
7 lots on Jones-st, at $700 each.
5 lots on Flournoy-st, at $550 each.
2 lots corner of Fall-st and Park av, $1,000 each.
Fine residence on May st, only $8,500.
3 2-story houses on Warren-av, cheap.
6 lots on Jackson-st, only $800 each.
10 business lots on West Madison-st.
Several fine pieces of property in the Burnt District at low figures.
1 good house and lot on Harrison-st, $7,700.
Fine business lot on Canal st, 40x100, near Harrison.
4 2-story houses on Madison-st. from $4,000 to $5,000.
Lot 55x156, on Van Buren-st, very cheap.
Several houses on leased lots.
We have cottages and houses in nearly all parts of the West Division at prices to suit all. Apply to
CAMPBELL BROS., 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT 40x172 TO ALley, 80 feet south of Harrison-st., with improvements; the cheapest property on the avenue at the price; $45,000.
Wabash av., lot 50x122 to alley, corner Twenty-fifth-st; $300 per foot.
Wabash-av., lot 80x170 to alley, between Congress and Harrison-sts, with improvements, at $1,250 per foot.
Indiana-av., lot 50x150, near Fourteenth-st, at $150 per foot.
Indiana-av., lot 38x158 to alley, with 3-story stone-front house, between Twenty fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., with good barn; $16,000.
Ashland-av., lots 50x148 to alley, between York and Polk-sts., $150 per foot.
Lots on Clayton and Hinman-sts., between Paulina and Wood sts.
40 acres near the Stock Yards, in Sec. 5, 38, 14.
40 acres on Twelfth-st., in Sec. 22, 39, 13.
5 acres corner Canalport-av. and English-st.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO, 163 WEST Washington-st.:
Washington-av, 690, cottage lot, 25x138.
Warren-av, splendid new marble front.
State-st, lot, 25x100, cor Harmon-court, to trade for residence.
Walnut st, 89, cottage of 7 rooms, with cheap lease.
Bridgeport, 6 lots on Emerald-st, cheap.
Thirty-ninth-st, 45, 188 feet near Vincennes-av.
Fine residence on avenue near Twenty-fourth-st.
House of 11 rooms on May-st, with 20 years' lease.
Our list is large in all classes of property. Look it over.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st. Houses and lots on Kendall, Hubbard and Western-av; water in houses and sidewalks laid. Also the cheapest lots on West Side; water and sidewalks on street.
House and 48 feet of ground on Park-av., near Western av.
Two houses and lots on Seymour-st., one of 7 rooms, and one of 8 rooms.
2 lots on Wilcox-av.
2 lots on Jackson, near Campbell-av.
47 feet on Van Buren, 50 feet east of Lincoln, south front; must be sold at once.
Acre property at Cornell, Lake View and Evanston.
35 lots at Lawndale, near River Side drive.
A few of those lots on Southwestern-av, left.
Call quick or they will be gone. Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, Room 2 Welch's Building No 63 and 65 South Canal st.
75x120 feet on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.
66x125, south front, Madison, between Reuben and Paulina.
55x130, corner Desplaines and Monroe-sts.
150x152, on Canal-st., near Washington-st.
Lot on Hubbard-st., near Robey.
20 acres Sec. 6, Town 38, Range 14 on railroad, with a large list of property in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE, 3 stories and basement, with all modern improvements, worth $8,000, at a sacrifice if taken in next four days; one-third cash, balance easy. JOHN H. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT frame building, suitable for business, lot 25x167. No. 254 Twenty-first-st. Only $5,500. If you want a bargain, see this property. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—$4,500; IMPROVE A GOOD OPportunity. Elegant cottage, 22x46, gas, water, and bath; 8 large rooms; complete finish; large barn; lot 24x125; fine location; Fulton-st., near Robey. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—182 FEET FRONT ON DILLER ST. by 120 feet front on Kinzie st, between Oakley st and Western-av; alley on north and east. Only $30 per foot for Diller-st front. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Abstract ready for examination. WILLIS M. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT, Seymour-st, $2,100. Cottage and lot, Barber-st, $1,400. Cottage and lot, Park-av, $2,000. Cottage and lot, Davis st, $3,000. House and lot, Monroe st, $5,000. House and lot, Walnut-st, $3,300. Cottages on small payments. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 LOTS ON THIRTY-ninth-st, near Wallace. 5 lots at Irving Park. 4 lots at Riverside. 10 lots at Central Park, $350. V. BROWNELL, Room 4, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST, NEAR WOOD, 48x125 feet to alley. Price, $5,000 for this week only. A big bargain. Apply to W. M. WILLINER, at German National Bank, 16 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—40x180, NEXT TO FIELD, LEITER & Co., on Madison-st.
80x106, corner Rush and Illinois-st.
TO LEASE.
45x182 on Madison st, between Wells and Franklin.
80x188, on Washington st, between Wells and Franklin.
82x160, corner Adams and Clinton-sts.
By WM. BORDEN, 214 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:
30 feet on Franklin-st., near Randolph, with privilege of party-wall.
Desirable business property, improved and unimproved, on Clinton, Canal, Jefferson, Halsted, and Twelfth-sts.; also on Blue Island av.
Houses and lots in all sections of the city for sale. Call, or send for lists with prices, etc.
Lots on Evans-st., near Ashland av., for sale low and on long time. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, Real Estate Broker. 58 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR $1,100 CASH. Fine lot and barn; Cossitt st, near Lake. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TAKE NOTICE—LOOK OUT FOR a good investment. The Four Mile House property for sale. About 6½ acres, with all improvements thereon, consisting of the Four Mile House, and large barn, one house and barn, and one house on Lake-st. 3 houses and 2 barns in all; about 25 large Balm-of-Gilead shade trees, and a lot of apple trees. The houses and barns are all insured. Terms: One quarter cash, the balance in one, two, three or four years, at 8 per cent interest, payable semi annually.
Will be at home from 6 a.m. till 10 a. m., and from 3 p. m. till 7 p. m, or address JOHN DAVLIN, corner West Lake st. and Central Park.
Must be sold within 10 days, otherwise will be subdivided.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS. A BASEMENT house of 14 rooms on Henry-st., near Throop; water up and down stairs; 2-story barn, with water. All in splendid order. Price $3,000, half cash. Also a good cottage of 6 rooms, closets, &c., on Rebecca-st., with good basement, trees, &c. This is a nice place, cheap, at $2,300—$1,700 cash, balance on time, 8 per cent. 2 lots on Coolidge, near Wood; only $1,200, $760 cash. Lot on Wood, $650, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. A. GRAHAM, Blue Island-av, and Burlington Railroad Crossing.

FOR SALE—PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—172 x125 on Arnold st. cor Forty fourth, near M. S. car shops, $16 per foot. Buy, build, and double your money in 6 months. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—AT VARIOUS prices, on Washington, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Throop, and Robey-sts., Centre, Park, Warren, Wabash, and Myrick-avs.
Business and manufacturing property on West Madison, Canal, West Van Buren, Clinton, Halsted, Desplaines-sts., and Milwaukee-av.
Lots on Monroe, Adams, and other streets near Jefferson and Union Park; lots on Robey, Peterson, and other streets near Milwaukee-av; lots on Western-av., Oakley, Diller, Ashley, Harbine, Van Horn, Shurtleff, Wallace, Lowe, and other streets in all parts of the city, at prices below market value, and on very favorable terms. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ONLY $800; NEW COTTAGE; 5 years' cheap ground lease, near Van Buren-st, and Western-av., R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—6 LOTS, CORNER HOYNE and Flournoy-sts. Also lots on Lexington-st., near Hoyne, and one lot on Southwestern-av., near Taylor. Apply to J. D. PARKER, 43 Canal-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,800 LIVELY COMPETItion for the best lot on Fulton-st, near cor Oakley. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—GOOD BARGAINS for this week in houses and lots, from $2,500 to $30,000.
Suburban home $3,500. Lots and acre property south Side adjoining city limits. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT RESIDENCE, 417 West Jackson-st. The house has 10 rooms in good order. The lot is 80 feet front to an alley. Possession given at once. Terms to suit. Ten acres near Rock Island & Pacific Railroad car works, in good shape for subdivision. Terms easy. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division; lake water; monthly payments; three left; call quick. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE MARKET TILL JUNE 25, nine lots fronting on Southwestern-av., cheap for cash. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500 VERY IMPORTANT. DON'T let this slip. Choice Park-av corner lot, 26x120, with brick building. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park, on five years' credit to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LARGE COTTAGE and lot. English style; all modern improvements. $7,000. Inquire of the OWNER, No. 30 Rucker-st., corner of Hubbard.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, CONtains four rooms; lot 25x125 ft to alley on Thirty-first-st and Vermont av. Small payment down, balance monthly. Apply to owner at HAIR & ODWINE'S planing mill, West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS, 25X125 feet on Walnut-st, near Lincoln, very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST AND VINcennes-av, only $15 per foot. Both streets 100 feet wide. If you are looking for a bargain go and see these lots. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HARTMAN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 88 West Madison-st.
House and lot on Canal-st, near Taylor.
House and lot on Clinton near Van Buren-st.
House and lot on Seventeenth-st, near Union-st.
46 lots on West Twelfth, Coolidge, and Sampson-sts, near Ashland av.
16 lots on Paulina and Marshfield-sts, near Harrison and Polk sts.
34 lots in the 3d Block west of Ashland av, and north of Twelfth-st, at a bargain.
6 lots on Kendall, near Polk-st.
6 lots on Harrison near Hoyne st, corner Van Buren and Lincoln-sts.
75x125 on Van Buren near Paulina-st.
100 lots on Chicago-av, First, Second, Erie, Ashley, and Indiana-sts, near Line-st.
70 lots near Humboldt Park, cheap.
Lots on State near Fifty-third-st.
2 lots on Ellis-av, near Douglas-place.
2 lots on Indiana-av, near Thirty-fourth-st.
8 lots on Emerald near Thirty-first-st.
200 lots near Rock Island Car Works.
40 lots on Centre-st.
24 lots on Fremont, Bissell, and Dayton-sts, near Centre st, at a bargain.
20 lots on Halsted and Sheffield-sts.
Several fine residence lots on Dearborn, Pine, and Rush sts.
For speculators we have the best lot of acre property ever offered in this market. Give us a call.
A large number of farms in our Western States.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 254 HALSTED-st., corner Harrison:
Michigan av, corner Thirty-second st, 100x165, very desirable.
Michigan-av, and Thirty-fifth-st, 50x165.
Michigan av, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts, $35 per foot.
Wabash av, south, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth sts, 25x151.
Indiana-av, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, 50x150.
Indiana-av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts, 100x138.
Cottage Grove av, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts, 48x150. $85 per foot.
State-st, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts, 24x123, $80 per foot.
Lake st, between Market and Franklin, 20x180, $750 per foot.
Lake-st, between Wood and Lincoln, 50x137, $180 per foot.
Adams-st, east of California-st, 54x125, $2,000.
Harrison st east of Centre-av, 24x100, only $2,000.
Tylor and Throop-sts, 75x120.
VanBuren and Loomis, 96x120.
Washington-st, east of Page, 48x125.
Polk-st, corner Kendall, two lots, $800 each.
80 acres near summit, east of Desplaines River, $125 per acre.
1½ acres Adams st, east of Western-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. BARBER, 90 HARRISON-st., after July 1, at 13 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-st.
7 acres, Seventy third st and Ashland-av., $500.
12 acres, Seventy-fourth-st and Hyde Park-av., $2,000.
12 acres, Sixteenth-st, and city limits, $2,000.
4 acres, Jackson-st, west of Central Park, $800.
Lot on Michigan av., near Thirty-fourth-st., $185.
50 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st., $60.
25 feet, Indiana av., near Thirty-third-st., $100.
25 feet, Forest-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., $70.
60 feet, Park av., near Leavitt-st., $55.
48 feet Monroe-st, near Lincoln-st., $164.
600x330 feet on Boulevard, near Wallace st., $55.
500x125 Buddan-st., corner Fifty-third st., $12.
40 lots near Halsted and Forty-fourth-st., very cheap.
Several bargains in Clark, Wells, and State-sts., and Wabash av.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS CORNER OF FULLERTON-av, and Holstein-av, very cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS IN BLOCK 31, SHEFfield's Addition on Armitage road and Girard st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—$500 DOWN, BALANCE ON MONTHLY payments, 10 room house and lot on Thirty-seventh-st, near Wabash-av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD building lots outside fire limits, on easy terms. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 196X110 ON THIRD-AV, SOUTH of Jackson-st.
Lot 50x100, on Third-av, south of Jackson-st.
Lot 50x100, on Third-av, south of Harrison-st.
Lot 20x180, VanBuren-st, east of Market-st.
Lot 75x100, Griswold-st, opposite Depot.
Lot 25x100, Canal-st, north of Harrison-st.
Lot 40x110, Washington st, east of Wells-st.
Lot 20x100, Lake-st, east of Wells-st.
Two houses and lot, 50x100, 90 and 92 South Peoria-st.
House and lot, 30x125, 344 Walnut st.
House and lot, 30x125, 621 West Twelfth-st.
Cottage house, 648 Butterfield-st.
DREW & NEWBERY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—30x108, WITH 7-ROOM COTTAGE, with gas, water, and sewer, on West Madison-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYments on Robey-st., only about the price of rent.
The southwest corner of Egan and Vincennes-av.; the most elegant lot in the city; call and get our terms.
A very large list of acre property.
40 feet on Ohio st., near Pine, cheap.
HUNTER & CUSHING, 53 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW 7-ROOM COTtages and lots on West Side, $2,800; easy terms. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, near Douglas-pl., $40 per foot below market; easy terms. J. R. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—3 NEW COTTAGES, NEAR ROLLing mills and Archer-av. cars, with fine lots; $1,050, $1,350, $1,500 a corner. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, DIVISION-ST., choice business lot, east of Larrabee-st, 150 feet deep. Only $123 per foot, if taken at once. Full abstract. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,400. YOUR LAST CHANCE for this property—Cottage, 5 rooms, good order, lot 24x110, Cicero court, near Harrison-st. $350 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5, 10, OR 15 ACRES IN SECTION 34, 38, 14, $1,250. Subdivided and streets graded. PRESTON & EGGERT, 88 East Madison st, Room 14.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av, at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,400, IF TAKEN AT ONCE. Business lot on Lake-st. near Seymour. Easy terms. This property is cheap at $2,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECURE THESE AT ONCE—LOT on Flournoy st., near California, only $500. Lot on Twelfth-st., inside the boulevard, $850. Lots on Rebecca st., near Rockwell, $400. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE A HOME. MONTHLY payments; no interest; only $500 down. Elegant cottage and lot on Erie st, near Lincoln, $3,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME AND BRICK basement store, 40 West Randolph-st. adjoining Barnes House. Apply to A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FT FRONT ON PRAIRIE-av., has an east front, near Douglas-place. COTES & FILLEY, No. 133 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with lease of lot, southwest corner of Sangamon and Monroe-st, gas, water, and sewer, all in good order; large grape vine and shrubbery. Sold at figures that will make a cheap rent for the purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO HOUSES (6 ROOMS) and lots, 25x130, on Rumsey-st, within 3 blocks of Well's School, on easy terms.
Also, Beautiful residence and business lots in Pickett's new addition to Chicago, on Milwaukee-av, Lincoln, Wood, Park-sts and Lee-av.
Also, $550 lots on Robey-st.
Also, houses and lots in different parts of the city.
D. B. NICHOLS, 371 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV LOTS, $800 TO $250. West Twenty first and Leavitt sts. 50 lots, $850. West Twentieth-st lots, near Oakley, $500.
Chicago-av lots, near Hoyne, $550.
First-st lots, near Hoyne, $550.
Lincoln-av lots, near Hurlbut, per foot, $80.
Menomonee st near Clark-st, $50.
Lake Shore Drive, north of Division-st, $100.
Warren-av, just outside fire limits, $55.
West Polk-st, near Vernon Park, $55.
EDMUND G. STILES,
51 Central Union Block, Madison-st, east of bridge.

FOR SALE—100 FT ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Fifty-second-st, price $50 per foot; also,
50 feet on State-st, near Fifty-second, at $50 per foot, 1-3 cash, balance on long time; also,
10 lots on Thirty-fifth-st, 31 blocks east of Halsted-st; price $600 per lot, $100 cash and balance on or before 4 years. A. J. HAWHE, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST, 14 LOTS, JUST outside fire limits, $8,500, $200 down. Halsted-st., house and lot business property, $3,500. Warren-av, lot and cottage, $4,400. Canal, near Harrison, 25x90. Twelfth-st, house and lot, east of Halsted. ADAMS & MURRAY, 143 West Madison.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 5 new 2-story frame houses, corner Hermitage av. and York-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal.

FOR SALE—56X125 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., between Thirty fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts, 166 feet south of Douglas place, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years; prices low. LUTHER L. HIATT, Room 56, Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, DEARBORN-ST. extension, between Polk and Harrison-sts., three story brick building and lot 20x100. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—56x170 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Thirty sixth-sts. AYRES & EOFF. 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—48 OR 96x180 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Prairie-av., south of Thirtieth st. AYRES & EOFF. 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a very desirable lot on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st; lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., a 2 story frame house, brick and stone foundations, modern improvements, 10 rooms; lot 33x162 to alley; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE lots on Langley-av. and Egan av; a first-rate opportunity for anyone wishing to build a block of houses; most of the purchase money can remain from 3 to 5 years at 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., JUST SOUTH of Twenty-ninth st., 2-story frame house, about 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and in good order; lot 25x180 to alley; good frame barn; $8,000; terms very reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON TWENTY-FIRST-st., near Lincoln-st., $700.
Hinman-st., near Lincoln-st., $700.
Allport-st., near Twenty-second and Evans-sts., $800.
Quinn-st., between Thirty first and Wrong-sts. $500.
Emerald-st., near Thirty-first st., $450.
All for sale on easy terms.
AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS 4 MILES FROM CENTRE OF city, on good gravelled road; front lots, $400; back lots, $250; small payments down, and long time; monthly payments if preferred; streets all graded, large trees set out, good improvements, near depot; we take you free of charge to see these lots; please call at 133 West Madison-st., day or evening. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY COTTAGE AND LOT on Cottage Grove-av.; $3,800, $400 cash, balance in monthly payments. Address OWNER, Branch Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,250 MONDAY—LIVELY competition for lot on Van Buren st (300 feet), west of Western-av., and outside fire limits. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—BETTER THAN A SAVINGS Bank. Two lots on Chicago-av., 150 feet west of Leavitt; only $750 each; $100 discount for cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON ERIE AND First-sts; $1,100 and $1,000; easy terms; sure to advance 25 per cent in 3 months. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 535 Mitchell st., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, &c.; barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW SIX-ROOM COTtage, with lot 25x125. Inquire on the premises, 1095 Adams-st.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 482 Wabash-av., near Post Office.

TO RENT—785 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished parlor bed-room, first floor front, also two rooms, second floor, newly furnished, bath room and modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHed for $25 per month. 12 South Clinton st. Day boarders can be accommodated; hot tea and coffee at all hours.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; terms reasonable. Apply at 137 North Halsted st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED BED ROOM for a gentleman, $15, $20 per month. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—6 OR 12 ROOMS, WELL-FINISHED, gas and water, suitable for one or two families. 389 North Market-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE A NICELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with or without board; also use of bath-room, parlors and piano, if wished; small family, with home comforts; references exchanged. Address 642 West Monroe st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT AND CONVENIENT lodging room for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. 346 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AT 67 OAK-ST., ONE door west of Wells st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS AT 50 DOUGlas-place, near Douglas monument; very convenient to street and steam cars.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, PANtry, and water. Inquire on the premises, 333 Centre-av.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, at 149 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED PARlor, $12; also a large chamber, furnished, for $13 per month. Apply at 973 Wabash-av., 3 doors from Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—LARGE NICELY FURNISHED front room, for two gentlemen, at 269 Fulton st., near Carpenter. Gas and bath.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS UPPER part of house 19 Cottage Place, near lake shore; excellent neighborhood; only one block from steam and street cars. Rent only $15 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WAbash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., for single gentleman. Address V 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR AT 341 Fulton-st., $15 per month.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AND CLOSETS ON North Halsted st., near Milwaukee-av. Apply 178 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing; closets, pantry, &c. West Lake-st., near Robey. A. J. STACKPOLE, 82 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—BED ROOM WITH USE OF PARlor, suitable for a gentleman. 298 West Washington-st; reference exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, AT 337 West Adams st., terms $16 per month.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, to one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 231 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a desirable location, near Union Park, very reasonable. 356 West Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FRONT UPPER SITTING-ROOM, with bed-room and closet off, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen, at 58 South Peoria, near Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, FURNISHED FRONT room, on West Side; $20. Apply on premises, 179 Walnut-st., or to I. D. VREDENBURGH, 59 and 61 South Canal st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, BASEment of 31 Davis st., two blocks from Randolph st cars.

TO RENT—ROOMS, EITHER FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board. Apply at 1152 Prairie-av. W. DORLAND.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, en suite or single, in the new marble block No. 344 West Washington-st., to responsible parties only.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE ELEGANT HOUSE No 737 Michigan-av.; key at our office. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping for man and wife. Apply on premises, 672 West Jackson st, or of J. M. HEADLEY, 344 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BED-ROOM, PLEASantly situated. Day and weekly boarders wanted. Southwest corner Paulina and Tyler-sts.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FRONT BED-ROOM, well furnished; private family. 225 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, in a beautiful location. No. 291 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, ONE large unfurnished room and bed-room; references required and given. 38½ St. John's-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for two men. Apply, Sunday forenoon, at 49 Adams-st, in rear.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, Forty-seventh st, near car shops; only $20; R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for 2 gentlemen, front room and bed room. Inquire at cigar store, 351 West Madison-st., corner May-st.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, a nice front room and alcove, furnished, with bath room attached; all newly painted. Also rooms adjoining, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also the comforts of a home, at 548 Wabash-av., just south of Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—1 FURNISHED AND 2 UNFURnished rooms, with or without board, in a private residence west of Union Park; all modern conveniences. Address C 58, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE front room, suitable for two gentlemen; gas, bathroom, &c.; terms moderate. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE AND CONvenient lodgings at $2 per week, or 30 cents a night, at the Dolly Varden Lodging Rooms, 56 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS at No. 420 State-st.

TO RENT—3 SMALL ROOMS IN COTTAGE, $16; No. 639 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT SLEEPING-room, suitable for one gentleman, at 130 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE rooms at the Merchants' European Hotel, 195 West Washington-st., at $1 per day.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, neatly furnished, at 117 South Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two single gentlemen. 249 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT PARLOR, TWO large, square, single rooms, well furnished, use of gas and bath-room, with or without board, at reasonable rates, all first-class, at 153 South Green st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. 127 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front room, with or without partial board. 229 Thirtieth-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, parlor, bedroom, and closet, with or without board, at 353 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, with or without board. 761 Michigan av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with or without board, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; no objection to children. 1409 State st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 141 AND 143 Twenty second st.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS in good order. Inquire at 565 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at No. 84 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BATH-ROOM, closets, pantry, water, etc., furnished or unfurnished; large pleasant yard. 1184 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, NEW, and centrally located. 340 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT PARLOR AND bed-room for gentleman and wife, with some furniture, if required. Inquire at 37 Newberry-av., north of Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, with closet, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, in the marble front building, 191 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with modern improvements, in a first class private residence. No 524 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, TO LET, WITH OR without board. Good references given and required. No. 14 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FOR ANY LENGTH OF time desired, in a quiet location. Address B 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT room, unfurnished, in a private family, at 213 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, sleeping rooms furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 351 Centre-av., near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE furnished rooms for short time, address No. 86, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, four doors from street cars, 181 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT PARLORS, FURnished, with or without board, 284 West Harrison-st, corner of Green.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, 821 WAbash av.
Dwelling house, 19 Eldridge court.
Dwelling house, 60 Peck-st.
Dwelling house, 74 Thirtieth-st.
Dwelling house, 118 North Paulina-st.
Dwelling house, 58 Langley av.
Dwelling house, 60 Langley av.
Dwelling house, 65 Vernon-av.
DREW & NEWBERY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE FINE TWO STORY AND brick basement house, of 16 rooms, in fine condition, with all modern improvements, on Twenty-third st, near Wabash-av, to a good tenant. The owner wishes to sell a portion of the furniture, reserve the first floor, and board with the family renting, if desirable to both parties. Apply to C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Land Broker, Room 7, 151 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—10 ROOM HOUSE WITH BATH room, low rent to a party that will buy furniture complete, $800 cash. Apply at 368 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AT WAUKEGAN—DWELLING house of 10 rooms, stable, large garden, plenty of fruit, &c., 4 blocks from depot; rent, $25 per month. Inquire of DENNIS & CO., 126 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING 6 rooms, No. 1419 Indiana-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT HOUSE OF 12 rooms, stable for 3 horses, carriage house and shed, at Woodlawn, half block from station, if not sold by July 1. K. WINNE, Woodlawn.

TO RENT—FOUR 5-ROOM COTTAGES ON Butterfield-st, between Twenty ninth and Thirtieth; all new. Inquire of H. C. STEDMAN, 168 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on South Side, cheap. J. C. McCORD & CO., 443 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS—NO. 685 WEST Washington-st., two story brick with brick basement, water and gas fixtures, in good repair, with all modern improvements. No. 39 Thirty-second-st., brick house with basement, house new, just finished, with all the improvements for house keeping, water and gas, furnace, range, and closets with 10 rooms. By JAMES M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent and House Renting Agency, No. 124 Clark-st, Room 5.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE HOUSES OF 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe, which I will rent to good parties for one or two years, or sell for monthly payments. Price from $2,000 to $3,200. Rent from $20 to $30 per month. C. E. BROWNE, opposite depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st, Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.
HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.
Two story frame house, 123 Douglas place, 10 rooms.
Very desirable furnished house on Indiana-av, near Eighteenth-st, furnished, 12 rooms.
Three-story and basement marble-front residence on Indiana-av, near Sixteenth-st, 12 rooms, and barn.
WEST DIVISION.
Furnished house on Honore-st, near Madison st.
Three-story and basement marble-front house on West Washington-st, near Union Park, 12 rooms; furniture for sale, all new.
Two-story and basement marble-front house on Peck st, No. 60, 10 rooms.
Large two-story frame house, No. 16 South Ann-st, 13 rooms.
142 South Peoria-st, large frame house, 12 rooms.
132 South Hoyne-st, 8 rooms; furniture for sale.
69 Mcgrath-st, 8 rooms; $45 per month.
8 rooms for housekeeping, No. 333 West Madison-st.
Furnished house at Harlem, 7 rooms, $40 per month.
506 Washington av, 16 rooms and barn.
Very desirable residence on Carpenter-st, near Washington, completely furnished, 14 rooms, all in perfect order.
Two-story frame house 33 North Curtis st, 7 rooms.
Three-story and basement marble-front on Aberdeen-st, near Madison-st, 16 rooms.
142 South Morgan-st, 10 rooms.
A suite of 8 rooms, 303 West Madison-st.
A suite of 7 rooms, 285 West Madison-st.
A large list of houses in all parts of the city for rent.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 19 Congress-st. Apply to CHACE & ABELL, 328 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, NEAR Lincoln Park and school, or will sell for small payment down, balance monthly or to suit. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 19 South Ann st., near Washington, 14 rooms, all the modern improvements. The house is in complete order throughout; location first-class. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GREAT BARGAIN—FINE LARGE 17-room brick house; furniture for sale; two years' lease; rent very low; nice location; avenue, South Side; $1,500, cash, worth $2,500; owner going away. Parties will save about $1,000 in rent alone. B 88, Tribune branch office.

TO RENT—TWO VERY PLEASANT 2-STORY brick houses in Cot. Grove, near Douglas-pl.; one of them nicely furnished to first class tenants only. Board for man, wife, and child three years required. Address S, 292 Michigan av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON HUBBARD-ST., near Lincoln-st., 6 rooms, furnished, or will sell part of furniture or all. Price $30; cheap. 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED DWELLING of six rooms, convenient and pleasantly located. For particulars, call at 53 Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.: 2 story and basement house near the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty third-st., 14 rooms, $100 per month. Suites of rooms in the new brick building, 97 South Desplaines-st. Store 97 South Desplaines-st. 2-story house southwest corner Ashland-av. and Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, with all modern improvements and good brick barn, on Wabash-av., near Twenty fifth st. WARREN, KERNEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED DWELLing, with ornamented grounds; not to be let for a boarding house; West Washington-st.; $1,500 per annum. Apply at 62 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—3 NEW FRAME COTTAGES CONtaining 6 rooms each, 1066, 1068, and 1070 West Madison-st. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ELEGANTLY, TWO-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, hot and cold water, gas; house heated by furnace; also brick barn, 17 Honore-st.; three blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 138 West Madison-st.:
Have several good houses in good localities to rent cheap; also several floors with 5 to 10 rooms each on Madison-st.
17-room house all nicely furnished on Calumet-av, South Side.
7 room house, furnished, at Harlem; only $40 per month.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS, pantry, water in kitchen; rent cheap; 5 minutes' walk of Blue Island-av. cars. 143 Coolidge-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, NO. 5 Johnson-place, Cottage Grove, $35 per month. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.
STORES, OFFICES, ETC.
Very desirable store and offices in new four story brick buildings, Nos. 73 and 75 East Monroe-st., known as the Brinkworth Block. The offices contain all the modern improvements.
Elegant double stores, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., with four stories and basement, just west of Wabash-av.
Elegant offices in the Hartford Building on LaSalle-st., near Randolph, with vaults, etc.
Two new brick stores, 60 and 62 Pacific-av., suitable for a billiard hall.
Second, third, and fourth floors of brick building No. 20 Market-st.
Second and third floor of iron front building on Wabash-av., near Congress st.; very desirable, good light, etc.
Two new four-story and basement brick buildings, on Jackson st., just west of Wabash-av., with all the modern improvements.
Store, 32 West Washington-st., near Canal, suitable for office or store purposes.
Very desirable new store, with dwellings above, No. 342 West Madison-st., large plate glass front, etc.
New brick store, 52 East Madison-st., near State-st.
Third and fourth floor of the beautiful marble front building, No. 136 State-st., near corner Madison.
Brick stores, 781 and 783 State-st., in the Grand Block.
146 Michigan-st., two-story and basement brick building.
Stores, 915 and 917 South Halsted-st.
Store, 925 West Madison-st.
Very desirable offices in the new four-story brick building, 118 Franklin-st., near Washington st.
Choice offices in the Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts., with all the modern improvements.
New stores, Nos. 293 and 295 Kinzie-st.
A large list of stores and offices in all parts of the city. Rents collected, etc.

TO RENT—STORES—TWO BRICK STORES and basement on Clark-st., near Pacific Hotel.
3-story and basement, iron and stone front building (45x140), 149 and 151 State st.
Store and basement, 175 and 177 Madison-st.
Store and basement (40x80), 100 and 102 Randolph-st.
5-story and basement brick building, northeast corner Michigan-av. and South Water-st.
DREW & NEWBERY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO BASEMENTS, ON MADISON-st, near Halsted, only $30 per month; each can be connected, if desired. Also some rooms and offices in a location. D. COLE & SON, house agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEW PHENIX Block, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., suitable for bank, insurance, real estate, law, or brokers' offices; also two large rooms on fourth floor, suitable for Lodge rooms for societies. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, Phenix Block, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON ST, A BASEment, 25x70, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, LIGHT AND AIRY, suitable for offices, sleeping-rooms, or any light business, on West Madison-st., or for housekeeping; gas, water, and water closets. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORE, CORNER HALsted and Harrison-sts, also basement under the same, 20x116 feet; highest and dryest basement in the city. J. H. KEELER, 256 Halsted-st, corner Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING NO. 120 WEST Washington-st., splendid location for business. Apply to J. K. MURPHY, Room 13, corner of State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF TAILORING STORE 107 Twenty-second-st.; rent moderate.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS AND offices in new building, 326 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 320 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF LARGE STORE No. 353 West Madison-st., with fixtures; rent cheap. Inquire over store.

TO RENT—ONE PART OF STORE, 481 SOUTH State-st., under Anderson's European Hotel.

FOR RENT—STORE, 406 SOUTH CLARK-ST. under the St. James Hotel, will rent very cheap. Apply to HAWLEY, THORNE & CO., corner Lumber and Mitchell-sts.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE, CENTRALLY located offices with or without vaults; low rents. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 12, 151 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors, in the new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID LARGE FRONT PARlor, suitable for any business. Inquire at 718 Wabash av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, southwest corner Madison and Clark-st. Apply to MERRILL, LADD & CO., Financial Agents, 154 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM JULY 1, LARGE DESIRAble store and large, well lighted basement, either together or separately; location corner West Randolph and Jefferson-sts. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., BETWEEN SANgamon and Morgan-sts., a store 42x96; can be arranged to suit tenant if applied for immediately. Inquire of F. T. SEELY, Room 42 Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—STORE 278 BLUE ISLAND-AV., newly fitted for dry goods or furnishing goods. Inquire at 253 Forquer-st.

TO RENT—STORES BY D. COLE & SON, house renting agents, 138 West Madison-st. No. 22, 279, 618 West Madison-st., 78 and 146 South Halsted st. We have also several others that will be for rent in a few days, near the corner of Halsted and Madison; desirable locations for any kind of business.

TO RENT—TWO NICE OFFICES, AT 165 WEST Washington-st. S. S. MILLER, Room 2, 165 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE, 20x60 FEET, IN NEW brick building 418 West Madison-st.; $35 per month; cheapest rent on the street. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED office, including desks. Cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near Tunnel.

TO RENT—CORNER MAIN AND WRONG-STS., a new store with very desirable residence above; a large business can be done in drugs, groceries, dry goods, or hardware. C. J. ADAMS, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—A WINDOW AND PART OF STORE, best location on Wabash av., to a watchmaker; a good chance to the right party. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE 864 STATE-ST., NEAR Eighteenth-st. T. A. JACKSON, 550 State-st. Agent.

TO RENT—A BARN LARGE ENOUGH FOR carriage and horses in rear of 109 South Jefferson-st; water in the barn.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, AT $10 PER MONTH in a well located office in the West Division. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A ROOM ON THE SECond floor of our building, 50x100, which we will rent with or without steam power. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE PORTION of our store, cheap, to the right party. No. 32 River-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE NO. 348 STATE-st.; is suitable for a news depot or ticket office.

TO RENT—NO. 195 WEST HARRISON ST, A barn, with one stall.

TO RENT—573 STATE-ST., NEAR TWELFTH, brick store and basement, together or separately. Address T. A. JACKSON, 550 State-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCAtion for billiards and bar can find large rooms newly fitted up for that business, near the Sherman House, by applying to GEORGE C. WHIPPLE, No. 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE AND eligibly located store, Nos 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.; possession given July 15 next. Apply on the premises. SEBERGER & BREAKEY.

TO RENT—STORE, 541 WEST RANDOLPH-st., with house of 5 rooms, bath, pantry, etc.
2 offices and 1 sleeping room.
1 cottage on Indiana-st., near Lincoln-st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

REAL ESTATE.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO NEW GOTHIC houses of 7 rooms, three houses of 6 rooms, one new cottage of 6 rooms all on fine lots at North Evanston. One new cottage of 5 rooms, at West Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe, any of which I will sell at a bargain, for small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will sell choice lots at from $12 to $16 per foot, in either place, for monthly payments; and to those who will build I will require no payment on the lot for five years. I will also sell lots in my addition to North Evanston, ½ mile from depot, west, for $150, (about such property as other parties advertise as North Evanston lots) at $250. C. E. BROWNE, Opposite Depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st. Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT PROSPECT PARK, 53 MINutes' ride from Chicago, a desirable residence, with two acres of land, shade trees, and growing fruit. Also, one or two cottages, with shade and fruit trees in abundance. Terms easy. Also, a farm of 60 acres, near the village. Also 12 to 15 acres, well located and naturally adapted for a nursery. Village lots, for business or residence, for sale on long time. To Colleges, or those seeking locations for Seminaries, on advantageous terms. Prospect Park offers superior inducements. W. T. BREWSTER, No. 114 East Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50X160 at less than market value, and on easy terms. Tickets to Norwood and return furnished free of charge at our office. We have also two new houses, just completed, at Norwood, which we will sell on easy terms of payment. Call and examine this property before buying. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES, LOTS and farms; most any size, price, and terms. 160 acres of beautiful rolling land near depot, $150 per acre.

A fine farm, with ½ mile front, on C. B. & Q. R. R., 160 rods from one station, and 80 from another, with large brick house, and orchard, for half its value, to subdivide, on very easy terms. Inquire of the owner, from 10 to 1, at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 6 ACRE BLOCK at Ravenswood, only $12 per foot; very cheap. Also four choice 50x165 ft. lots near the church and station, at a great bargain. Also a 5 acre block, 1,260 ft front, lots 125x50 ft at Norwood Park. Who wants this bargain at $5 per foot.

Also a splendid 10 acre block with two houses, at Brighton, on Archer-av., over 3,000 ft frontage at $3 per ft, who wants it.

Owner of above property must raise money. BOWEN, KING & CO, 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $40 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; only 1,000 feet from three depots; $150, $175, $200, $225, $250; train reaches city before 7 a.m.; leaves after 6 p.m.; large number already sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN HYDE PARK, SUITable for subdivision, very cheap. J. M. CUTLER, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NICE NEW 6 ROOM COTTAGE AT Englewood for sale cheap. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 8, No. 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—15 OR 20 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, near station, suitable for subdivision. At a bargain for a few days only. M. VAN ALLEN, Room 10, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS FROM 125 TO 150 feet in depth at extremely low prices—on Humboldt-av., only $300; on the Boulevard, near Maplewood, $600; on Oakley-st., near Wicker Park, $500; on North-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $300; on ... Title perfect and abstract furnished each customer. If you want a bargain it will pay you to call and investigate this matter. G. L. GRIFFIN, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LARGE GOTHIC COTtage house, 10 rooms, brick cellar, bath room, long veranda looking over Lake Michigan, ice house, carriage house, stable, wood house, garden, and apple, pear, and cherry trees; 800 grape vines, 600 shade trees, and 4½ acres fine soil. Situated at Winnetka, Milwaukee Railroad. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Rent, $50 per month. H. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN ACRE PRICES at a sacrifice for cash, 100x125 ft on Forty-sixth-st., near car works for $12 front foot. F. W. YOUNG, 25 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, IN E. ½ S. W. ¼ SEC. 22, 39, 13, ½ mile west of city limits and on Riverside Boulevard. Considering the location and the near future developments to be made in that vicinity, there is no 20 acres on the market for investment. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT CLARENDON HILLS—THE most desirable suburban residence property about Chicago. Come and see us, and we will tell you how to get a home, secure it to your family beyond contingency, and requiring but a trifling expense in money. HOLMES, BAKER & RICH, 13 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS, HOUSES AND LOTS, AND acre property, at Hinsdale. You will consult your interest by calling on us before purchasing. Prices low; terms easy. HOLMES, BAKER & RICH, 13 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN JEFFERSON—LOW prices and easy terms. Near depot; monthly payments if desired. HOLMES, BAKER & RICH, 13 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE PROPERTY IS ON the eve of a large advance. We have 250x540 running to lake at Kenwood; also, 50x190, $85 per foot, covered with trees; also, 5 or 10 acres near great park and watch factory, cheap. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RUSH TO ENGLEWOOD STILL continues. Choice lots near station and school, 30 minutes from city; monthly payments. Get our circular. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$2,800 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL VILLA, 8 rooms, 5 closets, well, cistern, and 50 foot corner lot, near station, Englewood. Great bargain. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY B. NEWMAN, 96 WEST WASHington-st. 3 good houses and lots at Englewood on good easy terms.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES FRONTING THE LAKE Shore drive, in Lake View. A bargain. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ACRE BLOCKS IN GOOD neighborhood. Will pay a large profit to subdivide. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—1½ ACRES ON CORNER AT ENGLEwood, 10 minutes' walk from station, with new house and barn. Cheap and on long time. CORTELL, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LASalle-st., Bryan Block, have some of the best lots in Hinsdale, 7 to 10 minutes' walk from depot, high and dry; also a large house and lot, cheap. Liberal terms offered. Call and see.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COTTAGE AND THREE acres of ground, full of fruit trees, flowers, and shrubbery, 8 miles from Chicago. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. OTTAWAY, REAL ESTATE and Loan Agent, 79 Dearborn-st., block of 48 lots in the village of Jefferson, opposite the Park at a bargain. Lots at South Lynne on monthly payments. Lots at Hyde Park and Ravenswood. Lots at Indiana ... Hyde Park near the depot to lease; 400x109 ft. near Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence at Riverside for sale; or exchange for South Side property. Address LESLIE, 840 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS, AND HOUSES and lots, at South Evanston. In view of the many improvements now under way on this property, there is no doubt that it will double in value within one year. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—ALMOST given away—2 lots for $500, and 2 lots, with unfinished cottage, $750, if taken at once. Also 100 50x150, with unfinished house, in fine location, $800. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLARENDON HILLS ON THE C. B. & Q. R. R., some beautiful residence sites, at very low figures, and on terms to suit, for immediate improvement. Land high, and beautifully undulating, healthy and attractive. Over 20 passenger trains daily. HOLMES, BAKER & RICH, 13 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN—OAKWOOD-av., 572x161 feet, to 16 foot alley, on Oakwood-av., between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av.; only $90 per foot, if taken immediately, on easy terms; will make a discount of $5 per foot to an all cash customer; will sell 200 feet separately, if desired. Oakwood-av. is the first street south of city limits and is to be the main connecting link between the two Boulevards, thus ensuring a rapid and sure advance in the value of this property. Only offered for a few days at above low rate. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—86 FEET ABOVE Chicago. Is now admitted to be one of the finest and most desirable suburban towns near Chicago; splendid schools, churches and society; 4 miles west of the city limits, on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; 7 passenger trains running either way daily; double-track Railroad.

I have for sale a large tract of land which I will sell by the acre, block or lots, from 3 to 5 blocks from the depot. This is the nearest desirable property to the depot. Price by the lot from $15 to $30 per front foot; by the acre from $2,500 to $3,500; in blocks of 5 acres from $11,500 to $15,000; will sell on monthly payments or small cash payments and long time on balance; special inducements to persons agreeing to build. LUTHER L. HIATT, Room 56 Bryan Block, cor Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES ON TRACY-AV. (leading west from Washington Heights depot) being 1½ miles from Dummy track. Suitable for gardening or subdivision. One-quarter cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. AYRES & KOFF, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2,000 FEET front of splendid ground at Jefferson for sale, or will exchange for desirable residence lot on North Side. There is a good margin on this property. BEA & COATES, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR SIXTY-SEVENTH-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; 10 dummy trains each way to and from the city, fare 12 cents; streets finely graded, and houses already built and occupied; can arrive in city at 7 o'clock a.m., and leave as late as 6:20 p.m. The property is situated midway between the great South Parks. Price from $400 to $550 per lot, $150 cash and balance 5 years' time. A. J. HAWHE, No. 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—16 LOTS JUST SOUTH OF ENGLEwood on a beautiful high and dry ridge; 4 dummy trains daily to and from the city; price, $150 each, $50 cash, balance in five years on monthly payments of $10 each. A. J. HAWHE, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES T. 38, SEC. 23, R. 12. CAN be subdivided, and realize $400 per acre. $125 an acre; opposite site of new depot on Kinzie-st.; only $1,000 down. Can be made business ... Irving Park, nice dwelling, 10 rooms; lot 50x165 feet. Great bargain. WOLFE & INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SECTION 8, 39, 13. Also 40 acres in same, adjoining city limits. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES AT LAWNDALE, NEAR the depot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—9 ACRES FRONTING THE BOUlevard, between Douglas and Central Parks. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES FRONTING THE CENtral Park. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON SIXTY-SEVENTH-st., near Oakwood Cemetery. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES IN STAVE'S SUBDIVISion, near South Park. F. A. BRAGG, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK—A VERY DEsirable residence near the depot now rented at $40 per month is offered for sale for a few days at a great bargain. Apply to G. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

FOR SALE—WESTERN SPRINGS RESIDENCE property, near depot, at the present low prices only for a short time. First-class houses, trees, sidewalks, streets under drained; go see it; trains almost hourly. T. C. HILL, 156 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, an elevated fine lot of 3 1-4 acres, streets on two sides. Improvements—a new 2-story frame of 10 rooms, cellar walled, well, cisterns, outhouses, etc. Five minutes' walk from railroad station, at which 16 trains stop daily, 10 miles from city. Property unincumbered, a healthy site, but proprietor's business requires his presence in the city. Address H. B., 25 South Canal-st., Journal of Commerce office.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—SOME FINE RESidences on long time; also choice unimproved property. Call at 84 West Madison-st. S. LIND.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A HOUSE OF 12 rooms, well located, and in excellent repair. To be sold low, and on very long time if desired. KIMBALL & FRAKE, 215 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, SEVERAL NICE lots, including a corner, with sidewalk down; fine location. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, corner of Franklin and Washington.

FOR SALE—AT THE ROCK ISLAND CAR shops, several lots, very cheap, $350 to $450. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, corner of Franklin and Washington.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS ON NORTH CLARK-st., outside fire limits, and just north of Sheffield-av.; they are 25x150 each, and covered by fine shade trees; only small payment down, balance on easy terms; price, $30 to $50 per foot. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—40 ACRES ON Stony Island-av., near Carroll.
10 or 20 acres in Section 34, 17, 14.
10 acres Forty-seventh-st., near Boulevard.
20 or 40 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.
20 acres on railroad, near Brighton.
40 acres on Junction-av., near South Lynne.
118 lots on Archer-av., near Cotton Factory.
80 acres in Section 16 on Archer-av.
30 acres in Section 11, 38, 13.
6 5-acre lots in Iglehart's Subdivision, near Boulevard.
5-acre subdivision, near Brighton, on Boulevard.
10 acres 1½ miles from Hinsdale.
80 acres on Clarendon Hills, on railroad.
155 acres on C. B. & Q. R.R., east of Lowner's Grove.
2 6-acres Blocks in Jefferson.
1,000 acres at railroad crossing, 29 miles from city.
10 acres joining Hawthorne, on railroad.
Houses and lots at Hinsdale, Riverside, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Brighton, Ravenswood, Jefferson R. I. car shops, Englewood, and near the parks. L. L. & G. W. PERRY, 165 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 11 miles south of Court House, large grove and prairie lots, near the crossing of the Great Eastern and Rock Island Railroads. Half acre lots ½ mile east of depot, $500 each. Acre property, suitable for subdivision, at low prices and easy terms. Train on Rock Island Railroad leaves Harrison and Twenty-second-sts. at 10 a.m., returns at 4 p.m. Call at the Boutwell House, near the depot, or at Real Estate office of WILLIS M. HITT, 488 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—FINE LARGE house and grounds at Evanston for sale or rent. Great bargains in Evanston property, both improved and unimproved. After Monday we will be ready to offer lots in the new and beautiful suburb, Roger's Park. Splendid opportunities are here offered to purchasers. WILLIS M. HITT, 488 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER offered for investment in pine timber land. Terms to suit purchasers, and must be sold regardless of price. Reasons for selling satisfactorily explained. Last chance for such an investment. Address U 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO or suburban property, 3 good farms within 60 miles of Chicago, by B. NEWMAN, 96 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF FORTY acres, 25 under cultivation, 10 acres timber, 5 acres meadow; house, barn, and orchard; also a farm of 80 acres, with good improvements; both near large towns and railroad. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 40 ACRES, 7 acres timber, good water and new fence, small house, good large barn, for sale cheap, together with the crops. S. R. BUTTLES, 305 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—280 ACRES A REASONABLE DIStance from the city, situated on one of the most prominent and accommodating railroads leading into Chicago, double track, running through the centre of the land, and station on the property. The land is high and beautifully located, and for a suburban town is not excelled by any within the same radius of the city. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A FEW FARMS AT VERY advantageous prices, in Lake County, Ind., at from 24 to 40 miles from Chicago. Inquire at 257 West Madison-st. A. VANDER NAILLEN.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM WANTED, BY A PARty retiring from the wholesale liquor business, in exchange for fine Kentucky and Pennsylvania whiskies, and the best imported wines, brandies, &c., the finest stock in Chicago. Address IMPORTER, care of Carrier No. 13, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FEET, WITH OR WITHout improvements, on West Harrison-st., east of Halsted. C. C. SHOYER & CO., 358 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CHEAP RESIDENCE LOT OUTside fire limits, near Randolph or Madison-st. cars. Address C. H. NICHOLS, 296 West Lake-st.

WANTED—HOME—I WILL EITHER RENT or buy a nice house, not extra large, but with all the modern improvements and conveniences, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood north of Twenty-ninth-st. and east of Wabash-av., South Side. Address, stating full particulars, V 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT IN southwestern part of city. Will pay $500 down, balance to suit. Address, with price, street and number, F 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL HOUSES ON THE WEST Side and lots just outside of fire limits for cash customers. S. L. TRIPPE, 76 Market-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN A GOOD LOT AND small house, with grass plot, in South Division. Will pay $5,000 down. Address B 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS—IMPROVED and unimproved property, in all parts of the city and suburbs. Parties wishing to sell, and for quick returns, will call at my office and leave full description. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSE, 1 LOT, 1-3 TO 1-2 CASH. Convenient to Oakley, Western-av. to Van Buren-st. Owners apply. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN UNINCUMBERED LOT OR lots, improved or unimproved, south of Division-st. and north of the river, worth from $12,000 to $15,000. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—ALSO INside residence property for five blocks at Irving Park. P. R. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—ACRE PROPERty, to subdivide, near Englewood preferred. J. M. BEVERIDGE, 149 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THREE LIVE, ENERGETic men to travel in country and sell one of the best selling articles ever brought out; also one or two in city. C. H. LYON, 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COPPER GAble lightning rod comp. 1645 Wabash-av., in rear. Inquire between 12 and 2 p.m.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell an article that is needed in every family; good wages can be made. Call at 256 West Twelfth-st., 6 o'clock p.m.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY FOR either sex in a permanent and honorable business, and only a small capital required. Samples sent for 50 cents. MERRILL & CO., 280 W. Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HARRIS "P. P." perfectly pure whiskey. Call on W. J. WALKER, Room 6, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO CANVASS city and county for the most salable article ever introduced. Call and see for yourself, northeast corner of Wright-st. and Newberry-av.

AGENTS WANTED—GENTLEMEN CALLING on hardware merchants, carpenters, and machine shops, can earn a good commission by applying to Little Giant Vise and Saw Set Company, 89 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, bolting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES and iron planers—
One 20-foot Pond's engine lathe, 22-inch swing.
One 12-foot Harris engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 7-foot Thomas' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 12-foot Perkins' engine lathe, all sizes and kinds.
Also 50 new engine lathes, all sizes and kinds.
IRON PLANERS, SECOND-HAND.
One 10-foot bed, 30x18.
One 6-foot bed, 36x26.
One 6-foot bed, 20x20.
One 4-foot bed, 20x24.
Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 and 276 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, SMOKE-STACK, Howe 3,500 Dormant Scale, 1 ton Fairbank's platform scale. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STONE-SETTERS' DERricks, 55 feet long, corner of Kinzie and Kingsbury-sts. Derricks made to order, all sizes. MCKAY BROS., 178 West Van Buren-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, "Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent, 84 Market-st., Central Block.

MACHINERY—ONE 60-HORSE STATIONARY, one 40 do., two 25 do., one 3 do., one 18 horse portable; cheap. L. D. POLLARD, 29 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—ONE STATIONARY ENGINE AND boiler, 14 to 16 horse power; state size and price. Address J. S. YOUNG, LeRoy, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE as teacher of the English branches, music, French, and German, desires engagement as Assistant Principal with some institution for the next academic year, or would establish a school in some favorable locality. Address Mrs. YOUNG, Tribune Branch office.

AN EXPERIENCED MUSICIAN WISHES A few more piano pupils. Guarantees satisfaction. Only $5 per quarter. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FROM 7 TO 9 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at the School of Civil Engineering, 237 West Madison-st. Terms, $6 for ten lessons in advance.

HAYS & HICKEY—TEACHERS OF THE banjo, clog, jig, song, and dance. Pupils fitted for the stage. Instruction Rooms 305 West Lake-st.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, Ill., offers the highest advantages to boys and young men preparing for college or business. Next school year commences September 12. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal.

PROFESSOR DELOULME, 114 SOUTH PEORIA-st., thoroughly teaches the piano, singing, French, and Latin. Practice on piano: From $5 a month.

PROF. THOMAS CLARKE CONTINUES HIS classes in German, French, Italian, Latin, and Greek during the vacation. Terms moderate. Families and schools attended. Office open from 10 a.m., at Room 4, 245 West Madison-st., Chicago.

THE ART OF DRESSING HAIR AND MANUfacturing ornamental hair-work taught by Prof. A. JORRA, late from Paris, at 882 State-st., corner Eighteenth-st. Also, treatment of all diseases of the hair and scalp. Consultation free.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER SEWING machine, as good as new, for $30, at 1178 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO WHEELER & WILSON SEWing Machines, at $25; must be sold. JAMES B. STOREY, 90 South Clinton.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW WEED Sewing Machine; had only one week's use; can be seen from 2 to 5 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday, at 83 Michigan-av. Only cash purchasers need apply.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS OF clothing. A new, first-class, American combination sewing machine, with the button hole attachment, in perfect order. Will take first-class clothing, in payment. Address H 43, Branch Tribune office, for three days.

FOR SALE—GROVER & BAKER, FINKLE & Lyon, and Bartholf sewing machines at $25, $15, and $20; good as new. Apply at 280 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW ELIPTIC SEWing Machine, at half price, warranted; also, household goods, cheap. K. WINNE, Woodlawn.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SEWING MAchines at half price, for sale or rent on easy monthly payments at the Sewing Machine Emporium, 225 Blue Island-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF JN. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machine. FARRAR & WHEELER, Agents, 339 West Madison-st.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWing machines for sale or rent on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & PLANNERY, City Agents. Office with Farrar & Wheeler, 339 West Madison-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Melcher, 117 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Eighteenth and Twentieth, one front parlor to gent and wife, or two gentlemen with rooms unfurnished except carpet. H 21, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE rooms; also front parlor furnished for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Large grounds. No. 25 Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake; new marble front house.

TO RENT—32 ABERDEEN-ST. FURNISHED rooms, without board, for families or single gentlemen; also one unfurnished suite; first-class in every respect.

TO RENT—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms; good bed; $1.50 per week. 203 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, without board. Apply at 333 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH A private family. Apply at 253 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHed, for any length of time desired. Address R 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD ROOMS FOR GENTLEman and lady unfurnished. Inquire at 846 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH CLOSets and bathroom; also a large parlor; use of piano. 125 Third-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, 114 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, or separately, with or without board, at 131 Twenty-ninth-st., near Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping. Apply at 339 Washington-av., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 88 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire in cigar store.

TO RENT—STORE 523 STATE-ST., LATELY OCcupied by us. BANGS BROS., corner State and Vanburen-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with closet, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 83 South Peoria-st., near Monroe.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE, unfurnished; closet, bath, gas, etc., 169 Park-av.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room; first-class neighborhood; also, a chamber well ventilated, which will be fitted up for three gents if desired. Inquire at No. 57 North May-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR BUSINESS OR SLEEPing. 137½ South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH WATER convenient for housekeeping. 12 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR sleeping; $10 per month. 142 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS and bath room, being an entire floor of a 2-story and basement brick house, located within two squares of Union Park. The other part of house is occupied by a young married couple without children. These rooms will be rented very cheap. Inquire No. 90 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 1221 STATE-ST., 6 rooms, pantry, closet, and water, newly painted and calcimined. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, AT 121 EAST Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM at 330 West Washington-st. Price, $35 a month.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor; also rooms on parlor floor. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS FURnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at 738 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO RENT suite of nice furnished rooms, for man and wife, or three gentlemen. 644 State-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED OR UNfurnished front rooms, 327 State-st., corner of Harmon court.

TO RENT—10 NORTH SANGAMON-ST. ONE or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a furnished front room.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with gas and closets. Apply at 342 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED rooms single or en suite, at 121 West Van Buren-st., near Halsted; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—SMALL SINGLE FRONT ROOM, furnished. Suitable for one gentleman, at 190 West Madison-st., near Halsted, up stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM FOR BUSINESS purposes, fronting on Union-st., corner West Washington-st. Terms reasonable. Apply at 140 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN MARBLE FRONT building, 379 West Lake-street and furniture for sale, cheap. House has all modern improvements.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY WOULD RENT, to a respectable lady, one room with use of another; no objection to a dressmaker; rooms for housekeeping to parties without children. Apply 641 State-st.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS TO A small respectable family of gentleman and wife, with use of kitchen and bath room, at 642 Hubbard-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—NEW FURNISHED FRONT BEDroom and parlor off for sleeping rooms only. Call on Monday, 48 Centre-av.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, 2 PLEASANT furnished rooms, in rear of 690 State-st. Call from 6 to 7 p.m.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, without board. Apply at 1184 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A STORE, WITH SEVERAL ROOMS, in a good business place, in the building No. 35 Main-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS SUITABLE FOR A small boarding house. 34 North Canal.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY desirable room for one or two gentlemen, with use of bath room, near Twenty-second-st. Apply at 1004 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front parlor with gas, and board if desired. 487 Michigan-av., 2d door.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

TO RENT—STORE, AND SELL FIXTURES. Best location in the city. State and Harrison-sts. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 419 TWENTY-SECONDst., 24x40, $30 per month. Inquire of P. CURTIS, 31 Ruble, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth, West Side.

TO RENT—(OFFICES) FIRST-CLASS OFFICES in Wadsworth Building, on Madison-st., near LaSalle-st.
In the Republic Life Building on LaSalle-st.
Mark's Building, corner Clark and Van Buren-sts.
Arcade Building, LaSalle-st.
Swift's Building, 110 and 162 Randolph-st.
DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORE, DWELLING, AND BASEment, in first-class location; $40 per month. Apply 598 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND FLOOR UP stairs, opposite Sherman House. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, AT 643 WEST MADISON-ST. Rent very low. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICE or dwellings, at 239 North Clark-st., between Superior-st. and Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN, SUITABLE FOR stabling, or can be used as workshop. At 350 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH 2 ROOMS BEHIND; store newly painted and papered, and has gas and water. Call at 61 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—2 LARGE FIRST-CLASS STOREhouses, with patent hoisters, on East Kinzie-st., by W. SKINNER, 169 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT OFFICE ON FIRST floor. Apply on premises, KERR DAVIDSON & WELCH, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 341 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., with house of 8 rooms, bath, pantry, etc.; 2 offices and 1 sleeping room; 1 cottage on Indiana-st., near Lincoln-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $5,000, in a good paying manufacturing business; goods are staple. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTERest in a valuable invention for car coupling. Call at 148 Michigan-av. MORGAN.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $75 OR $100 TO commence in a paying business. Please address P, Tribune Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, TO invest in a very profitable and legitimate business. Call on or address J. MORRISON, 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED pawnbroker's office, active or silent; an American or Englishman preferred; from $3,000 to $5,000 cash required; safe and profitable. C 79, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 FOR HALF interest in hardware trade established seven years. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ENLARGE TO THE first magnitude an already well-established milliner business—a silent partner, who can furnish the necessary funds. Address V 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO TAKE one-third interest in a profitable business. Address C 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished and paying drug business. Address V 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing business, who is well acquainted in Chicago, and who can attend to sales and out door department. Business established. Good chance; $800 required. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$600—A FIRST-CLASS man that thoroughly understands the retail ice cream, bakery, and confectionery business. Elegant store and parlors. First-class location and trade. For particulars address A 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $8,000 TO buy one-half interest in a hotel. Reason, want to build larger. Inquire at Room 16 Nixon Block. W. W. WATSON.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, OR MORE cash, immediately, to increase our business, which is the manufacture of an article needed everywhere. Sales rapid and constantly increasing. Business now well established and profits very great. An unusual opportunity for a good business man. Address with real name M 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CAPITAL. Safe and profitable business. Apply Monday, to STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN IN REAL ESTATE business with a party who has been established in the business in Chicago 12 years. Capital required. Address P. O. Box 88.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, to take one-fourth or one-third interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good, safe trade. Location good. Capital required, $20,000 to $30,000. Address O 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL business man, with $5,000 to $10,000 to extend a good, sound, well paying commission business; will stand investigation. Address F 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE clothing. I have unusual facilities and need a man who understands the business to help me. Address H S., care Carrier 72.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF from $10,000 to $20,000, in a manufacturing business already established; profits large; now doing a healthy business. Money wanted to increase facilities for manufacturing. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with references, F 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man, in the watchmaking and jewelry business; location first-class; goods and fixtures new, and advertiser first-class workman. References given and required. Address E E E, Carrier No. 11.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,200 TO $1,600, to take a one-third or one-half interest in a good paying business. References exchanged. Call at 194 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 OR MORE, active or silent, to continue an established business. Address A 32, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—FURNITURE—I WANT TO RENT a set of parlor furniture, or would buy and pay in board. Address H 87, Branch Tribune.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS MADE TO ORDER by BOSLEY & CO. 117 West Washington-st.

$400 WILL BUY FURNITURE AND LEASE for one year near Twentieth-st.; rent free; also for Singer machine. Address ED, 121 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT BUILDING, 190 West Madison-st., 22 rooms, and some furniture for sale; reference required.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1140 STATE-ST., NEAR Twenty-fifth-st., 12 rooms; would accommodate two small families. Inquire on premises, or 49 LaSalle-st., near tunnel. RANDALL H. WHITE.

TO RENT—2 STORY HOUSE, 779 BURNSIDE-st., for one year, to a responsible private family, at $35 per month, payable in advance. Apply on the premises, rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—AT PARK RIDGE, A HOUSE OF eight rooms partly furnished. Address H 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 NEW HOUSES ON MONROE-ST., near Jackson, only $45 per month. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW FRAME HOUSE WITH 9 rooms, No. 214 South Leavitt-st. Inquire of F. T. SEELY, Room 42, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, on Belden-av., with gas and water. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, GAS, WATER; 2 blocks west of Union Park, one from street cars. Address H 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, NICELY furnished; furniture for sale—valued at $800. Inquire at 80 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW COTTAGES ON BUTTERfield and 36th-st. $16 per month. Inquire, after 6 p.m., at 661 State-st. F. SIMPSON.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, NO. 1457 INDIana-av., near horse cars. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NEAR Union Park, one block from Lake-st., and about $300 worth of furniture for sale. Inquire of GRANGER, Room 6, Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 565 BURNSIDE-ST., NEW house, 11 rooms, pantries, and 4 closets, suitable for one or two families. Inquire at National Boiler Works, of T. GLENNON, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts., or at 695 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES, SIX ROOMS, $25; and four cottages of six rooms, two at $25 and two at $30; all on North Side. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM LOWER FLOOR OF dwelling, for $35, No. 240 South Green. A 7-room cottage, on West Lake-st., for $25. Possession of either to-day. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME 7-ROOM COTTAGE, $50, West Washington; near Robey. Good stable. Possession to-day. Would sell cheap. E. R. BOWEN, 15 Centre-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 117 WEST Adams-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, with or without furniture for sale at a great bargain. Apply for two days at 50 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Several permanent boarders, if desired. Address B, Post Office.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, NEAR UNION Park, $60. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st., and 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE HANDSOMELY FURnished on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st. Part of rent taken in board if agreeable. Address K 90, Branch office, 569 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD—A FINE HOUSE with all modern improvements at $30 per month. Apply at Room 9, 274 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR Aberdeen, of 8 rooms, bath room, and closets, all furnished complete, ready for housekeeping, piano, &c. Only good, responsible parties with references need apply. Address E 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, with privileges of a home, on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st., by a young lady employed during the day. Address, stating terms and location, M 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping, near State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirty-second-sts. Address 254 Buddan-st., R. R. L.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN family—man and wife, no children—a small cottage or part of a house in good neighborhood. Address Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Gentleman and wife, no children. Address, with terms and location, F 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR and bed room for two business gents, West Side, convenient to horse cars. Address F 74, Tribune office, stating terms. No questions asked.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OF eight or ten rooms with all the modern conveniences, in a good neighborhood, for a family of three adults. Address STYLES & FOWLER, Stationers, 22 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THIS WEEK—ONE large or two small rooms, furnished for man, wife and two children. Rent moderate. West or North Side preferred. Please apply to B B, 333 Centre-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED room for 2 gentlemen; must have 2 beds. Apply at Novelty and Art Exhibition, opposite Academy of Music.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM OR suite of rooms, with or without board, on West Side. Address M. STRAUS & CO., 227 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; must be reasonable and not over 10 minutes' walk from Washington-st. tunnel. Address G 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE, 2 ROOMS for light housekeeping for man and wife only, east of Elizabeth-st., between Lake and Madison; also 1 room for a lady, all unfurnished. Address 266 West Lake-st., over drug store.

WANTED—TO RENT—EITHER A SMALL COTtage or rooms suitable for housekeeping for gentleman and wife; must be near West Madison-st., between Peoria and Robey. Address, stating price and particulars, C. L. G., 570 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE 2-STORY barn south of Twelfth-st. Address, stating location, J. M. PHILLIPS, 551 and 553 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE BY A young couple. Address, with full particulars E 74, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTed with San Francisco and the Pacific coast starts in a few days for San Francisco, and the Pacific coast to be gone a few weeks, and will attend to any business intrusted to his care. Best references here and there. Address R 59, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 537, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

GET YOUR WINDOW SCREENS AT "THE Wire Works, 25 West Washington-st., near the tunnel. GEO. MITCHELL.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian pebble spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection of the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

NOTARY'S COMMISSION CAN BE HAD BY applying to J. A. Andersen, manufacturer of photographic apparatus, 55 East Indiana-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, libraries, magazines, music, &c. CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

PRAIRIE CIGAR LIGHTS—NO SMOKER should be without them. Ask your tobacconist for them. Hail, rain, blow or snow, sure of your light. Sold wholesale at the factory, in 5 cent and 10 cent packages, by GEORGE STEVENS, rear of 511 Washington-av., Union Park, Chicago. Terms C. O. D. by express.

TO BUILDERS—PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived for building two or more cottages on West Side. Plans may be seen at the office of LA BAR & BORTRE, 113 West Lake-st.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN FOR A FIRST-class Chicago house, about going on the road, would take a few light samples, wines, druggists' sundries, cigars, or other lines, on commission. Address S. H., 123 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW THAT there is a general agency established in this city for the great "New York Tailors' System" of dress-cutting, the only French or actual measure system in America. It abolishes the old "cut-and-try" plan entirely, and any lady can become her own dressmaker in a few hours and will also save time and expense. Call at 946 Wabash-av., and see it tested, free of charge, for a few days. 50 agents wanted immediately for the city and Northwest. Good agents clear from $40 to $50 per week.

WANTED—A NEW MILK GOAT, FOR WHICH full value will be paid. Address B 22, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSINESS MAN (well experienced bookkeeper) with some capital, a position in a well established commission house, with a view of partnership. Address B 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE or cottage, to be moved to corner Lake and Ann-sts. Address M. & CO. 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE—LOCATION VERY pleasant, board good, society agreeable. For further particulars address R 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—DENVER TICKET AT 127 WEST Washington-st. Office in the rear.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO PUT UP ONE or more houses and take in payment ½ cash, balance real estate, fair prices. Address V 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LOT IN GRACEland Cemetery. Address E 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FLAG. I WANT TO BUY A BUNTing flag,—say, 12x25, or 16x30. F. G. WELCH, 85 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE A DERRICK FOR A FEW weeks. Apply at 210 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MOLLIE W., BEFORE the fire at 182 Fourth-av., send present address to E 59, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF WILLIE GEHRKE, FORMERly at 651 Wabash-av., will call at 101 Twenty-second-st. to-day or to-morrow, he will learn something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. L. H., WHO LIVED on Jackson-st., near Halsted, oblige a friend by addressing a note to V 55, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Thomas Condon, who purchased lots in May, 1869, of William F. Day, at Butler's auction sale. Important business demands his immediate attention. Any one knowing his whereabouts will please call on or address FRED. S. DAY, No. 11 Twenty-eighth, near State-st.

PERSONAL—THE FRIENDS OF MRS. A. A. Wiley, formerly of North-st., will find her by addressing Box 137, Chicago, P. O.

PERSONAL—KATIE OR MAGGIE LYNCH will please call and see Mr. WM. BAILY, at 92 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO FORM THE ACquaintance of some respectable young lady; object company for church and places of amusement. Address C 30, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—PARTIES WHO BOUGHT CHROmos at the great One Dollar Sale, No. 80 Halsted-st., last week, call Monday and take them to avoid storage.

PERSONAL—CORRESPONDENCE WANTED by a young man in business, with a young lady, between the age of 17 and 22, with a view to matrimony. Address M 12, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. HALL, (GERMAN,) music teacher, please send his address to V 34, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED OF A FRENCHman by the name of Philip who formerly worked with Fred. Kopten in Bloomington, Ill. Address V 28, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western states. (Free introductions to ladies). Apply for circular. P. O. Drawer 532.

MISSING—JOSEPH SCHYLER HAS BEEN missing from his home, No. 60 Bissell street, since the morning of the 11th inst.; is Bohemian by birth; was dressed in brown overalls, blue shirt, white soft hat; was 13 years old, 4 feet 3 inches high; dark complexion. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gladly received by his wife and family at No. 60 Bissell St., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, a large front room or suite of rooms unfurnished; also two furnished rooms suitable for one or more persons.

10 NORTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM and board for two.

10 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, with board, suitable for man and wife or single gentlemen.

11 NORTH MORGAN-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, with good board.

11 DEPUYSTER-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, TO rent, with board; suitable for two or three gentlemen.

13 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—BOARDers wanted in a private family; fine large rooms. Dinner at 7.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board; day board $4 per week.

14 BISHOP-COURT, NEAR UNION PARK—A suite of unfurnished rooms, together or separate, with board; house first-class.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board; also wanted a young lady to room with another.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—ONE FRONT room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4.50 per week; home made bread and pastry.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICE FURNISHED rooms and board; few day boarders wanted.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS SUITE OF of rooms and single room, with board; convenient to business; surroundings unsurpassed in the city.

36 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, ONE BLOCK FROM Union Park—Board with large pleasant unfurnished room suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST., NORTHWEST CORner of Lake, a pleasant front room, for two persons, with good board, private family.

39 PARK-AV.—WEST SIDE—UNFURNISHED front parlor with board, and one front room with alcove, closet, second story; also one furnished room for one or two gentlemen. A few table boarders accommodated.

44 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK —Furnished rooms with board for families, or single gentlemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-st., two furnished front rooms, with board. Gas, bath, hot and cold water.

58 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging. Also a few day boarders wanted.

62 PARK-AV.—SINGLE ROOM AND BOARD for a gentleman.

69 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can find first-class board and the comforts of a home. Also day boarders.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO BLOCKS FROM Sherman House—A few boarders wanted; first-class table.

75 SOUTH HONORE-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front parlor to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife; pleasant location.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADISON, four gentlemen, lady and gentleman, and a few day boarders can be accommodated.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FOUR MORE GENtlemen can be accommodated with nice, large, airy rooms and good board; call and see; $5.50 per week.

79 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM and one double room with board for gentlemen.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE HANDSOME furnished room for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, and two single rooms for gentlemen. House has all the modern improvements.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT—A PLEASant furnished room with first class board; house has all modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely furnished room, with or without board.

90 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—30 BOARDERS can be accommodated with first class board and large airy rooms. Terms reasonable. Call early and secure the best and coolest rooms in the city.

97 SOUTH GREEN-ST., good rooms with first class board, at $6 per week.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

119 GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams-sts.—A large, nicely furnished front room, and table for married couple, or party of three, Brick house, with all the modern improvements. Best of references required.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO LARGE furnished front rooms to rent with board; also one single room.

136 THROOP-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen.

137 NORTH ELIZABETH-ST.—TWO YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board in a private family, where there are no other boarders.

141 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—FOUR YOUNG gentlemen can be accommodated with good sleeping apartments; day boarders $4 per week.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board; terms reasonable.

145 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD rooms, with first-class board, in a central location. A number of day boarders accommodated at $4.50 per week.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE House—Furnished rooms with board. Also front parlor, furnished.

148 SOUTH PARK-AV.—FOUR GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms.

152 WEST TYLER-ST.—ACCOMMODATION with board and sleeping room for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at half-past 6 p.m. Terms moderate. Half a block from Halsted-st. cars.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gents.

164 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board; also front parlor and day board.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FURnished front room with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, day board.

178 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DAY BOARD can be had in a private family at $5 per week.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in private family, four doors from street cars.

186 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GENTLEmen boarders can be accommodated.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished front parlor to rent, with first-class board, in a central location, for $20 per week.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FOUR young men to board and occupy a large well furnished room on first floor. Terms moderate. Table boarders accommodated.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A GOOD room to rent with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also a single room.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS SUITABLE for two persons, or single gentlemen. Private family. Day boarders accommodated.

232 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife. Also pleasant rooms for gentlemen.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A ROOM suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

245 WEST POLK-ST., CONVENIENT TO street cars, rooms to let with board at low rates.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and lodging by the day or week.

256 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A WELL FURnished front room with board, suitable for two young men.

259 WEST LAKE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, with board, suitable for family or single gents; family small.

262 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GENTLEmen boarders wanted; terms moderate.

263 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS House has modern improvements; family small. Dinner half-past 6. References exchanged.

265 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FIVE OR SIX boarders can be accommodated; first-class board, and use of piano on reasonable terms.

285 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—ONE FRONT room, furnished, with or without board; $15 per month.

287 WEST VAN BUREN—A PLEASANT furnished front parlor to rent, with board; also two other rooms. House has all modern improvements, and in a pleasant location; none but gentlemen need apply.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can find first-class board and pleasant rooms, with comforts of a home. Also day boarders. Location central.

293 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—BOARDERS wanted.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST.—ROOM AND board for gent and wife or 2 gents, in a private family; accommodations good.

299 WEST LAKE—FURNISHED ROOMS and an unfurnished front room in the cleanest and coolest place on the West Side, corner of Carpenter and Lake; place completely surrounded with shade; rooms suitable for parties of gentlemen or ladies.

310 WEST HARRISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, by day or week, at the lowest rates. Inquire up stairs.

319 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; price reasonable.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE SUITE OF unfurnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife; street cars pass the door.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY DEsirable large front room for one or two gentlemen. References required.

339 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE ROOM TO rent, with board, for man and wife or for two gentlemen.

341 FULTON-ST.—TWO YOUNG LADIES can find a pleasant home at $4.50 per week.

350 HUBBARD-ST.—A NEWLY FURNISHed front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

372 RANDOLPH-ST.—THOSE IN SEARCH of a pleasant home can be accommodated in a small social family; new block; all modern improvements; east of the park.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE room for man and wife or two single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. Also barn to rent. Terms reasonable.

395 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent with board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, handsomely furnished, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife.

401 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, large and well furnished, with first-class board, to two gentlemen who are wanting a pleasant home.

412 MADISON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT PARlor, with bedroom attached, furnished or unfurnished, to rent; pleasant lodging rooms for gentlemen; first class board opposite; terms reasonable.

433 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A DESIRABLE furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT front rooms, separately or en suite; also several smaller rooms to rent with board at very reasonable terms.

458 SOUTH PARK-AV.—COMFORTABLE rooms, good board, and reasonable terms, for a few boarders. House has all modern improvements.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE SUITE of furnished rooms and one large unfurnished front room with board.

469 FULTON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board, where there are few other boarders, where the comforts of home can be had, near Union Park; moderate terms.

565 FULTON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A furnished room and good board for two respectable gentlemen; terms $5 a week.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—PARTIES WISHING a pleasant home, with first class board, will please call, they can be accommodated; house modern improvements.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen can have good board, with home comforts, near Union Park.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM and board for man and wife, or two gentlemen.

West Side—Continued.

620 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER OF LINCOLN—Board for families for the summer; suites of very desirable location for children, and with every convenience for parties desirous of keeping their horses and carriages. MRS. PROUTY.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park—Unfurnished and furnished suites of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by large fine yard; rooms large, large closets, and first class table; this is one of the finest locations in the city.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—A very pleasant front parlor, with board; barn to rent.

980 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS TAble and well furnished rooms. Boarders wanted at $5.50 per week.

A FEW BLOCKS EAST OF UNION PARK—Those in search of pleasant home can be accommodated in a small social family, with or without board; house has all modern improvements; table first class.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, UNFURNISHED, with board; $20 per week; very fine location, on West Side. Address W 53, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND GOOD board and pleasant, well furnished room in a strictly private family; 10 minutes' from Lake-st. bridge; terms, $20 per week. Address L 28, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st., $2.50 per day. Day board, $5 per week. Permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

South Side.

2 ELDRIDGE-COURT, SOUTHWEST CORNER Eldridge-court and Michigan-av.—Two very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. A pleasant location; large croquet ground; fine view of lake. Reference required.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FINE SUITE OF rooms with board, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen.

9 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let an unfurnished room (carpet only) to gentleman and wife, with board. Apply as above.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT IS FURNISHED throughout, new, and ready to accommodate parties with rooms and first class board.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN INDIANA and Prairie-avs.—A pleasant front room, with first class board, for 2 gentlemen. Also 1 small room.

16 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, one front parlor, one front room on second floor, with alcove; hot or cold water; one large back room; rooms single and in suites, for gentlemen; best of board, and moderate terms. Table boarders accommodated.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—ONE SUITE OF rooms on first floor. References required.

52 HARRISON-ST., CORNER STATE, SMITH'S Restaurant—Ladies, gentlemen and families can have first-class board, including all the luxuries of the season, at very reasonable rates; also regular hotel dinners, 50 cents.

65 CANALPORT-AV.—CAN ACCOMMODATE several boarders, private house, terms $4.50 to $5 per week.

97 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—FOUR GENTLEmen can find room and board; also day boarders.

101 LAKE-AV., ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF Douglas place, four nice rooms, with board, in a private family, with closets, bath, etc., for six or eight persons. Prices moderate. References required.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—AN ELEGANT room, first floor; 2 smaller rooms; southern exposure; best of board; moderate prices.

159 FOURTH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; table board, $4.50 per week. Board and lodging, $4 per week.

177 AND 179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—NEWLY furnished rooms by the day, week, or month. Good hotel table attached.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE of furnished rooms to rent, with board, or separate, at moderate rates.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE WELL furnished front room with board, very desirable on moderate terms. Also barn to let.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT single or en suite with board. Reference.

469 WABASH-AV.—FINELY FURNISHED room, and good home table, in private house, for two gentlemen and their wives; no one but those willing to pay for good table and attendance need address.

490 WABASH-AV.—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished, with or without board. Location first-class, and convenient to business.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRable furnished rooms, with board. Also single rooms.

532 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH board; also a few day boarders accommodated.

550 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also single rooms. Day board accommodations.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, furnished, for gentlemen, with board.

578 SOUTH STATE-ST., UPSTAIRS—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with board in a private family.

582 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; also sleeping-rooms to rent at reasonable rates.

584 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR two gentlemen.

689 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD BOARDING. Terms, $5 per week. WILLIAM PIERCE, proprietor.

694 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE room; also single with board. Only those who want first-class accommodation need apply.

720 WABASH-AV., TO RENT FURNISHED room with board. Also day boarders wanted.

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms to rent, with board, two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

776 MICHIGAN-AV.—BACK PARLOR OR front single room to rent, with board.

804 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT AND BACK parlor, with adjoining bedroom to rent, with board. Also front room, third floor. References.

807 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR without board, nicely furnished front rooms. Terms reasonable; day or week boarders accommodated.

835 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS FOR RENT, with board, or for business purposes.

868 STATE-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, WITH board, for gent and wife or two gentlemen.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st.—A back parlor and bedroom off; also very pleasant room on second floor, with use of bath-room, etc., with board.

882 INDIANA-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF rooms to rent, together or single, with or without board, in private family.

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO BACK PARLORS, elegantly furnished, will be rented to gentleman and wife, board included. Rates low. Also two single rooms, furnished. Board in every respect first-class.

977 INDIANA-AV.—A VERY FINE SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or several gentlemen. Location and table first-class.

1001 WABASH-AV.—3 OR 4 DAY BOARDers accommodated.

1018 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, can be obtained.

1071 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms with board; also accommodations for table boarders; house has all modern improvements.

1088 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with board. Also one other large room. Barn to rent.

1098 INDIANA-AV.—FURNITURE AND house new; two or more rooms, with day board, at reasonable rates; near Twenty-fourth-st.

1098 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.—Furniture and house new; two or more rooms, with day board at reasonable rates.

1160 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM furnished; also one unfurnished, to rent with board, to two couples or gentlemen; no other boarders.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—After Monday (to-morrow) rooms to rent, with board; also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—SUITES OF FAMILY ROOMS, furnished, single rooms, and first-class day board at Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board at $6 per week; also front suite of rooms. H 45, Branch Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; private family. Address B E, Carrier 22.

TWENTY NINTH-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-av.—Furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; 6 o'clock dinner. Inquire at drug store.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, COR. OF THIRTY-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives. JOHN JACOB.

North Side.

109 ONTARIO-ST.—NORTH SIDE—TWO FURnished front rooms, with board for gentlemen, in private family; nice rooms and good board.

177 PLOW-ST., NEAR THE CORNER OF Sophia-st., three blocks west of Lincoln Park—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a pleasant home and neighborhood; convenient to horse cars; free from dust and noise; references required and given.

209 SEDGWICK-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board, for gentleman and wife or single men; $5.50 per week.

Country.

HYDE PARK—THE SEMINARY BUILDING has changed hands, and will, after cleaning, renovating, and refitting, be open for permanent or transient boarders. Apply personally, or by mail. Terms, single rooms, $8, $10, $12; rooms for two, $12, $16, $20. M. J. DAY.

IRVING PARK—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEmen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family residing at Irving Park; 20 minutes' ride; commutation 7 cents; references. Address O, care R. T. Race, Room 8, No. 167 East Madison-st.

KENWOOD—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, with pleasant front room, for gentleman and wife, without children, in a private family, with no other boarders; references given and required. Address X 26, Tribune office.

MAYWOOD HOTEL—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated for summer at this suburban hotel. Address F. HARDING, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD and room, convenient to Post Office. Address, giving price, K, 275 Wabash-av.

BOARD—FOR FOUR LADIES (SISTERS) IN A private family. West Side preferred. Address N 76, Tribune office, stating terms. References given.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child, for the summer, near the city, on C. & N. W. Railroad. Address T 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY IN VICINITY of Twenty-Second-st. Address C, 185 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE in a private American family, where no other boarders are taken. Address C 30, this office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD—FOR LADY IN QUIET LOCATION; none but first-class need apply. Address U 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE MAN, WITHIN A few minutes' walk of Madison and Wood-sts. Address, stating terms and location, C 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN EASTERN LADY, PURPOSING to spend the summer in Chicago, desires a pleasant room and board in a private family. Best of references given and required. Address C 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOM, FOR two gentlemen, in private family, near Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Address P 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, BY TWO young men. Address S 61, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, by two gentlemen and one lady, between Van Buren and Madison and Peoria and Desplaines-sts. Address R 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD in exchange for music lessons; will furnish good piano. Address C 57, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS on first floor, for three adults and child of two years; must be private family, house with grounds and shade, no other boarders. References exchanged. State terms. Address T 16, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADY CLERKS IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they can have the comforts of a home. Address H 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board for four persons, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts. Private family preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, EAST OF WOOD-st.—good location, two unfurnished rooms, and one furnished room, for two gentlemen and wife, or one single gentleman. References given and required. Address F 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, EAST OF THE Park, in exchange for good furniture. Address A 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY, A PLEASANT FRONT room with board, on one of the avenues. A private family preferred. Best of references given. Z 11, required. Terms must be reasonable. Address Tribune Branch office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE AT WOODLAWN—ON WEDnesday June 26, we shall offer, for sale at auction, some of the choicest suburban property, in large sized lots partly covered with nice shade trees, and in the immediate vicinity of Woodlawn Station, and the South Park; a few of the lots are improved with good houses, and all will be sold on easy terms of payment. Particulars at our office. T. S. FITCH & CO. 157 Dearborn-st.

A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGE AND DRIVING horses for sale cheap at the Sale Stable, in the rear of 149 West Monroe-st. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURday, of horses, wagons, carriages, and harnesses. Good stabling for horses. Liberal advances on goods in my charge. 421 State-st.

A GOOD HORSE WEIGHING ABOUT 1,300 pounds, 1 double and 3 single harnesses, and buggy. For sale at a bargain. Inquire at 36 South Clinton.

BOX WAGON, SUITABLE FOR PEDDLER, etc., for sale. Apply 345 Burnside and Twenty-fifth-st.

CALL MONDAY MORNING AT 389 WEST Adams-st. if you want to buy a complete business turnout for cash. Horse is sound and afraid of nothing; buggy and harness new, city made.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old established manufacturer, Wm. Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

CALL MONDAY MORNING AT 540 WEST Adams-st. if you want to buy a complete business turnout, horses sound and afraid of nothing, buggy and harness new, city made.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FAMILY COUPE horse, very handsome, lady can drive him. Also other good horses for sale and wanted. 609 and 611 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR YOUNG TROTTING mare, can be seen at PHIL McNANEY'S stable, Dexter Park, Sunday and Monday.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY CAN AND will sell buggies and carriages of all kinds cheaper than any other house in Chicago, or the West. Call and see them at 146 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NICE TOP BUGGY, 2-SEATED carriage, open buggy, good styles; single and double harness. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HORSES SIX YEARS old; weight, twenty-four hundred; quiet in single or double harness, to be sold together or separate. Also, two fine buggy mares five and six years old, quiet in double or single harness. The owner parts with them for no fault, not having any use for them. To be seen on Monday, at 121 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FINE LARGE PAIR OF draft horses, young and sound. Apply to J. D. PARKER, 43 Canal-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AT CHICAGO HORSE Mart, corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av., one second hand Rockaway, one set of carriage harness, New York make; also fine buggy horse and one low price horse; must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—LOW—A NEARLY NEW EXTENsion-top two-seated carriage, best of the kind; also, a single buggy. Call at, or address, 527 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CHEAP single drivers, and plenty of room for boarders, corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts. J. CROSBY.

FOR SALE—ONE 3½ THIMBLE-AXLE LUMBER wagon, for $25, at GEO. P. GORE'S, 1 and 3 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FAIR LARGE, NICE CARRIAGE horses, pair roadsters; 20 horses to arrive Tuesday, all kinds. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, one long box wagon, one fine road wagon, several sets double and single harness, and three cheap horses. All very cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 41 and 43 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL TEAM MULES FOR grocer's wagon, $150; stylish mare and top buggy, $400, worth $600. No. 264 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HEAVY TEAM CARTS, suitable for street cleaning. Inquire at 33 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SQUARE-BOX business buggy at No. 207 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD SECOND-HAND COUPE carriages, with poles and shafts, very cheap. Apply at stable rear of 604 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HORSE, WEIGHS 1,400 pounds. Call at 888 State-st. for two days.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR TOP BUGgy, an elegant half open buggy. R. EDWARDS, 853 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MARE FOR CITY USE, 8 years old, perfectly sound and gentle, will be sold cheap for want of use. Inquire at 56 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 COAN & TENBROEK'S shifting top square box buggy and single harness, all in good order. Apply at 12 Twenty-fourth-st. or 365 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO EXPRESS RIGS, ONE heavy and one light, sacrificed for cash, owner going East. Inquire at 53 Blue Island-av. JOHN McCARTY.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF MATCHED BLACK horses for carriage or light work. Apply to owner, 113 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A STRONG, TOP-COVERED, Ispring wagon, good for grocery or express. 180 Sholto-st. or 234 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—3 GOOD TOP BUGGIES, NEARLY new; 1 good phaeton, second-hand; 1 good sorrel horse; 1 good bay mare. Inquire 140 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD EXPRESS DELIVERY or team horse, cheap. Inquire in rear 1534 Michigan-av., between 10 and 12 and 3 and 5.

FOR SALE—ONE OF BROWN'S NOVELTY works sulkies, at $125. Can be seen at my barn, near corner of Hoyne and West Washington-sts. H. C. GOODRICH.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT PIANO-BOX OPEN buggy, on reasonable terms. Inquire of Dr. H. OLIN, 109 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG MORGAN HORSE, 6 years old, sound and gentle, sold for want of use. At Hardware store, 105 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD LIGHT SHIFTing top buggy and harness, but little used. Call at J. BROWN'S stable, 140 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, A GREAT variety; buggies, phaetons, and jump-seats, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 244 West Randolph-st., formerly Bradley & Smith, 195 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE LEATHER TOP BUGgy, made to order, very cheap; also one good horse; in rear of No. 736 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT CHEAP DRIVERS, good workers, or carriage horses, come to Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. O. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND HACK CARriage. SCHWAB, 275 and 277 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD BOARD FOR 10 HORSES, AT THE STAbles formerly occupied by J. V. Farwell & Co., between Indiana and Prairie-avs., entrance on 17 Sixteenth-st. The stalls are wide and airy, with the best care taken of horses, buggies, and harness. A fine blooded young chestnut mare for sale, near 15 hands, suitable for a saddle horse. R. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP DRIVERS OR GOOD workers, or fine carriage horses, come to 515 West Madison-st. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

I CLAIM TO HAVE A BETTER ASSORTMENT of horses than any stable in the city for the money, and every grade you may ask for; also, two lumber wagons and two express wagons. If it is bargains you are looking for, call at 40 and 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

I WILL BUY AND PAY CASH FOR ANY horse that can trot in 50, sound at real value. Come Sunday or Monday and show them. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD RELIABLE BUGGY, business, or light delivery wagon, call at 75 West Randolph-st., and save money. MILLAR PARSONS.

PASTURAGE—HARLEM—4 MILES FROM city limits, with good shade and water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. O. H. BECKWITH & CO., 182 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BARN WITH ROOM FOR 4 TEAMS. Inquire at 596 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP buggy. Concord-make preferred. Also to rent a good spring truck for 30 days or less. Call or address J. A. & Co., 57, 59 and 61 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY HORSE, ABOUT FIFteen and one-half hands high, good color, sound, 5 to 10 years old, trot better than 3 minutes. Inquire at 804 State-st., from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A MILK WHITE HORSE, YOUNG, about 14 hands high, heavy tail, rangy, and a good trotter. Call at 128 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE PONY. ADdress stating price and where it may be seen, S 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND TOP phaeton, of approved make, and in good repair. Address, stating price, X 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A LIGHT BUGGY HORSE and harness; must be cheap. Apply at 177 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for large lot at Washington Heights. R. M. FOUCHER, 123 West Washington-st.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A LARGE LOT OF light carriages, including top and open buggies, phaetons, pony phaetons, carryalls, etc., etc., which we will sell at prices that defy competition. Also light single and double harness. Every job fully warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HORSE AND buggy for first-class painting and graining; would pay part cash. Address W. H. CROSSLEY, 201 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY and harness at 173 Monroe-st. F. A. STALL.

WANTED—A HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR Hyde Park Property. Address LUMLEY & BROOKS, 169 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HEAVY SECOND-HAND wagon. Call or address B. C., 280 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—TWO SEATED CARRIAGE BUT little used, for cash, suitable for one or two horses. Apply at 84 Twenty-sixth-st., Sunday, or Monday forenoon.

WANTED—50 OR 60 GOOD 'BUS HORSES, AT Twelfth-st. 'bus barn, 50 feet west of Furnace Hall. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A TOP BUGGY, EITHER SECONDhand or new, in exchange for a first class open buggy, and pay difference, if any, in cash; want nothing but a first-class buggy. Address, stating where yours can be seen, P 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DARK BAY OR BROWN HORSE, 16 hands high, must trot in 3 minutes or less, either double or single, gentle, not afraid of cars or anything else; a good price will be paid for the right one. Address, giving full particulars and price, O 14, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT, WEST Lake, for a long term of years, 25x125. Water and sewer in. Also good lot on May-st., corner to Randolph, 75x150. Alley at side and rear. Long lease. E. R. BOWEN, 15 Centre-av.

TO LEASE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON Sangamon-st., near VanBuren. Call on MORRISON, 204 West Adams-st.

POLITICAL.

Attitude of Carl Schurz Toward the Cincinnati Nominees.

Spirit of the New York Press Respecting the Forthcoming Conference.

Liberal Ratification Meeting at Anderson, Ind.

CARL SCHURZ TO SUPPORT GREELEY.
Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The signature of General Schurz appended to the call for a conference of the opponents of Grant, to be held at New York on June 22, has provoked much comment, some supposing that it indicated opposition on his part to the Cincinnati ticket, and Democratic opponents of Greeley and partisans of Grant have taken some comfort from this announcement. These speculations are, however, unfounded. It is certain that General Schurz, the night before he left this city, declared his purpose to support Greeley, and also that he would address the Liberal Convention, to be held shortly at Springfield, Illinois, in behalf of the Cincinnati platform and nominees. He will go to the conference at New York, in no unfriendly spirit to Mr. Greeley, but with the object of removing the difficulties and objections which some others entertain.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Nearly every journal in the city to-day discusses the manifesto from Schurz, Bryant, and Cox, coming to divers conclusions in relation thereto.

The *Post*, this evening, which should know something of the subject, since Mr. Bryant is one of the signers of the call, makes the following editorial remarks:

"The *Tribune* is aghast at finding out that there really were men who not only go to Cincinnati on false pretences, but say so; that when they said Reform and Purity, they meant Reform and purity; that they really did not mean to cheat anybody, and that they have not the slightest intention of quietly sitting down contented to be cheated. The Cincinnati Convention, so far as a great minority of its members were concerned, was for a lofty and noble purpose. In the hands of the majority, who gathered there with quite other motives, it turned out an impudent imposition and a monstrous fraud. The question is, What shall be done about it? If anybody really thinks the Cincinnati Convention did a wise thing and answered its legitimate purpose, such persons have nothing to do but support its candidates. It is those who hold that that Convention did not do its legitimate work, who will have nothing to do with the men it nominated, who want to come together for further consideration. What the gentlemen who are to come together next week may say or do, neither they nor we, nor anybody else, can tell; but they will not make that meeting a meeting for the ratification of the nominations at Cincinnati. Whatever else they may do, they certainly will not do that. They have been made fools of once by others, and they do not propose to come together now with a deliberate intention of making fools of themselves, in precisely the same way. The meeting is called with a purpose, whereas it would be called without one, if those who signed the call could possibly reconcile themselves to what has been done at Cincinnati."

The *World*, to-day tells Mr. Greeley that the Democrats contribute nine-tenths of the votes necessary to elect Greeley and Brown. The Democracy must insist on a pledge that the Cabinet shall be Democratic throughout. "Mr. Greeley has said," continues the *World*, "if we are not misinformed, that he will offer the Secretaryship of State to Charles Francis Adams, and make Mr. Trumbull Attorney General in case he's elected. There could be no better appointments on the score of personal fitness, but the effect would be to give the Liberal Republicans three-eighths of the Executive influence. But Mr. Greeley would not even stop here. So with Adams as Secretary of State, Fenton at the head of the Treasury, Trumbull as Attorney General, and Montgomery Blair as Postmaster General, there would be four Republicans in the Cabinet against three Democrats. Of course this is a kind of an arrangement which the Democratic party would not stand."

The *Herald* devotes a two-column editorial to arguing that Messrs. Schurz, Cox, and others, cannot honorably go back on Greeley, after their active participation in the Cincinnati Convention.

LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING AT ANDERSON, IND.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 15.—A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting of the Democracy and Liberal Republicans is now being held in the Court House square, which is brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Speeches have been made by Colonels J. M. Dickson, W. C. Fleming, H. B. Thompson, and W. R. Pierce. Colonel Thomas N. Stillwell is now addressing the large audience in a masterly effort and his remarks will carry conviction to the minds of many of his old Republican friends, who but await the recognition of Greeley at Baltimore to avow themselves supporters of "Old Honesty." As between Greeley and an honest administration and Grant and corruption, the Democracy and Liberals of Madison County will give 1,500 majority for Greeley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Senators Wilson and Trumbull visited the Liberal headquarters yesterday.

DETROIT, Mich., June 15.—The *Daily Union* this afternoon publishes a call for a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, next Monday night, signed by about a thousand of the leading Democrats of this city. It will be addressed by G. V. N. Lothrop, C. I. Walker, and others.

The Republican State Nominating Convention has been called to meet at Lansing, July 31.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A special despatch sent hence to a Chicago paper says N. B. Judd has been strongly recommended to President Grant as successor to Colonel McLean, Collector of the port of Chicago by Messrs. Logan and Farwell, and there is no doubt that he will be appointed.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District have chosen Leopold Morse and Oliver Stevens, both of Boston, delegates to the Baltimore Convention, without instructions.

ELGIN, Ill., June 15.—The Republican Congressional caucus held here to-day resulted in sending two delegations to Geneva next week—one for and one opposed to Farnsworth.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The Democratic Convention for the city and county to-day appointed delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for delegates to the Baltimore Convention who favor the endorsement of Greeley and Brown.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Several Lives Lost—Many Persons Injured.

McGREGOR, Iowa, June 15.—Raft-boat D. A. McDonald, under command of Wall, Bigelow, passed here about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when nearly opposite North McGregor, her boilers exploded and blew all above the boiler-deck into fragments. The hull immediately sunk in about sixteen feet of water. The Alamakee, a transfer boat between Prairie du Chien and McGregor, fortunately was at the landing at North McGregor, and immediately went to the assistance of the sufferers, and picked up eight of the crew, five of whom were seriously wounded, and two of them have since died. It is not definitely known how many were on board at the time of the accident, and it is impossible to ascertain at present, as the Captain and owner of the boat remained in St. Louis. As near as we can make out from the stories of those saved, there must have been between twenty-nine and thirty-five. The following is a list: Jack Kelly, killed; Daniel Hough, of La Crosse, fatally injured—since died; Dawson, of La Crosse, badly hurt; Charlie Patterson, La Crosse, badly; Pat. Kelly, Amboy, badly; James Morrison, St. Charles, scalded slightly; Spencer Rice, Trempeleau, slightly; Jacob Hanley, Wisconsin, slight; Sam Johnson, La Crosse, slightly; Wall. Bigelow, acting Captain, slightly; J. Lynch, the cook, of La Crosse, uninjured; Crow, probably killed and cannot be found; Patsy Flanagan, killed; Thomas Riley, uninjured; Mike Dowell, cook, of LaCrosse, killed; and John Martin, second pilot, of LaCrosse, killed; Robert Solomon, second engineer, who was on duty at the time of the explosion, and reported to be among the killed, has since turned up, badly scalded and bruised, but not seriously injured. The engineer on duty says that he was attending carefully to his duty, and had tried the water not more than three minutes before the explosion, and found water in the top gauges. He seems to think the boiler was very inferior, and cannot account for the explosion. The crew of the Natronia are dragging the river now, but as yet have recovered but one man, whom it is impossible to identify.

The Wisconsin University.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 15.—The Examinations of the State University, in progress during the week past, are nearly completed, and have shown a high degree of scholarship. There will be thirty-one gentleman and five lady graduates from the University proper, and some sixty applicants, including nine ladies, have been examined for admission, a few of whom fail to pass. Of a law class numbering twenty-six, all but two passed examination, and will receive a diploma. The celebration of class-day was inaugurated by the senior class of the State University, who had a large procession from the Capitol to the University, where several short addresses and poems were delivered. An elm tree was planted, and other exercises took place.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 14.—Governor Canales, of Tamaulipas, who has hitherto abstained from taking any part in this war, has directed the National Guard to be organized along the whole frontier of the State. Colonel Gregorio de la Salaria is organizing a force which is expected to reach 3,000. It is understood that Governor Canales will operate a Government force against the revolutionists. Ceballos occupies Camargo and Mier on the north, and Colonel Revueltas holds Saltillo on the south of Monterey, where General Trevino appears to remain inactive. He is probably recruiting his force. Business is entirely suspended, awaiting the next movement.

MATAMORAS, June 15.—The steamer Labasco arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande to-day with 375 troops, money, and munitions of war for this city, which are being disembarked. The steamer City of Meridia is reported coming with 600 men for General Ceballos.

To-day's telegrams from Camargo confirm the defeat of the revolutionists under General Pedro Martinez at Cavallos by General Ocha, and that the insurgents had lost nearly all their horses, and were dispersed through the mountains. Upon the arrival of the troops, coming per City of Meridia, General Cebellos will be in condition to advance on Monterey, which is the only point of importance north of Sierra Madre held by the rebels.

HAVANA, June 15.—A despatch from Sagua la Grande announces that the steamer Columbia has arrived there out of coal, and otherwise in distress. Her crew consisted of thirty men. An examination of papers was made and found correct, but she was not allowed to communicate with the shore until her status was clearly defined.

New York journals received here contain an account of hanging by the legs of insurgents. Nothing is known in Havana of any such executions, and the story is not believed. It is reported that several insurgents, detected in an attempt to surrender to the Spaniards, were hanged by Diaz.

Delfiro Sanchez, son-in-law of President Juarez, of Mexico, is a passenger on the City of Meridia, for New York. It is reported that he goes there for the purpose of purchasing more arms for the Mexican Government.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 15.—The *Diario* publishes two statements relative to the steamer Edgar Stewart, one of which is, that the steamer arrived at Aspinwall without being able to disembark her cargo or filibusters. The *Diario* says the Commander of the iron-clad Arapiles is discussing the Virginius question with the Venezuelan Government, and it is expected that the matter will be amicably settled.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 15.—At the session of the Protestant Synod, to-day, representatives of the American Presbyterians presented an address congratulating the Synod on the fact that, on reassembling in France, they did so under the French Republic.

Count Van Arnim, German Ambassador to France, has presented to President Thiers the reply of the German Government to the proposition of the evacuation of France as installments of the war indemnity are paid. The German Government accepts, in principle, the proposition of the French Government, and requires full payment of the indemnity before March 2, 1874.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 15.—General Sherman has been visiting places of interest near Vienna. He also made the ascension of Mount Solmmering, and visited John Jay, American Minister, at Reichenau, where the latter is sojourning. General Sherman leaves to-morrow for Paris. Lieutenant Grant is already in Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 15.—Senor Gasset, the new Minister for the Colonies, has telegraphed the Governor-General of Cuba to be firm in his resolutions to uphold the integrity of the Empire, and chastise the enemies of the pacification of Cuba in all parts of the island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 15.—Booth, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, is dead. He was a relative of Edwin Booth.

LONDON, June 15.—Before the meeting of the Arbitrators at Geneva, to-day, the Americans received important despatches from Washington. They will absolutely refuse to request an adjournment of the arbitration. It is believed that England's difficulties in regard to arbitration are insurmountable. The Americans are confident that the tribunal will not accede to the English declaration of abeyance.

International Young Men's Christian Association.

LOWELL, Mass., June 15.—In the Young Men's Christian Association Convention to-day, after prayer, the Committee on Resolutions made its report.

The first resolution was offered by Mr. Chaplin, of Winchester, pronouncing total abstinence a test for membership.

The second was offered by Mr. Cook, of Milford, that the use of tobacco is inconsistent with the highest type of Christianity.

Some remarks on the resolution were offered, but the Chair said that, as objection had been made, the report must go over as unfinished business.

Mr. Burney read a paper from the Executive Committee accepting, after the action of the Convention last evening. It was cheeringly received.

Mr. Gordon, of Northampton, read the resolution which caused so much commotion yesterday, pledging the efforts of the Association to place the Bible in every Catholic family.

Mr. Cowdry, of Detroit, by special leave, made an address returning thanks for the generous aid furnished sufferers in the West by the destructive fires. His descriptive account of sufferings was very touching.

The question whether a Secretary should collect dues was discussed, Mr. Syke, of Cleveland, stating that he opposed devolving such work on the Secretary. The subject was postponed to a future hour.

On roll call for subscriptions for memorial expenses, copies of proceedings, and the *Association Monthly*, Boston gave $300 and New York $1,000. Great indifference to taking the *Monthly* is shown; many societies plead heavy indebtedness. Detroit could not give as much as usual on account of its heavy expenses in aid of sufferers by the fire.

In considering the choice of place for the next convention, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Germantown, Pa., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco were prominently mentioned. The latter place, however, was unanimously fixed upon.

The Committee on Resolutions reported it inexpedient to adopt a resolution relating to sending the Bible into schools, on the ground that it is not within the sphere of this Convention to make an official declaration on any topic which does not relate directly to the work of Evangelization among young men by agencies appropriate to their own organization, citing the report of the Sixteenth Annual Convention at Washington, D. C. This and other resolutions promise an exciting meeting this afternoon.

LOWELL, Mass., June 15.—At the afternoon session of the Young Men's Christian Association, a provision for a Standing Committee on Credentials was adopted.

Unfinished business on the table was then taken up. The prohibition of the use of tobacco was discussed, and was finally left, as provided for by the Convention of 1869, to the discretion of members, although the general feeling of the meeting was that no good Christian would use it, coupled with which was a resolution making total abstinence a test of membership. An amendment to the old rule of 1869, that the word "temperance" be struck out, and "total abstinence" be substituted, was passed.

Dr. English, of New Jersey, and Messrs. Miller and Carr, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Roane, Hamilton, and others, participated in the debate.

Mr. Rand, of South Seabrook, N. H., wanted the rule to apply both to rum and tobacco. The amendment was passed.

The secretary question was brought up and discussed at great length. Mr. Nelson, of Toledo, O., spoke of having in his city young lady assistants, who visited boarding-houses and ascertained particulars about young men, which enabled the Secretary to report to clergymen and other societies if members transferred their relations to other places.

Many important questions which had been expected to come up were left in abeyance.

After a shaking of hands, speeches, songs, and prayers, the Convention adjourned.

The National Saengerfest.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—A large number of delegates from the different Societies in attendance at the Saengerfest assembled at the hall this morning, and transacted some business; forty-three Societies were represented. A motion to hold the National Saengerfest every fifth year, instead of every second year, was tabled. A motion to allow each Society one delegate for every twelve members, instead of two delegates for each Society, was adopted. Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as the place for holding the next Saengerfest.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The races over the new mile track on the Riverside Driving Park, at Ottawa, Ill., will open on June 26 and continue three days.

—R. B. Swain, late Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, died yesterday from the effects of laudanum, which he is believed to have taken by mistake.

—Decoration day ceremonies were yesterday observed in the cemeteries of Detroit. At Elmwood, Sylvester Larned delivered an address, and Will M. Carleton read a poem.

—The funeral of James Cady, of Lasalle, Ill., took place yesterday.

—A young man named Samuel Wingate, of Tivoli, Ill., was drowned at Peoria on Friday night.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other roads, agree to sell tickets at one and one-fifth fare to the Sunday School Convention to be held at Aurora, Ill., June 18, 19, and 20.

—Mr. Dakin, ex-Lord Mayor of London, was yesterday received by the Detroit Board of Trade, addresses being delivered by President Garrison, Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, and others.

—Judge Busteed, of Alabama, has confirmed the sale of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and ordered the assignees in bankruptcy to deliver the road to the State authorities.

—Louisville was thrown into a terrible state of excitement last night by a mad dog, which raged through the streets, biting ten or twelve persons, including several little children. Some of the bitten were badly torn by the animal.

THE TREATY.

Meeting of the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva.

GENEVA, June 15.—The Tribunal for the arbitration of the Alabama Claims met at noon, to-day, at the Hotel de Ville, all the members being present, as follows: Count Sclopis, representing the King of Italy, President of the Court; Charles Francis Adams, Arbitrator on the part of the United States; Alexander Cockburn, representing Great Britain; Jacob Staempfli, representing the Swiss Government; Baron Deltajuba, representative of the Emperor of Brazil.

Summaries of the proofs and arguments in support of the cases of England and the United States were transmitted to the Arbitrators by the respective agents of the two countries—Lord Tenderden and J. C. B. Davis. The Court of Arbitration soon after adjourned to Monday next at 2 p. m.

Further, than is above stated, the proceedings of the tribunal are kept absolutely secret.

LONDON, June 15.—Despatches from Geneva announce the presence, in that city, of all the members of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. The American counsel and agent were closeted yesterday with Charles Francis Adams. It is reported in some quarters, and contradicted in others, that Count Sclopis, President of the Tribunal, will propose an adjournment. Geneva is gaily decorated with flags. An absolute failure of the Arbitration is not apprehended by either side.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A special despatch from Geneva, dated midnight, says: One of the Commissioners has just informed me that nothing is at present known as to what answer the arbitrators will give to the English demand for adjournment. It is probable that an opportunity will be given to state the matters of difference before the Arbitrators. Neither side now apprehend failure. The time of meeting of the Arbitrators has been postponed until the arrival of the mail train late in the afternoon.

Gettysburg Cemetery.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 15.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Battlefield Memorial Association, Governor Geary presiding, a Committee was appointed to invite the submission of plans, specifications, and proposals for the erection of indication obelisks or monuments, intended to designate and explain the position and movements of the corps, divisions and other important commands of the two armies during the battle of Gettysburg.

These plans and proposals will be laid before the meeting to be held on July 2. A resolution was unanimously passed to exclude partisan sectional spirit from the indications, and to make it purely a scientific work. Governor Geary was re-elected President.

Street Railway Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Court of Common Pleas has granted a continuance of the injunction to restrain the Union Passenger Railroad Company from building two additional tracks on Market street. The Court decided that the illegal adjournment of the House for more than three days, without consent of the Senate, did not work a dissolution of the Assembly, as the minority had power to meet and enforce the attendance of absentees.

—Major General Thomas B. Johnson has got the pool-selling at the Fleetwood Park and Prospect Park Fair Grounds this season. The General is going to sell pools every night this week at the Jockey Club Rooms, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.

—Harry Bassett is doing as well as his owner could wish. On Monday, Colonel McDaniels moved him a mile with Hubbard. They went the first quarter in 30 seconds, and finished the mile under a dead pull in 1:50½, neither being extended at any part of the run.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Gold dull and steady all day at 113⅝@114. Loans from 1-16 to 3 per cent to use; from 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $88,000,000.

Money was easy at 4 to 5 per cent.

The bank statement shows unimportant changes, the principal one being an increase of loans of $1,551,100, with a corresponding increase of about the same amount in deposits.

The specie shipments to-day were $1,054,600.

Governments were very quiet, and closed steady.

State bonds were dull, and closed dull.

Stocks are generally steady, but Erie has yielded further to 59½; Pacific Mail has fallen off to 69¼; Panama sold at 115. The market closed dull and steady. The steamers for Europe to-day take out a number of prominent Stock Exchange speculators; more are going away the coming week. The number of absentees this summer will be much larger than in previous years. Some estimate that fully two-thirds the men who make up the stock market will be absent during July and August. The activity during the past few days in the stock market has been caused by the settlement of accounts of this class. Some are selling out the stocks which they held, the others buying to close up their speculative sales.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	116⅞	Coups, '67, ex int	111½
Coupons, '62	114¾	Coups, '68	111¼
Coupons, '64	114¾	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	114¾	Currency 6s	113½
Coupons, '65 (new)	116½	New 5s	112
State bonds:			
Missouris	97½	Old Virginias	46
Old Tennessees	75½	Old N. Carolinas	32½
New Tennessees	75	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	56		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	96½	St. Paul	58½
W. U. Tel	75½	St. Paul pref'd	77½
Quicksilver	40	Wabash	77½
Adams Express	97	Wabash pref'd	86
Wells & Fargo	89½	Fort Wayne	97½
Am. M. U. (ex-div.)	74	Terre Haute	29
United States	87½	Terre Haute pref'd	40
Pacific Mail	69¾	Chicago & Alton	115½
New York Central	97¾	C & A. pref'd	116
N. Y. C. scrip	97¾	O. & M.	40½
Erie	59	C., C. & C.	94
Erie pref'd	77	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem pref'd	130	Ind. Central	35½
Mich. Central	119½	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	38½
Northwestern	71¾	Union Pacific bonds	93½
N. W. pref'd	93	Cent. Pacific bonds	104½
Rock Island	109½	Del, Lack. & West'n	107½
New Jersey Cent	109	B., H. & Erie	7½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 15—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair and favorable to crops.

Consols—Money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds of '62, 91; do '65, 92; do '67, 91½, extra dividend; 10 40s, 89½.

Tallow, 46s.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report to the 14th, 88,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 8d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 29s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—In dry goods, business is light, and no changes of consequence have taken place in domestics since the reduction of Cabots bleached sheetings, yesterday. The warehousing of foreign woollen manufactured goods, and other classes coming under the action of the new Tariff bill, still continues, but the quantity of those arriving is very light, and lessening.

In furs, trade is opening with light stocks and high prices. Mink and muskrat sell at an advance of 25 per cent, as compared with last year's Leipsic prices, and Alaska seal of the best kind is even proportionately more advanced in values.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—COTTON—More active; middling upland, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.50; common to good extra, $6.75@7.25; good to choice, $7.40@8.30; St. Louis, $8.60@11.00. Rye flour and Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 92,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.68; winter red Western, $1.92½@2.00; white $2.05@2.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.72. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active but easier; receipts, 371,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 65½@64c; fair to good lots, 65½@68½c; ordinary to choice sail lots do, 69@70c; yellow, 73@80c. Oats fairly active; receipts 138,000 bu; Western 49@51c; Ohio, 51@53½c.

EGGS—Steady; prime Western, 15c.

LEATHER—Steady, at 27½@29c; Orinoco, 24½@27c.

WOOL—Firm; superfine pulled, 67½@75c; extra pulled, 67½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8¼@9c. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 8@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 51@51½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $13.90@13.95. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Heavy; common to fair, 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 87½c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 15.—UP—Propellers China No. 1, China No. 2, Orontes, Northern Light, Jay Gould, Wenona, and City of Montreal; Barks Ogarita, Naiad, and Tanner; Schooners Hinckley, Jennie Randall, H. C. Albrecht, George Worthington, C. F. Williams, St Lawrence, Christine Nilsson, John Miller, Louis Meeker, New Dominion, City of the Straits, Hattie Wells, Yankee Blade, James Platt, Lucy Clark, Whaling, J. M. Mason, Columbian, A. C. Maxwell, Brightie, Lewis Day, Marion Egan, Josephine, William Ogden, O. G. Cooper, Truman Moss, Albatross, and John Weber. Down—Schooners Riverside, Morell, and J. B. Richards. Wind—Northeast.

ROUTED BY RUFFIANS.

A Policeman Fires His Revolver Into a Crowd of Roughs, Wounding Two Persons.

He is Chased by the Mob for Half a Dozen Blocks, and Rescued with Great Difficulty.

How the Exciting Occurrence Originated, and Where.

The intersection of Desplaines and Kinzie streets, and Milwaukee avenue, has always been considered a disorderly neighborhood, and an unsafe place for decent people to frequent after nightfall. It has been the scene of many disgraceful occurrences, such as shooting and stabbing affrays, and collisions between citizens and police. These disturbances have been in the main created by turbulent parties of young men and boys who haunt the corners at night, and line the railings for hours at a time. Every person that passes has to stomach the insults of these ruffians, or submit to bodily punishment at their hands. At the approach of a policeman they dart into alleys and under sidewalks, from whence they throw stones and mud at the officer. It is almost impossible to make an arrest among them without imperilling one's life in the attempt. The custom has prevailed at the Madison Street Station of placing none but the most courageous and efficient officers on duty on Kinzie street and Milwaukee avenue, and they generally succeed in causing themselves to be respected on their beats. Occasionally, however, the mob grows restive under restraint, and an effort is made to overawe the guardians of the peace, and regain lost license.

Such an effort was made about 11 o'clock last night. It proved unsuccessful, but was, nevertheless, the cause of intense excitement. It appears that a "wake" is being held in a house not far from the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets, to which several young rowdies attempted to gain admittance. This was refused, whereupon the uninvited visitors set up a noise on the sidewalk which caused the relatives of deceased a great deal of shame and trouble. One of them determined to have the unfeeling ruffians driven away, and, in order to have it performed speedily and effectually, he left the house and rapped upon a lamp-post for a policeman. The rowdies did not wait for the arrival of one, but took to their heels, and collected upon a corner about half a block away. Officer Hogan answered the rapping as promptly as possible, but, when he reached the house where the "wake" was being held, he found no disturbance, or any person likely to create one.

Observing the rowdies on the corner, he crossed over toward them in order to satisfy himself that they were behaving themselves in a proper manner. As if to dare him to interfere, they began to shout, and shove one another about, to the annoyance of pedestrians. Hogan stepped among them, and ordered them to conduct themselves quietly or disperse. His answer came from some one in the crowd, who cried out, "Kill the ——! Shoot the dog!" and similar expressions. The officer rushed at the owner of the voice with the intention of arresting him, when he was set upon by the howling mob. Brickbats and mud were sent flying at his head, and he was knocked down and kicked, his assailants, in their eagerness to get at him, making it extremely uncomfortable for the shins of some of their companions. Being without a club, the officer drew his revolver, and ordered the crowd, which, by that time, had increased to over two hundred people, to stand back. No attention was paid to him, but efforts were made to knock him down again and get possession of the revolver. Hogan finding his life in danger, fired into the crowd. A loud cry of pain followed the shot, and a boy fell. The crowd still pressed on the policeman, who kept retreating as cautiously as it was possible to do under the circumstances. He warned them not to interfere with him. They rushed upon him, and he fired again. A cry of pain followed this shot also, but no person fell.

At this juncture, some of the foremost in the mob made a break for the policeman, and succeeded in wrenching his revolver from him. He fled down Desplaines street, closely followed by the rowdies. The person who secured the pistol used it pretty freely on the fleeing owner, but without effect. At the Globe Theatre, Hogan met another officer named Bennett, who at once went to his assistance. He placed himself between the victim and the crowd, and called upon the latter to give up the chase. No; they had run too far for that; the blood of both policemen would scarcely appease them. Bennett drew his revolver, and fired five shots in the air in rapid succession. This astonished the pursuers, and alarmed the officers at the station on the corner of Union and Madison streets, who hurried to the rescue of their fellows. Upon the arrival of reinforcements the mob dispersed, and none of its members were arrested.

An officer was sent in search of the boy who was seen to fall when Hogan first fired. He was found on Kinzie street, and brought to the station, where Dr. Miller attended him. His wound is in the right leg, above the knee, and none of the bones have been injured. The boy does not seem to be over 17 or 18 years of age. He refused to give his name, but said that his parents resided on Twenty-second street. He did not want them to know anything about him, as he had not been home for a month. The Doctor will send him to the County Hospital this morning.

A Grateful Man.

The undersigned feels it his duty and a pleasure to acquaint the public with some facts which will tend to show that our Chicago business men rank generosity and charity higher than mercenary gain. During the late fire I lost all my stock, and was left not alone penniless, but also a debtor to a considerable amount. My creditors, Messrs. Kieth Bros., now at the corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, were fortunately for me, men of the true stamp and character. They, though themselves heavy losers by the general calamity, not alone cancelled my debt, but started me again in business, thus enabling me to support my family. I therefore take this mode of publicly expressing my thanks and gratitude to Messrs. Kieth Bros., assuring them that their noble and generous action will surely find its reward. F. Freeman, No. 359 South Clark street.

Great Auction Sale of Residence Lots.

We presume all of our readers have had their attention arrested by the attractive words, "Homes for all," which heads the auction advertisement of C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers. On to-morrow afternoon, (Monday) at 2 o'clock, at the West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph street, the great auction sale of 394 residence lots, located at Washington Heights, will take place. Let there be a generous attendance of seekers of homes, for such an opportunity is seldom offered to secure lots in a growing suburban town, on terms that places them within the reach of all.

Linen and White Suits.

A full suit for $2.75, and for $5 you can buy either a linen or white suit, with polonaise and cape; $8 will buy a splendid suit with skirt, overskirt and jacket, with sash and cape, very stylish; $10 and $12 are the prices for splendid white suits, different designs, tucked and ruffled in the latest styles. Other suits at different prices. A large assortment of Llama prints, entire new designs, which cannot be found elsewhere. Prices on everything as low as the lowest. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 953 State street, near Twentieth street.

Pure Wines.

Nothing, statisticians have discovered, goes so far in checking the national appetite for intoxication as the production of good wines at reasonable prices. H August Kirchoff & Co., of No. 478 Wabash avenue, offer their celebrated Missouri red and white wines from $4.50 to $10 a case. All wines are guaranteed pure and unadulterated.

Only the Finest Jewelry

is found at the elegant store of Goodrich & Kirby, corner West Madison and Green streets. All intending to buy watches, jewelry, diamonds, or anything in their line, should be sure to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. They also give particular attention to the repairing of fine watches and jewelry.

Must Have One.

"I can't afford $75 or $80 just now." "But it's the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine I want, because they are so easy to run, and only cost $40, with all the attachments." Sold at No. 53 West Washington, or No. 229 Twenty-first st.

Incident in a Tennessee Murder Trial.

Writes a correspondent at Nashville, Tenn.: The Hon. N—— B——, for many years before the war, and at present, our highly respected Circuit Judge, while perhaps as good a *nisi prius* Judge as has ever worn the judicial ermine, is at the same time one of the most genial of men. No one enjoys or can tell a good story better than he. Not many years ago, the Judge says, a man was on a trial at Waynesborough, in this State, on a charge of murder. The evidence for the State in—of itself fatally defective—the defendant on his part, by the testimony of several unimpeachable witnesses, established a perfect "alibi." The Judge and every one else supposed the prosecuting attorney would thereupon give up the case. But no; he was an obstinate fellow, whom the defendant's counsel had made mad, and, moreover, he "had no use for" the defendant any way, and argue the case he would. Court adjourned till the next morning. Meanwhile our Attorney General spent a good portion of the day in ransacking the "bloody cases," more especially those in which the Judges had indulged in a vast deal of rhetoric in their descriptions of the horrible nature of the crime of murder. These extracts he read to the jury in his speech the next morning, quoting also freely from the Old Testament as to the proper disposition to be made of the murderer, and closed up in a perfect conflagration of English adjectives in giving his own notion as to the *indescribable heinousness* of the crime of murder. The court then charged the jury briefly, who, after a few moments' retirement, brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree!" Of course a new trial was at once granted. Defendant's counsel, however, was naturally curious to know how the jury could have found that verdict, and so, walking up to one of the most intelligent of the twelve, he said to him, "How on earth did you find that verdict? On what *evidence* did you base it?"

"Oh!" said the juryman; "thar wasn't nothing in the *evidence* that *teched* him; but, you see, the *law was so d—d strong!*"

Terrible Wall Street Grief.

Coming up from New York yesterday I met a poor, disconsolate Wall street broker. His heart seemed broken, and his face was the picture of despair. I had been usher at his wedding a few months before, when he seemed the picture of happiness; so, smiling, I said:

"Why, Charley! what has happened—what makes you so sad?" I asked.

"O! Eli," he sighed, I am all broken up. I have met with a dreadful misfortune."

"What is it, Charley?" I urged sympathetically.

"O! Eli, Nellie, my dear wife, is dead!" and then he broke down. Pretty soon he continued: "Yes, I'm all broken up. I don't take any interest in any thing now. My mind is constantly with poor, angel wife. I dream of her all the time, in the morning and at night, and—by the way, Eli, *how did you say Erie closed to-night?*"

"Erie is down, and they are 'all off,' Charley."

"Well, that's cheering," he sobbed, "for when I got 'short' on Nellie I went 'short' of the whole market, and it's really very consoling in my great grief to find things looking so cheerful on the street!"

ELI PERKINS.

STUDIES BY THE WAYSIDE.

XI.

Broken Lives.

A still, white face, a handful of pale flowers, a black pall, a group of weeping friends, a simple burial service, a fresh mound in a quiet spot under the trees,—that is all. The final record is written, the book is closed. The long-suffering days are over, and the young life that went out of that pale and shadowy frame, has found its last sweet peace and rest. The hopes that were so fresh and bright have fallen into the dust. The brave, strong, buoyant spirit, that bent so lightly to the cares laid upon it, and rose so heroically above the cry of pain, has yielded at last, and the fragile form lies there, pitilessly broken, like a flower cut down before its time. Strange mystery of existence!

Tremulous voices sing the last low chant, Love lays its frail offering of flowers upon the damp earth, and Sorrow turns back again and leaves another sleeper in the City of the Dead.

And the world moves on just as it did before. A ripple has stirred its surface, and circled away out of sight. No note is taken of the pulses that throb silently below; and the crowd laughs, and weeps, and hopes, and hurries on, just as if one had not fallen by the way and been laid to rest. The birds sing in the trees as merrily as ever, and the leaves rustle softly in the summer wind, while the shadows play upon the grass, and the sunlight breaks in a flood of glory upon the pale flowers that lie scattered there. The flowers will be dead to-morrow, so frail are the little emblems that Love lays upon the bosom of Death, and puts as a last gift into the white and nerveless hands that clasp them so meekly. By and by the leaves, too, will fade and fall, and the chilling blasts will sweep through the bare, dead branches, and Winter will spread its cold, white pall over the silent sleeper. But the long rest will never be troubled again.

A little way off there is a marble shaft that seems to have snapped asunder before it had reached half its height. Over the broken edge is thrown a wreath of finely-chiselled flowers. It was a happy thought to hang a garland of imperishable whiteness upon the broken column. It seems to me like a crown of promise for all the beautiful hopes, and loves, and dreams, that were so rudely severed, telling us they have blossomed into some eternal perfection,—grown into the deeper, sweeter life of that Other Country, where the inevitable blight does not lie at the root of every hope and joy.

Not long ago, I stood beside another open grave, in which they laid a fair young face, from which the half-divine light of Genius had scarcely fled. Hot bitter tears had wept over the early fate of youth were promise, but I knew it was sadder for the living than for the dead. The tender spirit had gone away in its morning freshness, before the skies had grown dark and cloudy. It never waited to see its hopes dim, its sweet illusions vanish, but took them all away to the more congenial home of which it had already caught shadowy revelations and broken glimpses. Perhaps it looks back now from some other sphere, with happy memories of its stay with the Earth-children. It may be that the brief life was not rounded and complete, but it broke loose from its earthly fetters, and soared into the Heaven of its own possibilities before it had become worn with watching and weary with waiting. I think that God loved the gentle spirit, and took it home because He knew that the winds blew sharply, and the world-air was chilly for tender souls. So, perhaps, it grew into more perfect roundness and completion.

Not far away lies one to whom He seems to have been less kind, but it may be that He was leading her to a different end. She had gone through the circle of human experience. Tender hearts had clung to her, and dropped away into the long silence. Her dearest hopes were crushed, her inmost heart laid waste, and she stood alone, midway in her career, like some bare and leafless tree withered by the lightning's touch, yet doomed to live and suffer. But her proud heart broke at last. She died with the burden of the chained Prometheus: "Ah me, alas! pain, pain ever, forever!" There was no one to lay a simple flower upon her grave, but perhaps she sleeps just as sweetly. Somewhere she must have found a rest, a compensation.

I can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last, to all,
And every Winter change to Spring.

But happier far the fate of the little child I saw laid to rest near by. I had scarcely learned to look out upon the world with its tender, questioning eyes, when the blight touched it, and it drooped and died. It was only the rose that was shattered, and the little heart had never known a grief; but Love mourned because it could not see the new vase in which its unsunned wealth of childish thoughts, and fancies, and affections was gathered.

Weep for the living, not for the dead. Put into the burial-places emblems of Hope, not Grief. Golden clouds cluster about the setting sun, and kindle the heavens into a dazzling brightness. The dying leave, put on their gayest robes, and when they have fallen, Nature covers them tenderly with her soft, white pall, and hangs glittering crystals in the sombre branches. Is not Death the entrance to a more glorious life, from which the mists shall roll away and leave the sun shining in eternal splendor?

But tears are for the living. Love mourns in desolation, and knows no rest. It peers curiously into that other life from very helplessness, but shrinks back hushed and awe-struck from its solemn depth and mystery. It cries out of the darkness. Shadows hang heavily over it. The night-cold dew falls around it. And out of Faith only there comes a divine calm.

"So beautiful in the morning, and in the evening, *that!* how the thought disenchants one, and turns one from the world! I can understand that Spanish Grandee who, after lifting up the winding-sheet of a beautiful Queen, threw himself into a cloister and became a great Saint."

Thus writes one who had learned her own sad lesson, and was dying of it,—dying of the "slow moral agony" of a soul detached from its earthly moorings,—her own fate sadder far than that of the pale one over whom her tears were falling.

But, with all its pure devotion, the sad soul had not reached the sublime Faith and Renunciation that reconcile one with the world. Its toil, and struggle, and sorrow are so brief. The drapery that gives us all our trouble is so soon cast off. A simple Faith lifts the soul so heroically above it all. Why moan and fret for one little hour?

"We spend our lives as a tale that is told," and out of sorrow comes the promise that, in the end, shall make us glad.

Let thy tears fall upon the grave of Love, O sorrowing ones, for it is a part of thy mortal heritage; but let them fall as a gentle summer-shower, making thine own heart blossom with all fresh and beautiful things. If thine earthly sun has gone down, and the night is dark, and the clouds are heavy, rest thy hopes upon the Eternal Promise; for, beyond the clouds the sky is clear, and the stars are shining with everlasting brightness. Perchance, while thine eyes are lifted, the mists shall rise, and the light of thy soul beam in the Heavens like a sun that shall go out no more forever.

A. R. GERE.

SUB ROSA.

If a secret in your breast,
Unconfessed, I have guessed,
Let it be!
How I guessed it! Ah! Who knows!
We'll suppose that this rose
Told it me.

Roses, mind you, understand.
Brush your hand: they command
Every thought;
Just a tear within your eye,
Or a sigh: they know why—
Do they not?

And they gossip, leaf and bloom,
And perfume; we'll presume
This let fall—
Yet it looks so very pure
And demure—I'm not sure,
After all!

You had guarded it so well!
Who could tell what befel
Unawares:
And 'twas very wrong, do doubt,
To find out thus about
Your affairs.

For the flower is guiltless, dear!
Never fear, though it hear
All that's said:
'Tis that dearer rose I seek,
That in your cheek, as I speak,
Blossoms red!

—*Overland Monthly.*

Haytien Proverbs.

The day that the little chicken is pleased is the very day that the hawk takes hold of him.

Eggs ought not to dance with stones.

Before you speak, turn your tongue over seven times.

When you go to the donkey's house, don't ask if his ears are long.

A little dog may have courage before his master's door.

It's only the shoe that knows whether the stocking has holes.

Good soup may be made in an old sauce-pan.

The cock wears spurs, but he is no horseman for all of that.

Pardon does not heal the wound.

A pig that has two owners is sure to die with hunger.

Reproach is heavier than a barrel of salt.

A promise is a debt.

Flies are caught with syrup, but not with vinegar.

The Proposed Removal of Cleopatra's Needle to England.

The project of removing Cleopatra's Needle to England is discussed in the London *Times* by several correspondents, one of whom gives the following information concerning the present state of the relic:

"The hieroglyphics on the greater part of one side were almost entirely obliterated, and a considerable portion of the angles and of the base broken away; as far as I could observe the hieroglyphics on two other sides were also much injured, those buried beneath the sand not being observable.

"But the leading cause of this injury seemed to me quite as important as its extent. I had noticed upon several of the Egyptian monuments in granite both red and gray, that the composition or crystallization of certain parts of the stone had caused a tendency to decomposition or disintegration on long exposure to the atmosphere, particularly when charged with saline particles by the proximity of the sea. Instances may be observed even in the dry atmosphere of Thebes, where I have noticed masses of hewn and polished granite, close in grain and brilliant on the surface of the greater part, while the other side was gradually scaling away.

"Such I believe to be the case with a considerable portion of the 'Needle' which has been wasted by the effect of the sea air; and I might venture to suggest the probability that the well-known destructive action of a London atmosphere upon a surface of granite already predisposed to, and actually in a state of, disintegration on one side, might have a lamentable effect in checking emotions at beholding this memorial of Egypt's greatness.

THE VENUS OF MILO.

BY THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

At the commencement of the war, after the first disasters, and when the march of the Germans towards Paris already enabled us to foresee the investment of the great city, care had been taken to remove from the chances of the siege, and from the rapacity of an enemy perhaps victorious, the richest jewels in the casket of the Louvre, those pearls, those diamonds of painting that millions could not replace.

Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Paul Veronese, Correggio, Rembrandt, had been carefully rolled up and despatched to Brest, ready to put out to sea at the least alarm, facing the tempest to avoid conflagration. But it had not been possible to carry off the antiques in like manner, and place them in safety. The weight of these marbles, their size, the care demanded by their relative fragility, the brief time that remained for preparations, prevented their being sent away after the pictures. After putting up protections for the hall that contained them, and stopping the windows with sacks of earth to shield them from bombs and projectiles, nothing more could be done.

Among these statues there is one for which we are envied by all the museums of Europe, and which is correctly reputed to be the finished type of the beautiful, the most perfect realization of the eternal idea of the feminine. Every one has already divined that it is the Venus of Milo. That this adorable Greek goddess might become Prussian, and go from Athens to Berlin, notwithstanding the improbability of such a misfortune, gave anxiety to the friends of art and the guardians of our masterpieces. They, therefore, took measures to save her from all danger. They had the astonished Venus taken down from her pedestal, and the divine marble body laid in an oaken box shaped like a coffin, and so wadded and muffled that no rebound or friction should mar the pure contour of this beautiful form. In the night, trusty men carried the precious chest down to a secret door of the Louvre, where other men were waiting, who received it, surprised at its heaviness, and carried it to a destination known to themselves alone.

An excavation had been prepared in the vaults of the Prefecture of the Police for the glorious creature who had had already one resurrection, but whom the shades were again to receive for a period, after having kept her for so many ages. If Henry Heine, the poet of the gods in exile, had lived to our days, what admirable verses he would have made upon the nocturnal obsequies of the immortal, and what ironical apostrophes he would have addressed to these Kantist and Hegelion hordes, whose approach had made an inhabitant of Olympus seek refuge in the Rue de Jerusalem.

A place of concealment was contrived at the end of one of those mysterious passages, that wander through the breadth and depth of such complicated edifices as the Prefecture of Police, and whose real extent it is difficult to appreciate. The wall built at the end of the corridor was defaced in a way to give it the appearance of age, and the Venus was deposited behind this wall. But this procedure would have been quite too simple and childish. More artfulness is needed to baffle the keenness of treasure seekers, whose sagacity equals that of Edgar Poe's Auguste Dupin in the "Stolen Letter," and the "Murder of the Rue Morgue."

Boxes of documents, registers, papers of a certain importance, which there might be a real reason for concealing from scrutiny, were heaped up pell-mell between this wall and a second one that was built at a little interval. On penetrating this obscure cabinet, a false hiding place, masking the real one, the searchers would believe that they had reached their end at this heap of objects, and content themselves with the booty offered. This scheme was quite ingenious.

To the great anxiety of her admirers, who did not know what had become of her, the Venus of Milo passed the first siege in this absolute retreat, doubtless a little *ennuyée*, but accustomed to darkness and silence through her residence of several ages at the bottom of the crypt, whence she was drawn by the Greek peasant Yorgos; having besides that indifference to time that becomes an immortal.

They were about to replace her, radiant, on her pedestal, the altar of the beautiful, and restore her to the love of the artists and poets, unhappy at her absence, when the Commune came upon us with its swarm of barbarians, not come down from Cimmerian fogs, but risen from between the paving stones of Paris, like a foul putrefaction from subterranean filth. The æsthetic gifts of these savage sectaries and their contempt of the ideal is well known. With them the goddess, if they had discovered her, would have run great risks; they would have sold her or broken her up as an evidence of human genius that was offensive to the stupidity of their equality. To envious mediocrity is not the aristocracy of the masterpiece most detestable? Naturally, the ugly has by nature a horror of the beautiful.

Happily, the secret of the removal had been well kept. The Venus, during the second siege, as during the first, slept tranquilly in the depths of her hiding-place; but the terrible day came, when the Commune, "wishing to prepare for herself funeral rites worthy of herself," set fire to the monuments of Paris, deluged in petroleum, as tripods on the route of her funeral procession.

Fire was set to the Prefecture of Police, and those who knew where the goddess, vanished from the Louvre, had sought shelter, must have experienced the liveliest anxiety. After escaping the bullets of the Prussians and others, would the Venus be consumed on this immense pyre, leaving behind only a few pinches of lime, the ashes of her marble flesh?

When the victorious army had retaken the Capital, and restored Paris to France, they hastened to the Prefecture of the Police with an anxiety and apprehension not necessary to describe, because easily conceived. The crumbling rubbish, still smoking, was dug away, and, under the ruins of the edifice the oaken box was found uninjured. The bursting of a water-pipe had miraculously preserved it. To our Venus could be applied the proud device inscribed on the front of the Chevalier's house at Heidelberg: "*Praestat invicta Venus.*"

The coffin of the goddess was carried back to the Louvre, and it was a moment of reverential emotion when the lid was removed in the presence of the Committee appointed to prepare a report, and the Venus again appeared. Each one leaned forward eagerly to gaze upon her.

Easily reclining, and thus presented under a new aspect, she was smiling, as ever, with that smile vague and tender, the lips slightly parted as if the better to breathe in life—that smile of a luminous serenity without the least shade of irony—that smile unknown to modern lips, and possessing an irresistible charm. Her beautiful body lay extended in its unharmed perfection; the long rest down in a damp place of concealment had in nothing injured the marble.

The masterpiece was saved, but when they wished to set the goddess upright in order to replace her on her pedestal in the midst of the sanctuary of art, where she occupies the place of honor, the plaster restorations which served to cover the joinings of the pieces of which the statue is composed being changed and softened by the moisture, fell off, a very slight misfortune, easy to be repaired from a cast previously made. But this accident, in itself, revealed some curious circumstances, which perhaps will interest our readers and make them pardon our entering into details that are minute but indispensable.

The Venus, as she stands to-day, is made of five fragments; the bust, with the head, the draped legs, the two hips, and the chignon. The left foot no longer exists, and it has been remade in plaster, as well as a portion of the base. Originally the Venus of Milo was not, as might be thought, sculptured in a single block. She was formed of two blocks, one on the top of the other, of coralline marble, a highly esteemed material only found in Asia. Its beds did not exceed two cubits in depth, and, according to Pliny, in whiteness and grain it nearly approached to ivory. All the lower part of the statue up to the hips, where the drapery stops, was made of the same piece, including the plinth.

A second block furnished the head and the torso, into which were fitted arms properly adapted, as is indicated by the hole for the tenon still visible near the shoulder. These arms are not entirely lost, as is imagined. Fragments were found near the Venus of Milo and brought to France with her. Fruitless or unskilful efforts at restoration have caused these precious remains to be despised and forgotten, but their authenticity is beyond doubt, and there is a possibility of their furnishing definite information upon the so much disputed action of the statue; but we will return to this point presently.

In falling off the soldering of plaster, that bound the two blocks together, disclosed some wooden wedges several centimetres* in thickness. They were cut obliquely, making the upper block, that is to say, the head and torso, forward, and inclining the attitude of the goddess to one side. It is thus that the statue had been arranged on its arrival in Paris in 1821, during the reign of Louis XVIII., by Bernard Lange, the restorer in ordinary of the Louvre at that epoch; and it is under this aspect that she has conquered the admiration of the artists and of the world, and has become the traditional type of absolute beauty.

Before restoring to the Venus of Milo this attitude, which is not entirely her own, but which so many casts, reductions, photographs, drawings, and engravings have consecrated and ineffaceably fixed in the universal memory, the Committee had the upper block placed upon the lower one, fitting them together by their polished surfaces, and just as they were in their primitive condition, and then a cast was executed of the statue set up in its ancient attitude.

This cast, placed near the former cast, and standing out against a background of green drapery, in a hall near the Assyrian museum, allows a comparison of the two attitudes. The new attitude does not essentially change the physiognomy of the famous statue, but it modifies it nevertheless, in a manner that is appreciable even to an eye that is not very attentive.

The Academy of Fine Arts was called together to deliberate upon this question, one of the most subtle and interesting ones that could be presented to an assemblage of sculptors, painters, and critics.

We have been permitted to enter Louvre and have been able to compare the old cast with the new one, after having long contemplated the original statue replaced provisionally in the well-known attitude. Placed upright on the base of her hips, the Venus appears younger and of more easy grace. She has not that charming abandon, that voluptuous languor given to her by the exhaustion of the inclined attitude. She is no longer the Venus "adorably exhausted" of whom Goethe speaks. She is less woman and more goddess.

The joy of triumph sparkles in her proud mein, which explains the direction, so much disputed, of the absent arms. W. Raoul Rochette has suggested a Venus embracing Mars, an interpretation that cannot be seriously maintained. Other men of learning have been persuaded that this Venus is a Victory inscribing a name of a hero, or of a battle, on a tablet or a buckler, held up by the projection of the left knee. The winged Victory of Brescia presents partly the same attitude, and gives authority to this deduction, rendered probable by the inclination imparted to the statue; but the genuine arms are still in existence, although broken into fragments, and could not fit better the action expressed in the torso placed upright. The Venus of Milo held in her hand the apple decreed by the shepherd Paris to the most beautiful of the three goddesses who had submitted themselves to his judgment, and with her right hand she raised the drapery just slipping from hep of which she had stripped herself for the trial.

The wisest course is perhaps, not to thwart the habitual admiration of the public by a change founded in reason certainly, but which would disquiet the eye. Only we could wish that there should be executed in marble, after the cast which we have seen, the last version of the Venus of Milo, with a religious scrupulousness endeavoring to restore the arms, of which we have fragments, especially the hand that holds the apple. There are not wanting in Paris sculptors of talent to bring to a successful issue this work which would require much taste, delicacy, and fidelity. In seeking for one name we should find ten. The copy when completed should be placed near the original, a little behind it, with a timid modesty, as befits the shadow of a master piece, and the comparison of them would be as instructive as it would be curious, for indeed the pupil of Scopas, who gave this attitude to the marvel of ancient statuary, certainly knew as much about it as M. Bernard Lange, restorer to the Louvre.

It is our own conclusion, after a long examination of the Venus, that it is not, as we at first thought, the ideal type of woman, but it is a woman, a sublime model, copied with a profound sentiment of life, and that the beautiful is here only the splendor of the real.

*A centimetre is nearly two-fifths of an English inch.

A BALLAD.

BY ADELA STEVENS.

On the crimson surge of battle—
O'er which the crescent rose—
The Moldavian soldiers slowly
Drifted backward from their foes.

Their leader vainly urged them
Not to waver—not to yield!
Backward by the Turkish legions,
They were driven from the field.

And when Ilderim, the Sultan,
'Mid a blaze of gory spears,
Thundered on, a human storm-cloud,
Hailed by wild and savage cheers—

Forgetting knightly honor,
From the fatal plain they fled—
Trampling comrades down before them
'Mid the wounded and the dead.

Vain were King Stephen's efforts
To check the fearful flight—
Like leaves in some fierce tempest
They were scattered left and right.

And weary and despairing,
Flecked with foam, and dust, and blood,
Before the scowling ramparts
Of the town of Nols he stood.

There his mother and his children—
With a true and gallant band,
Had remained to watch the conflict
That should win or lose the land.

"Ho!" he shouted to the sentry,
"Let the gates be open thrown!"
And a trumpet voice responded,
"To a conqueror alone!"

And upon a lofty tower,
With her gray hair 'round her face,
He beheld his mother standing
With his babe in her embrace.

Royally, with fearless bearing
Gazed she down upon her son,
As she said, "Comes thus a hero
From the field that he has won?

"Wo! unto the hapless country
When its *monarch's* heart gives way!
Wo! wo! dishonored mother
Who beholds this shameful day!

"Happy mother who 'mid heroes
On the ghastly battle plain
Beholds her son stretched lifeless
'Mong the foes his hand has slain.

"Knowing that his mem'ry never
Shall be stained by foul disgrace,
But within his country's history
Shall receive an honored place.

"Turn ye back, my son, my monarch!
In your country's sacred name,
Turn ye back and from her honor
Wipe away this day of shame!

"For these gates shall not be opened,
Till a victor's flag I see;
Be that victor friend or foeman,
Rests, O King, with God and thee!

"Come not here and hope thy children
Will thy traitor kisses greet—
Sooner shall their blood be sprinkled
On the rocks beneath thy feet!

"Sooner shall their baby voices
Learn to echo the acclaim
Of thy foemen for thy rival
Than lisp *thy* dishonored name.

"Turn ye back, then, to the struggle
Which so weakly thou hast fled—
Wrest away thy rival's triumph
Or remain among the dead."

O'er the fugitive's pale features
Flamed a strange, unearthly light,
As in silence he rode onward
To renew the desperate fight.

Swiftly rallying his soldiers
He formed their ranks again,
And against the haughty victors
Led the remnant of his men.

While with wonder and derision
The Turks beheld them form,
And smiled in conscious power
At the outburst of the storm.

But their scorn soon changed to terror
As the reckless cloud swept on—
Like a vengeful bolt from heaven,
Swiftly striking—slaying—gone!

Never thus before fought mortals;
And, o'ercome with nameless dread,
Believing they were fighting
'Gainst the spirits of the dead—

From the field where late the crescent
In its baleful triumph shone
The Turks in wild confusion
Fled, defeated and o'erthrown.

Then slowly rode the victors
To the town of Nols again;
Coming through the twilight's shadows
More like ghosts than living men.

A dark and rigid figure
In solemn state they bore;
And the royal herald shouted,
"*Open to a conqueror.*"

And before the noble mother
They led her gallant son
Coming dead, but yet victorious,
From the field that he had won.

—*St. Louis Republican.*

Sunken Tracks.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Under the above heading, we find in the papers, that a move has been made in the Common Council, to renew the old issue made two years since in the matter then called "Viaducts on the Avenues." This subject was then so thoroughly discussed by press and people, and so unanimously condemned, and the instigators of the project were so completely confounded that they denied the paternity of the plan; but, chagrined at defeat, after two long years, the ambushers have suddenly shown the head of Medusa, and it remains to be seen whether we are to be turned into stone, or be hedged in by stone walls.

We had hoped the matter in that form dead beyond resurrection; but we are again confronted by the same animal, with a new and false head.

This cutting the city in twain by the Burlington Crossing, where there are only three streets to accommodate one hundred thousand people to go to and from their homes to business, (besides being crowded with miscellaneous traffic), all of whom are frequently estopped or menaced by engines and ponderous trains dashing across their path, to the imminent danger and perpetual fear of all who use these streets for business or pleasure, argue the strongest possible necessity for its existence.

What are these necessities?

Shall we urge the importance of the use of this transit as a permanent and prolonged switch-yard to run single engines from their round-houses on the lake shore to the West Side, where most of their work is done; gathering up lumber and freight from the North and West sides, and hauling it around, through, and across the city, eastward to the lake-shore depots, and there make up trains to run back west, across these streets, a second time blocking the roadways, and scattering fire, and belching smoke from chimneys 16 feet high, through the densely-populated parts of the city, so recently laid in ruins by fire?

These locomotives are a thousand times more dangerous than all the chimneys and smoke-stacks used for manufacturing purposes, notwithstanding our City Fathers, in the light of the past, and the fear of future conflagrations, began to contemplate the latter at an altitude of 90 feet. No wonder, with eyes at this elevation that some, perhaps, of the famous "Nineteen" with "bricks in their hats" and bribes in their pockets, could not see the coals falling at their feet from a thousand smoke-stacks rushing to and fro, with steam power behind them to force them upon and into our dwellings!

No wonder that the broom-corn in the windows of the Burlington Store-House caught fire! No wonder the Tobacco Warehouse was recently consumed! No wonder that fires are often kindled, for which no one can account!—when our City Fathers, in solemn council assembled, week after week, gravely deliberating the Fire Ordinance, could not see this fearful fire-fiend dashing through the most dense and dangerous parts of our city.

For what, we ask again, must the people endure all these evils, delays and dangers?

Is it "so much" that the Company may have the privilege of stabling their iron horses over on the lake shore, in their old stables, rather than be at the expense of removing them to some place nearer their daily labors? Is the equivalent in transporting passengers from the West into the city, through the city, across and around the city, to the lake-shore depot, two miles farther than to land them in much greater proximity to business or to their homes?

Is this the compensation we receive for the sacrifice of life and property, delays and dangers, caused by this steam-power crossing these great thoroughfares, so densely crowded with business?

It would be gratifying if some one, in plain terms, would show us the necessity of this "great gulf fixed" between our business and our homes. All the freight that crosses this track goes out of its legitimate route. Freights from the East, destined for this city, certainly have no use for this crossing. All freight, destined to pass through this city from the East or South, going North or West, certainly have no business on this track. Its proper and direct transit is to pass south of the city to its connection with Western roads.

Why must all this freight cross here?

This question has been asked repeatedly, but never answered. Will some one come to the point, and tell us why one hundred thousand people, who are supposed to have some rights to the use of the public highways, which has cost them so heavily to improve, for all future time, be obstructed and delayed, and exposed to these threatening dangers?

The Common Council have it in their power to remove the evil at the word of command. No one can dispute the fact, as the records of their charter clearly show. The kind of motive power to be used on this crossing and the movement of trains are absolutely in the control of the city authorities. No right would be violated, no compact broken, no wrong done, if the Council should at once pass an ordinance that steam power must be removed from this track within thirty days, and horse power substituted. But some of our Council can see nothing but "viaducts." They seem to have been "educated" expressly for this thing. A remedy about as sensible and consistent as ninety-feet smoke-stacks for manufactures, and sixteen feet for one hundred times as many engines with steam to force out coals and cinders, for the winds to fan and kindle. The false show of "depressed tracks" is a cheat, and has been exploded in the former discussions. The viaducts would be a fearful remedy, enhancing the danger. Few persons would dare to drive over them while trains were passing beneath.

The *Times*, of that date, speaking of other objections, says: "There is a better objection to viaducts, as they are now proposed; that is, they would not avert the danger. There would be nearly as many disasters by runaway teams upon the elevations with cars steaming directly under them, as there are now."

The *Journal* of Saturday, July 9, 1870, says: "The resolutions adopted Saturday night justly assert that these bridges, with locomotives passing beneath them, would greatly enhance the danger to life and property, instead of preventing it; and that the building of such structures in the heart of our city, over our most important avenues, would be an unpardonable outrage. Upon this issue, straight and simple, the contest should be waged. We are confident the attempt will be headed off."

In the *Journal* of July 11, 1870, is the following: "It is no wonder that the proposition to construct bridges on Wabash and Michigan avenues, should have met with such strenuous opposition as was expressed in the meeting of the citizens on Saturday evening. A plan more absurd, in itself, or more distasteful to the people, could scarcely have been proposed. * * * The fact is, this even would not avert the danger. * * * That the elegant residences in the vicinity should lose their value and desirableness, was certainly enough to call out the protest of the people. And, whether the reason was sufficient or not, the protest is certainly sincere and unanimous, and such being the case, the Common Council and the Board of Public Works will do well not to disregard it."

The people are again called upon to adopt the language of the resolutions of that contest, which are as follows:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous judgment of this meeting that these avenues be not, and, with our consent, never shall be, bridged.

Resolved, That this railway company shall be compelled by the city authorities to remove steam power from the street crossings.

Resolved, That this Railway Company should be required to cease using this crossing as a switch-yard, and confine the use to regular trains.

Resolved, That we will combine our influence, and, if necessary, contribute funds, to resist this needless defacement of these principal avenues, this wanton violation of our private rights, this reckless disregard of our wishes, this shameful invasion of our homes, erected at great expense in the vicinity of this proposed structure.

Resolved, That we will not cease our resistance to this attempt till we have exhausted all the remedies in our power, social, municipal, and legal, to the ultimate decision of the highest power in the land.

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed, who shall have power to appoint three Trustees and a Treasurer, to collect funds to carry out the above resolutions.

MY CHILD LOVE.

How we played among the meadows,
My child-love and I,
Chasing summer gleams and shadows,
My child-love and I,
Wandering in the bowery lanes,
Making rose-tipped daisy-chains,
Storing fairy treasure trove,
Tender chestnuts from the grove,
Juicy berries, sweet and red,
Violets in their leafy bed,
Peeping 'neath the old oak tree,
All for my child-love and me.

How we sped the hours together,
My child-love and I,
In the blue unclouded weather,
My child-love and I.
Two gold heads—ah, one is grey,
One is pillowed cold in clay;
Two bright faces—one is grave,
One hid where pale the willows wave.
Two laughs—I wot my smiles are few,
Do angels sport as mortals do,
Or as we did in days gone by,
We, my sweet child-love and I?

What infant mysteries we had,
My child-love and I,
What little things could make us glad,
My child-love and I.
What fair castles did we build,
Every room so gaily filled;
With sun and flowers ever new.
I so brave, and she so true,
Endless pleasures, boundless wealth,
Ceaseless joy, and cloudless health,
Nought should change, and nought could die,
So ruled my child-love and I.

We were parted in our youth,
My child-love and I,
In our fearless baby truth,
My child-love and I.
She in virgin freshness died,
I stood weeping at her side,
Turning to the world again,
Gathering many a deepening stain,
Other loves their empire held,
Fewer dreams such empire quelled,
Till far as trackless sea from sea,
Seemed my fair child-love from me.

Yet 'twas an idyl that we had,
My child-love and I,
Ere death dimmed all its glory glad,
My child-love and I.
Though deeper sorrows, deeper pleasures,
Fill for me life's foaming measures,
Yet, fairest mid my hopes and schemes,
Purest of my wandering dreams
Is, now when all is past and done,
Forfeits paid and pardon won,
In some calm sphere there yet may be
A home for my child-love and me!

—*Once a Week.*

Cruelty to Animals.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, 500 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, June 15, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to ask "Humanity," who gave an account of the pulling of the horses, on the corner of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, in this (Saturday) morning's TRIBUNE, to send his name, or some means by which we can identify the parties to the brutal affair, to this office, that we may cause their arrest. We are anxious to inforce the law against cruelty to animals in every case, but we cannot do it without witnesses. Will "Humanity" communicate with us at once?

J. L. BRANSON, Special Agent.